"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder, diminishing west winds today; Thursday fair, cold.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,508. .... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANY AND HER ALLIES OFFER TO NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE; NO TERMS NAMED IN NOTES TO NEUTRALS AND THE POPE; LONDON SKEPTICAL, BUT WILL CONSIDER THE PROPOSALS

ALLIES MUST FIRST CONSULT

Members of Entente Pledged to Agree Before Accepting Terms.

CALL IT A POLITICAL MOVE

"No Peace Possible on Assumption Germany Is Victorious," Say Many.

DERBY'S VIEWS RECALLED

His Promise of Due Consideration of German Proposals Is Government's Attitude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 13.—Germany's peace proposals will be considered by the Allies. This does not necessarily mean that what would properly be described as peace negotiations will be opened. Between such overtures as Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg made in the note issued to the belligerent Governments in Berlin through the intermediary of American and other neutral diplomatic channels and the sitting of a peace conference at Washington or Madrid or The Hague there is a considerable distance.

The German Chancellor speaks of "the proposal which the four allied powers will bring to the negotiations." This is an assumption that actual peace negotiations will follow. It is a natural assumption from the German point of view. But the Entente Powers have to acquiesce before such a stage can be reached. They have to be in agreement that the conditions, both actual and probable, justify their entering into any arguments other than the arguments of war, which Germany began.

Von Bethmann Hollweg's advances cannot be rejected out of hand. A brutal refusal even to consider the possibility of arriving at terms of peace cannot be the position taken by by the Entente powers. Under the terms of agreement arranged by Lord, then Sir Edward Grey, in the early months of the war between Great Britain, France, and Russia and later adhered to by Italy and Japan, there can be no separate negotiations for peace. Equally, a reply to Germany's present proposals must be a joint response arrived at after consultation between all the Allies.

It is impossible to say definitely what will be the nature of that joint reply, seeing that there has not yet been time for any exchange of views between the Entente Cabinets. There exists, however, a very clear-cut impression that the German proposals will encounter a good deal of skeptical investigation. Peace is no less the desire of the allied Governments than it is of Germany. On what terms can peace be attained is the question.

Reports from Washington suggest some belief that the basic idea in the German mind is a return to the status que ante. This is too vague for practical purposes. It is thought probable that further information may be requested.

Lord Derby's reply to the query put to him by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in regard to the Cosmos articles probably gives the clearest indication of what will be the atttitude of the British Government in the face of von Bethmann Hollweg's proposals. Lord Derby said:

"Any peace proposal that came from Germany would be met by the Allies with all the consideration it deserved."

What consideration the present proposals deserve is the question which the Entente Cabinets have to determine. Further information must be available before that question can be answered. How far is Germany willing to go to ensure lasting peace? a peace which should evade the main issue for which the Allies are fighting is unthinkable. That main issue is the destruction of the military domination of Prussia. Can that consummation be reached without the disarmament of the German military machine? Once disarmament were agreed upon, the grounds upon which a lasting peace could be negotiated would become possible with the Constitution of such a league of nations as the League to Enforce Peace has in view. What reason is there to believe that Germany is prepared to abandon the system which enables the Chancellor to speak of mighty successes? There lies the reason for scepticism with which von Bethmann Hollweg's proposals are regarded here.

There was tendency in some quarters to regard Bethmann Hollwegs proposals as designed for the double purpose of first obtaining kudos for Germany in the eyes of the neutral world and particularly America and secondly, encouraging the German people to support the strain from which all evidence shows them to be suffering severely. Reference to the stores obtained from Rumania and the defence of their existence are grounds upon which this view is based.

While they may be trust in the deductions, it is suggested in other

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Text of the Teutonic Notes to the Neutral Powers and the Pope

To the Neutral Powers.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Following is the text of the note addressed by Germany and her allies to the neutral powers for transmission to the Entente Allies:

"The most terrific war experienced in history has been raging for the last two years and a half over a large part of the world—a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity.

"Our aims are not to shatter nor annihilate our adversaries. In spite of our consciousness of our military and economic strength and our readiness to continue the war (which has been forced upon us) to the bitter end, if necessary; at the same time, prompted by the desire to avoid further bloodshed and make an end to the atrocities of war, the four allied powers propose to enter forthwith into peace negotiations.

"The propositions which they bring forward for such negotiations, and which have for their object a guarantee of the existence, of the honor and liberty of evolution for their nations, are, according to their firm belief, an appropriate basis for the establishment of a lasting peace.

"The four allied powers have been obliged to take up arms to defend justice and the liberty of national evolution. The glorious deeds of our armies have in no way altered their purpose. We always maintained the firm belief that our own rights and justified claims in no way control the rights of these nations.

"The spiritual and material progress which were the pride of Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century are threatened with ruin. Germany and her allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, gave proof of their unconquerable strength in this struggle. They gained gigantic advantages over adversaries superior in number and war material. Our lines stand unshaken against ever-repeated attempts made by armies.

"The last attack in the Balkans has been rapidly and victoriously overcome. The most recent events have demonstrated that further continuance of the war will not result in breaking the resistance of our forces, and the whole situation with regard to our troops justifies our expectation of further successes.

"If, in spite of this offer of peace and reconciliation, the struggle should go on, the four allied powers are resolved to continue to a victorious end, but they disclaim responsibility for this before humanity and history. The Imperial Government, through the good offices of your Excellency, asks the Government of [here is inserted the name of the neutral power addressed in each instance] to bring this communication to the knowledge of the Government of [here are inserted the names of the belligerents.]"

To the Vatican.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The note of the German Government, as presented by Dr. von Muhlberg, German Minister to the Vatican, to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, reads as follows:

"According to instructions received, I have the honor to send to your Eminence a copy of the declaration of the Imperial Government today, which by the good offices of the powers instrusted with the protection of German interests in the countries with which the German Empire is in a state of war, transmits to these States, and in which the Imperial Government declares itself ready to enter into peace negotiations. The Austro-Hungarian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Governments also have sent similar notes.

"The reasons which prompted Germany and her allies to take this step are manifest. For two years and a half a terrible war has been devastating the European Continent. Unlimited treasures of civilization have been destroyed. Extensive areas have been soaked with blood. Millions of brave soldiers have fallen in battle and millions have returned home as invalids. Grief and sorrow fill almost every house.

"Not only upon the belligerent nations, but also upon neutrals, the destructive consequences of the gigantic struggle weigh heavily. Trade and commerce, carefully built up in years of peace, have been depressed. The best forces of the nation have been withdrawn from the production of useful objects. Europe, which formerly was devoted to the propagation of religion and civilization, which was trying to find solutions for social problems, and was the home of science and art and all peaceful labor, now resembles an immense war camp, in which the achievements and works of many decades are doomed to annihilation.

"Germany is carrying on a war of defense against her enemies, which aim at her destruction. She fights to assure the integrity of her frontiers and the liberty of the German nation, for the right which she claims to develop freely her intellectual and economic energies in peaceful competition and on an equal footing with other nations. All the efforts of their enemies are unable to shatter the heroic armies of the (Teutonic) allies, which protect the frontiers of their countries, strengthened by the certainty that the enemy shall never pierce the iron wall.

"Those fighting on the front know that they are supported by the whole nation, which is inspired by love for its country and is ready for the greatest sacrifices and determined to defend to the last extremity the inherited treasure of intellectual and economic work and the social organization and sacred soil of the country.

"Certain of our own strength, but realizing Europe's sad future if the war continues; seized with pity in the face of the unspeakable misery of humanity, the German Empire, in accord with her allies, solemnly repeats what the Chancellor already has declared, a year ago, that Germany is ready to give peace to the world by setting before the whole world the question whether or not it is possible to find a basis for an understanding.

"Since the first day of the Pontifical reign his Holiness the Pope has unswervingly demonstrated, in the most generous fashion, his solicitude for the innumerable victims of this war. He has alleviated the sufferings and ameliorated the fate of thousands of men injured by this catastrophe. Inspired by the exalted ideas of his ministry, his Holiness has seized every opportunity in the interests of humanity to end so sanguinary a war.

"The Imperial Government is firmly confident that the initiative of the four powers will find friendly welcome on the part of his Holiness, and that the work of peace can count upon the precious support of the Holy See."

Austria's Separate Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—An official Austrian statement, referring to the peace offer, says:

"When in the Summer of 1914 the patience of Austria-Hungary was exhausted by a series of systematically continued and ever increasing provocations and menaces, and the monarchy, after almost fifty years of unbroken peace, found itself compelled to draw the sword, this weighty decision was animated neither by aggressive purposes nor by designs of conquest, but solely by the bitter necessity of self-defense, to defend its existence and safeguard itself for the future against similar treacherous plots of hostile neighbors.

"That was the task and aim of the monarchy in the present war. In combination with its allies, well tried in loyal comradeship in arms, the Austro-Hungarian Army and Fleet, fighting, bleeding, but also assailing and conquering, gained such successes that they frustrated the intentions of the enemy. The quadruple alliance not only has won an immense series of victories, but also holds in its power extensive hostile territories. Unbroken is its strength, as our latest treacherous enemy has just experienced.

"Can our enemies hope to conquer or shatter this alliance of powers? They will never succeed in breaking it by blockade and starvation measures. Their war aims, to the attainment of which they have come no nearer in the third year of the war, will in the future be proved to have been completely unattainable. Useless and unavailing, therefore, is the prosecution of the fighting on the part of the enemy.

"The powers of the Quadruple Alliance, on the other hand, have effectively pursued their aims, namely, defence against attacks on their existence and integrity, which were planned in concert long since, and the achievement of real guarantees, and they will never allow themselves to be deprived of the basis of their existence, which they have secured by advantages won.

"The continuation of the murderous war, in which the enemy can destroy much, but cannot—as the Quadruple Alliance is firmly confident—alter fate, is ever more seen to be an aimless destruction of human lives and property, an act of inhumanity justified by no necessity and a crime against civilization.

"This conviction, and the hope that similar views may also be begun to be entertained in the enemy camp, has caused the idea to ripen in the Vienna Cabinet—in full agreement with the Governments of the allied [Teutonic] powers—of making a candid and loyal endeavor to come to a discussion with their enemies for the purpose of paving a way for peace.

"The Governments of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey, and Bulgaria have addressed today identical notes to the diplomatic representatives in the capitals concerned who are intrusted with the promotion of enemy nationals, expressing an inclination to enter into peace negotiations and requesting them to transmit this overture to enemy States. This step was simultaneously brought to the knowledge of the representatives of the Holy See in a special note, and the active interest of the Pope for this offer of peace was solicited. Likewise the accredited representatives of the remaining neutral States in the four capitals were acquainted with this proceeding for the purpose of informing their Governments.

"Austria and her allies by this step have given new and decisive proof of their love of peace. It is now for their enemies to make known their views before the world.

"Whatever the result of its proposal may be, no responsibility can fall on the Quadruple Alliance, even before the judgment seat of its own peoples, if it is eventually obliged to continue the war."

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

Tells Reichstag Germany and Her Allies Are Unconquerable.

BUT ARE READY FOR PEACE

Disclaims Any Aim to Shatter or Annihilate Their Adversaries.

THRONG CHEERS HIS WORDS

Floor and Galleries Packed, While Huge Crowds Surround Building.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Proposals by Germany and her allies to the Entente Powers to enter into peace negotiations were announced in the Reichstag today by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in the course of a speech, during which he read an identical note submitted through the United States, Spain, and Switzerland.

Earlier in the day the Chancellor had received the representatives of those countries, which are protecting German interests in hostile countries, and had handed the note to them with the request that they bring it to the knowledge of the hostile countries.

In the note the four Central powers propose to enter forthwith on peace negotiations. The propositions, which they bring forth for such negotiations, are, according to their firm belief, appropriate for the establishment of a lasting peace.

The Governments at Vienna, Constantinople, and Sofia transmitted identical notes and also communicated with the Holy See and all other neutral powers."

Practically all the Members of Parliament answered the unexpected summons. The crowded House and thronged galleries listened in attentive silence when the Chancellor rose for his speech. The Chancellor first outlined the extraordinary political situation and then, insisting upon the achievements of the Central Powers, made the announcement which possibly may be the turning point in the war which for more than two years held the world under its spell.

Diplomats Hear Speech.

The galleries and the royal box were crowded when the Chancellor began speaking. All the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Governments were in the diplomatic box. The American Chargé d'Affaires, Joseph C. Grew, and Mrs. Grew were among those present, as were the Ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the other States of Central and South America.

The Reichstag building was surrounded by a great crowd, and the adjoining streets were thronged. The people were intensely interested, and the Imperial Chancellor, on his arrival, was cordially greeted in the usual fashion.

The Chancellor began his speech in a clear, loud, ringing voice. His first utterances were greeted with applause on all sides, and at frequent points in his speech the assembly assented in demonstrative fashion. Later, however, when he touched upon the question of policy, differences of opinion made themselves felt, the applause coming mainly from the Catholic Centre and the Left. At the conclusion of his address a majority of the House applauded and the galleries joined in the handclapping.

The Chancellor said:

"The Reichstag had been adjourned for a long period, but fortunately it was left to the discretion of the President as to the day of the next meeting. This discretion was caused by the hope that soon happy events in the field would be recorded, a hope fulfilled quicker, almost, than expected. I shall be brief, for actions speak for themselves."

The Chancellor said Rumania had entered the war in order to roll up the German positions in the east and those of Germany's allies. At the same time the grand offensive on the Somme had as its object to pierce the German western front, and the renewed Italian attacks were intended to paralyse Austria-Hungary.

"The situation was serious," said the Chancellor. "But with God's help our troops shaped conditions so as to give us security which not only is complete, but still more so than ever before. The western front stands. Not only does it stand, but in spite of the Rumanian campaign it is fitted out with larger reserves of men and material than it had been formerly. The most effective precautions have been taken against all Italian diversions. And while on the Somme and on the Carso the drum-fire resounded while the Russians launched troops against the eastern frontier of Transylvania, Field Marshall von Hindenburg captured the whole of western Wallachia and the hostile capital of Bucharest, leading with unparalleled genius the troops that in competition with all the allies made possible what hitherto was considered impossible.

Vast Supplies Seized.

"And Hindenburg does not rest. Military operations progress. By strokes of

WILSON PONDERS METHOD OF ACTION

Hint That He May Transmit Note with a Recommendation for Consideration.

BERLIN'S TERMS FORECAST

Believed to Include Evacuation of Belgium and France if German Colonies Are Restored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Official Washington received with mixed feelings the news from Berlin that Germany and her partners in the war had asked the United States and other neutral Governments to propose a discussion of peace terms to the Entente Allies. As far as the Administration is concerned, judgment as to the meaning and effect of this move is suspended until the official text of the German offer has been received here; but it was said in an informed quarter that President Wilson was giving earnest consideration to the method he should follow in presenting the proposal to Great Britain and the other allied nations.

This intimation gave rise to the impression that the President, in presenting the German communication to the Entente Powers, might go much further than necessity required—that is, he might not merely content himself with transmitting Germany's proposal to the Entente without comment, but might accompany it with a note in which he would point out to Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and the other Governments allied with them, that the United States was deeply interested in the German effort for peace and requested those to whom the communication was addressed to give it their most careful consideration.

It was explained, however, that the President had seen only press accounts of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag and had no knowledge of the extent and character of the proposal which he announced. In these circumstances, it was said, the President could not be expected to have any definite views as to what his course should be, and the American people therefore must wait until the offer had been formally brought to the attention of this Government before any indication of the President's purpose could be given.

May Act Only "As Messenger Boy."

But among certain influential members of the Administration whose views would have great weight in the determination of the policy to be pursued by the President, a very strong opinion prevailed that this Government could take no other course than to serve as the mere intermediary for the transmission of the peace proposal of the Central Powers to the Governments of their enemies. As expressed in one quarter, the part which the United States would perform would be merely that of a "messenger boy" with no responsibility and no authority in connection with the offer.

There would be no impropriety on the part of the United States in transmitting the peace offer of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. All communication between the British and German Governments, for example, is now conducted by the United States, which would be following the line of that service in transmitting the peace overtures.

At a brief session of the Cabinet this afternoon Germany's move for peace was discussed, but it was said afterward

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HAVE SOME FOR BREAKFAST
Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Fresh from the farm at Southborough, Mass., in parchment packages.—Advt.

Possible Terms of Peace As Heard in Washington

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—While the text of the Teutonic note did not contain the terms on which the Central Powers would make peace, it was said in well-informed Teutonic circles here that they were expected to contain substantially these provisions:

The restoration of Belgium and the evacuation by Germany of all French territory in return for the restoration to Germany of her colonies.

The establishment of Poland and Lithuania as separate kingdoms, or a separate kingdom.

The restoration to Bulgaria of all territory lost in the second Balkan war and the retention of Constantinople by Turkey.

The retention of part of Serbia by Austria as a portion of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Another version intimated that Germany might be willing to leave the settlement of the Balkan question to the peace conference.

France Names War Council of Five; Nivelle Put in Command of Army

General Lyautey, Governor of Morocco, Becomes New War Minister—Joffre to Head Allied War Board With Title of Marshal.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Coincident with the announcement tonight of the formation of the new Cabinet, containing a special War Council of five members, it was officially stated that General Nivelle, commander of the French troops at Verdun, had been appointed Commander in Chief of the armies of the north and northeast.

The official announcement of this appointment says it is the first step toward the reorganization of the higher command. It is suggested that General Joffre may be appointed to head the Military Council of the Allies, retaining the title of Commander in Chief and receiving the rank of Marshal.

The new Cabinet is as follows:

Members of the War Council.

Premier and Foreign Minister—ARISTIDE BRIAND.

Minister of Finance—ALEXANDRE RIBOT.

Minister of War—General HUBERT LYAUTEY.

Minister of Marine—Rear Admiral LACAZE.

Minister of National Manufactures, including Munitions and Transport—ALBERT THOMAS.

Other Members of the Cabinet.

Minister of Public Instruction—PAUL PAINLEVE.

Minister of the Interior—LOUIS J. MALVY.

Minister of Commerce and Agriculture—ETIENNE CLEMENTEL.

Minister of National Subsistence and Labor—M. HERRIOT.

Minister of the Colonies—GASTON DOUMERGUE.

Minister of Justice and Public Works—RENE VIVIANI.

Three Under Secretaries will also be members of the Cabinet under M. Thomas, namely M. Loucheur, for Munitions; Albert Claveille, for Transportation, and Justin Godart, for Sanitary Service.

General Lyautey, the new Minister of War, has been Governor of Morocco for the last five years. M. Herriot is Mayor of the City of Lyons, where he has done remarkable work in organising the city's war and charity activities.

Premier Briand, speaking to a group of reporters last night, said:

"There is nothing absolutely positive as yet, but you can announce that the new Government will in all probability appear in the Chamber of Deputies Wednesday."

Some of the Deputies are not satisfied with the plan of a concentrated Ministry and desire to condemn Parliament. Deputy Georges Bonnefous has introduced a bill for the creation of a Parliamentary Committee of National Defense, which will continue for the duration of the war. This committee would consist of thirty delegates elected by the Deputies and forty elected by the Senate. The committee would meet weekly to consider information relative to the military, diplomatic, and economic conduct of the war as communicated by the Government. The Chamber and the Senate would hold a brief session not more than once a month in which to transact necessary business and ratify the decisions of the committee.

The members of the new Cabinet after having been presented to President Poincaré held their first meeting, which lasted until midnight. They decided to appear in the Chamber tomorrow and in the Senate on Thursday.

FRANCE'S ABLEST MEN IN NEW WAR COUNCIL

Stephane Lauzanne Gives Particular Praise to Briand and Lyautey.

Stéphane Lauzanne, formerly editor in chief of Le Matin of Paris, one of the newspapers, which have advocated the bringing about of just such a reorganization in France as has now been accomplished by Premier Briand, said last night that Premier Briand had selected as his associates in the new French War Council four of the ablest and most farseeing men in all France. The new War Council, Mr. Lauzanne added, would work hand in hand with the British War Council. Briand and Lloyd George, he said, were men of the same type and both possessed of great driving power—"as much alike as two fingers on the same hand."

Mr. Lauzanne, who is at the Hotel Vanderbilt, commented as follows on the members of the new War Council:

"First of all, there is Premier Briand. Everybody knows about him, and so I won't discuss his achievements. I may say, though, that we in France consider Briand perhaps the ablest of all our public men. All France trusts Briand. Did you ever stop to consider the remarkable physical resemblance of Briand to Lloyd George? Look at the pictures of the two men and you will note a resemblance almost as striking as that of the Czar to King George. And Briand and Lloyd George have the same ideas and the same convictions as to

Continued on Page 4.

Kaiser Notifies His Army of Germany's Peace Move

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says it is anounced officially in Berlin that Emperor William has notified his commanding Generals of Germany's peace offer, and has informed them it is still uncertain whether the offer will be accepted. Until that uncertainty is ended, the message says, they are to fight on. The message is quoted as follows:

"Soldiers: In agreement with the sovereigns of my allies, and with the consciousness of victory, I have made an offer of peace to the enemy. Whether it will be accepted is still uncertain. Until that moment arrives you will fight on."

BERLIN, Dec. 12. — Emperor William's order to his Commanding Generals was addressed also to "my navy, which in the common fight has loyally and effectively staked all its strength."

KAISER DRAFTED THE NOTE.

Majority of Deputies Knew Nothing Before the Announcement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 13.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says:

"I understand the notes were handed to the Ambassadors of neutral States last evening. This was done in the name of the Kaiser by the Chancellor, who returned from Field Headquarters on Saturday. The note was drafted personally by the Kaiser after a conference at Army Headquarters with King Ludwig of Bavaria, von Bethmann Hollweg, the Minister President of Bavaria, and Foreign Secretary Zimmerman.

"The leaders of political parties in the Reichstag were not let into the secret until this morning, when they were received by the Foreign Secretary. The majority of the Reichstag Deputies were in the dark until the last moment."

PEACE OFFER TO BELGIUM.

Said to Have Involved Co-operation With Teutons, or Destruction.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 13.—The Daily Telegraph today prints prominently the following:

"We have received information from an unimpeachable source that the Central Poyers recently offered peace to Belgium on the following terms: 'The Belgians are invited to insist upon immediate peace. In return for this their country will be restored to them, its independence guaranteed, and financial assistance given for its economic rehabilitation.'

"In the event of these terms being refused the intimation has been given to Belgium that her very existence—her monuments, her public buildings, and even her towns—is threatened."

BERLIN READY FOR A DEATH GRAPPLE

In Case the Entente Allies Reject or Ignore the Peace Proposals Now Made.

INTENT ON OUR OPINION

Most Fervent Hopes Are Expressed That Peace Move Will Bring Results.

By CYRIL BROWN

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The Chancellor's Reichstag speech and the peace note are certain to absorb public interest in Germany for several days to the exclusion of everything else. Nothing, however, will be looked for with more eagerness than the reception of the note by Germany's enemies and the impression it will create in America.

Will the hand, extended by Germany, be grasped or scorned by the Entente? is a question people are asking and are eagerly awaiting answer.

It would be thought most unfortunate here were Germanys formal announcement of a willingness to make peace be interpreted in America or among the Allies as a move dictated by desperation or even a sign of weakening. The Chancellor took particular pains in his speech to emphasize amid rousing cheers that Germany, as well as her allies, were determined to fight on to a finish, if forced to do so, and that in this event the military situation could be expected to turn still further to the advantage of the Central Powers, as "Hindenburg never rests." Therein he sounded a popular keynote of "a determination to fight on, though ready to make peace."

Should Germany's declaration of a readiness to enter into peace negotiations meet with a negative answer or no answer at all, it is certain that Germany will not again take the initiative to bring about peace and a deathblow will

Continued on Page 2.

GILBEY'S INVALID PORT, THE PURE Tonic Wine, is endorsed by thousands of English doctors. $1.25 a bottle at Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., etc.—Advt.

the world at the same time firm foundations for our economic needs have been laid. Great stocks of grain, victuals, oil, and other goods fell into our hands in Rumania. Their transport has begun. In spite of scarcity, we could have lived on our own supplies, but now our safety is beyond question.

"To these great events on land, heroic deeds of equal importance are added by our submarines. The spectre of famine, which our enemies intended to appear before us, now pursues them without mercy. When after the termination of the first year of the war the Emperor addressed the nation in a public appeal, he said: 'Having witnessed such great events, my heart was filled with awe and determination.' Neither our Emperor nor our nation ever changed their minds in this respect. Neither have they now. The genius and heroic acts of our leaders have fashioned these facts as firm as iron. If the enemy counted upon the weariness of his enemy, then he was deceived.

"The Reichstag, by means of the national auxiliary war service law, helped to build a new offensive and defensive bulwark in the midst of the great struggle. Behind the fighting army stands the nation at work—the gigantic force of the nation, working for the common aim.

"The empire is not a besieged fortress, as our adversaries imagined, but one gigantic and firmly disciplined camp with inexhaustible resources. That is the German Empire, which is firmly and faithfully united with its brothers in arms, who have been tested in battle under the Austro-Hungarian, Turkish, and Bulgarian flags.

"Our enemies now ascribed to us a plan to conquer the whole world, and then desperate cries of anguish for peace. But not confused by these asseverations, we progressed with firm decision, and we thus continue our progress, always ready to defend ourselves and fight for our nation's existence, for its free future, and always ready for this price to stretch out our hand for peace.

Not Deaf to Peace.

"Our strength has not made our ears deaf to our responsibility before God, before our own nation and before humanity. The declarations formerly made by us concerning our readiness for peace were evaded by our adversaries. Now we have advanced one step further in this direction. On Aug. 1, 1914, the Emperor had personally to take the gravest decision which ever fell to the lot of a German—the order for mobilization—which he was compelled to give as a result of the Russian mobilization. During these long and earnest years of the war the Emperor has been moved by a single thought: How peace could be restored to safeguard Germany after the struggle in which she has fought victoriously.

"Nobody can testify better to this than I who bear the responsibility for all actions of the Government. In a deep moral and religious sense of duty toward his nation and, beyond it, toward humanity, the Emperor now considers that the moment has come for official action toward peace. His Majesty therefore, in complete harmony and in common with our allies, decided to propose to the hostile powers to enter peace negotiations. This morning I transmitted a note to this effect to all the hostile powers, through the representatives of those powers which are watching over our interests and rights in the hostile States. I asked the representatives of Spain, the United States and Switzerland to forward that note.

"The same procedure has been adopted today in Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia. Other neutral States and his Holiness the Pope have been similarly informed."

The Reichstag adjourned, to be reconvened at the call of the President. Prior to adjournment, the President of the Chamber declared that the nation and its representatives would always support the Chancellor in a policy which was farsighted and intelligent.

Await Answer Serenely.

The Chancellor then read the note, and, continuing, said:

"Gentlemen, in August, 1914, our enemies challenged the superiority of power in the world war. Today we raise the question of peace, which is a question of humanity. We await the answer of our enemies with that sereneness of mind which is guaranteed to us by our exterior and interior strength, and by our clear conscience. If our enemies decline to end the war, if they wish to take upon themselves the world's heavy burden of all these terrors which hereafter will follow, then even in the least and smallest homes every German heart will burn in sacred wrath against our enemies, who are unwilling to stop human slaughter in order that their plans of conquest and annihilation may continue.

"In the fateful hour we took a fateful decision. It has been saturated with the blood of hundreds of thousands of our sons and brothers who gave their lives for the safety of their home. Human wits and human understanding are unable to reach to the extreme and last questions in this struggle of nations, which has unveiled all the terrors of earthly life, but also the grandeur of human courage and human will in ways never seen before. God will be the judge. We can proceed upon our way."

SEES MENACE TO AMERICA.

James Keeley Fears for Monroe Doctrine After European Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 13.—James Keeley, editor of The Chicago Herald, just returned from France, says in his newspaper of today:

"Before America throws up its hat over the prospect of peace, we should learn what effect any settlement is going to have on us. Peace in Europe may mean the life or death of the Monroe Doctrine."

Mr. Keeley quotes The London Morning Post editorial, asserting that Germany had offered peace on condition of being allowed a free hand in Central and South America, and then tells of this statement which, he says, was made to him by an American diplomat he met "somewhere in Europe."

"General X——, an officer high in command in the Germany Army, some time ago disappeared from the fighting lines. Considerable curiosity was expressed as to his whereabouts. Recently it was learned he had gone to a certain country in South America, where he had been stationed for years, and where he had made a study of conditions 'in the light of possible eventualities.'"

Mr. Keeley says that "shortly before the war started, when the Mexican pot was boiling and bubbling over, a member of the Kaiser's entourage visited London," and made this proposal to the British Government.

"Would it not be a good thing for Great Britain and Germany to intervene jointly and take control of Mexico, thus checking the evident plans of the United States? There will be no difficulty in arranging spheres of influence for your nation and my nation."

The German Envoy, Mr. Keeley says, was told that the proposition did not interest the English Government and could not be discussed. In conclusion, he submits the following interview with a member of the British Cabinet whose sphere of labor is outside the diplomatic field on the effect that German activity in Central and South America would have on the Monroe Doctrine:

"I spoke of England's interest in the maintenance of that doctrine and drew this retort: 'Why should England waste the life of one "Tommy" to protect your Monroe Doctrine?'

"Well, I replied, 'Canada happens to be part of the American Continent.'

"'It never occurred to you,' was the reply, 'that when this was is over, we shall have an army of half a million of the finest soldiers the world has ever seen, seasoned fighters, thoroughly trained and equipped? Canada can take care of itself.'"

WILSON PONDERS METHOD OF ACTION

Continued from Page 1.

that the information was too meagre to justify any serious consideration being given to the attitude this Government should assume toward the proposal for ending the war. Apparently no conclusion was reached by the President and his advisers as to what should be done by this Government.

If there is any definite Administration view as to the effect and meaning of the peace offer, it is that it shows a victory for the conservative element in Germany. But this view among Administration officials is based on the supposition that a published summary of Germany's peace terms is authentic. According to this summary, Germany stands ready to restore the Belgian kingdom and withdraw her forces from France, in consideration, probably, of the restoration to Germany of all the colonies taken from her by her enemies.

Some officials were inclined to believe that if these proposals were made by Germany, they would show that the radical element there, which was for retaining all the territory taken by the Teutonic forces, was out of sympathy with the Kaiser and Imperial Chancellor, and probably a majority of the Reichstag. Such a condition, it was said, would be distinctly favorable to an ultimate arrangement or peace terms.

At the same time, it was pointed out in the same well-informed and influential quarters that Germany, apparently, had overlooked a strong opportunity to weaken the ranks of her enemies by affording Russia an inducement to make a separate peace if the negotiations for ending the war should be rejected by Great Britain and France. This opinion was based on the supposition, growing out of the summary of the supposed German terms, that Germany proposed to take Lithuania as well as Poland from Russia and make them into separate kingdoms, to maintain Teutonic control in the Balkans and deny Russia the southern water outlet which she has been seeking for so many years. Terms of this character, it was said, would strengthen Russia in the determination to fight to a finish and would make stronger the alliance between the members of the Entente group.

In some quarters the feeling prevails that the President will seize the occasion to make a ringing declaration with regard to the restoration of peace. It is argued that, even if he were to support the German proposal and find himself rebuffed by the Entente Allies, he would probably succeed in arousing the desire for peace in the United States and other neutral nations, and perhaps even among a considerable proportion of the people of some belligerent countries, and the sentiment thus created might have a marked influence upon the Entente Governments.

This is by no means a general view, however, and is mentioned here merely as an indication of a first thought in the minds of some Washington observers. It is quite as apparent that an equally strong feeling exists in Washington that Germany and her partners have merely sent up a trial balloon in the hope of gaining the sympathy of the neutral world, and particularly of the United States. This feeling was emphasized when it became known tonight that the summary of terms supposed to have been offered by the Central Powers to their enemies was not official and was, in fact, largely speculative.

Comment on the peace offer of the Central Powers was refused at the British Embassy on the ground that Premier Lloyd George would speak in the House of Commons on Thursday, and it was supposed that he would discuss the peace proposal. Persons closely in touch with British official opinion said, however, that there was no reason to doubt that the Prime Minister still believed that the Entente Allies must fight the war to a finish.

Bernstorff "Very Much Gratified."

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, said tonight:

"I am very much gratified by the steps taken by my Government. I hope they will lead to peace. Even if they do not lead to peace, the world will know that Germany, after a victorious campaign, wants peace and not further suffering of mankind and loss of life and property. Germany wants peace and does not desire conquest. I cannot say anything about peace terms."

See Hope for League of Nations.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Germany's proposal of peace is regarded here as having broken the chains which for months have restrained the United States, as well as other neutrals, from making offers of mediation.

Now that one set of belligerents has signified its willingness to discuss peace terms—a condition often reiterated as necessary to any action by President Wilson—there are indications that when the United States, acting as the intermediary, transmits the German proposal, it may accompany its action by some attempt, necessarily delicate, to throw the influence of the United States into the balance for at least a consideration, however preliminary, of the terms on which a lasting peace may be brought to the world. Some ranking officials of the American Government believe that a league of nations such as President Wilson has suggested must be the outcome, and that it could not be perfected without the participation of the United States.

Regardless of whether the President decides to accompany the German proposal with any word of his own, it was said tonight that he would unquestionably take steps to learn the attitude of the Entente Allies toward the peace move, and possibly might send to Europe his friend and adviser, Colonel E. M. House.

German Embassy's Idea of Terms.

Recent dispatches to the German Embassy, covering a wide range of subjects, indicates belief that the general terms may be in substance as follows:

A restoration of the status quo existing before the war. This includes the evacuation of Belgium and the restoration of the occupied portions of Northern France, with the exception of Alsace Lorraine. No authorized expression was obtainable from the embassy as to whether conditions would be attached to the restoration of Belgium and French territory, but it was understood that the German idea was to make provision for the future neutrality of Belgium and probably propose defortification, particularly of the City of Antwerp. It was also understood that no conditions amounting to economic control of the mineral lands of Northern France would be asked. All Germany's lost colonies she expects to be returned. Her possessions in the Pacific, however, are not a subject of great concern, and the Berlin Government is understood to be ready to relinquish the claim on Kiao-Chau.

The security of Turkey in possession of Constantinople probably would be insisted upon by the Central Powers, as well as the restoration of Albania.

The establishment of independent kingdoms in Lithuania and Poland would be one of the factors in the German proposal, although that part of Poland possessed by Germany at the outbreak of the war would not be included.

What adjustment would be made to cover the Trentino region between Austria and Italy, or any provisions affecting Egypt, the Suez Canal, Mesopotamia, or the gateways of control to the Indian Empire, are not made clear in German quarters here.

The Balkan situation is considered so delicate it would have to be discussed in conference.

Diplomats of the Entente Allies here regard the peace offer as having the double purpose of placing upon the Allies the responsibility for continuing the war and of impressing upon the German people that it is fighting a defensive conflict against a enemies who refuse quarter. Coming immediately after the culmination of the triumphant Rumanian campaign, the peace offer, these diplomats say, is intended also to impress the German people that they need have no lack of confidence in their Government to continue the war.

Based on information from their home Governments, the Entente diplomats believe Germany's terms, in general, about as follows:

Restoration of Belgium, but with conditions which would practically leave it under German control, and probably give over the port of Antwerp to Germany.

Restoration of the occupied portions of northern France, but with economic control which would guarantee to Germany supplies of iron and other raw materials drawn from there.

Restoration by Italy of captured Austrian territory.

Domination of Mesopotamia by Germany and Austria, to give them a path to the Persian Gulf and block England's gateway to India and Egypt.

The award to Bulgaria of all of Serbia as far south as Nish, which would take from Serbia as much territory as she gained in the Balkan wars.

They expect that Germany will demand the return of her African colonies, or at least propose to exchange them for the French colonies.

Turkey's interests are considered a minor affair, and not fully developed in the considerations of peace.

The attitude of the Balkan members of the Germanic alliance, it is expected, will be set forth in the notes which have been dispatched from Sofia and Constantinople, and nothing of them is known at the Balkan Legations here, except that Bulgaria probably will expect to get Macedonia and Dobrudja, which formerly belonged to her, making the Danube the boundary between Bulgaria and Rumania, and shutting the latter off from the Black Sea.

Submarine Negotiations Halted.

One immediate effect of the peace developments upon the United States will be to hold practically in abeyance all the diplomatic issues pending with the warring countries. The new submarine issue with Germany, the protest against deportation of Belgians, the controversy with Great Britain over mails and commerce, all will mark time until it becomes apparent whether they will be solved by the advent of peace.

SENATORS SKEPTICAL AS TO PEACE OUTLOOK

Majority Expect Rejection of Germany's Offer—Think Wilson Cannot Act Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Members of the Senate, and especially members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, were very guarded this afternoon in their comments on the terms supposed to have been proposed by Germany as a basis for ending the war. Several refused to discuss them at all until they had had an opportunity to study them carefully. While most of the men who were willing to express themselves regarded any peace proposals by either group of belligerents as a hopeful sign, there was little disposition among those most closely in touch with foreign affairs to regard a proposal such as that attributed to Germany as likely to be at all satisfactory to the Allies or to bring peace visibly nearer.

At best, the general impression seemed to be, the Chancellor's move could have only a very distant and indirect influence toward ending the war. Few had any hope that the Allies would do anything but reject the present offer summarily, and they felt that if the terms as reported this afternoon proved authentic, providing for the establishment of a separate kingdom of Poland and leaving Serbia in Austria's hands, the only permanent benefit that could come from the offer would be the opportunity it would afford for a more general discussion of a basis of settlement.

In the eyes of a few members, a proposal of this kind from Germany could be regarded not as a sincere offer of peace, but rather as a political and strategical move to influence neutral opinion. She could have no hope, they argued, of securing the consent of the Allies to such terms, but by making them public now, when the effects of her campaign in Rumania were fresh in the minds of neutral observers, she might hope to place herself in the position of a generous victor and place the blame for the continued prosecution of the war, with its attendant loss of life, on the Allies.

Phelan Praises Germany's Attitude.

A diametrically opposing view was taken by another group and was voiced best, perhaps, by Senator Phelan of California, who said that, while he was unwilling to discuss in any way the terms proposed until he was sure of their authenticity and could study them carefully, he believed it an act of decided moral courage on the part of Germany to make a peace offer at this time. "It is courageous," he said, "because it might be regarded as an admission of weakness for her to suggest peace at this time, and I believe she deserves much credit for indicating the possibility of peace, whether the terms prove ultimately suitable as a basis of negotiation or not."

On the question of the position the United States might take in the situation created by Germany's offer, and the manner in which it might affect the chances for direct mediation by the President, there was a diversity of opinion. The majority of the men interviewed this afternoon believed that Germany's action had not changed this nation's position, and that, while a proffer of this Government's good offices should be made as soon as it seemed to have a chance of success, it would be futile at present. Although there were two or three advocates of immediate action by the President, the sentiment was widespread that the question of the time for making an offer of mediation should be left to the State Department, which could judge most effectively as to when such an offer would be most likely to succeed.

Senator Stone of Missouri, the Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that he was very glad to see a movement from either side toward peace, and that he believed there was nothing in the present attitude of the Allies which should prevent the United States from tendering its good offices to the belligerent powers; but he added that he did not wish to express any opinion about the advisability of such a move at the present time. So long as American interests are involved in the conduct of the war by the belligerents, Mr. Stone holds, the Allies can hardly regard as impertinent a tactful offer of the services of this country to bring about peace.

Pomerene Professes Skepticism.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, another Democratic member of the committee, was inclined to distrust any peace terms which might be proposed now on either side. "I do not believe any of the belligerents are sincere in any proposals they may make now for the restoration of peace," he said, "although I am speaking without knowing of the authenticity of these terms. Mediation, I believe, should be left entirely to the discretion of the President and the diplomatic staff."

Senator Borah of Idaho, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he wished in no way to be placed in the position of discouraging efforts for peace, but he believed that the situation would have to change very materially before it could be regarded as near at hand.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Republican, said he believed there would have to be a decisive victory on one side or the other before peace proposals would have any practical result.

Both Senator Weeks and Senator Harding of Ohio, Republican, expressed a hope that the first serious peace suggestions would contain a proposal for disarmament.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, when the terms suggested in afternoon newspapers were outlined to him, said immediately that he regarded them as hopeless.

Several Senators, most of them Republicans, in discussing the terms outlined this afternoon commented especially on the Balkan situation. The creation of a separate kingdom of Poland, they pointed out, with the incorporation of Serbia in Austria and the extension of German influence through the Balkans meant that Russia would be practically the only loser in territory, at least, under such an agreement.

Turkey, they asserted, would be practically a vassal of the German Empire, and her retention of Constantinople would therefore be a tremendous blow to Russian ambition and to the hopes with which Russia began the war. They regard Russia, therefore, as the chief obstacle to a peace agreement under the proposed settlement, rather than France or England, who would be in some measure placated by the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France.

Perhaps the most optimistic view, although expressed with reservation in view of the uncertainty about the exact details of Chancellor's speech, was given by Senator Cummins of Iowa, Republican. "I regard it as a hopeful sign that it is even suggested that they stop fighting," Senator Cummins said, "and I hope the proposal will lead to negotiations which will result in peace." His colleague, Senator Kenyon, also thought the Chancellor's speech a good sign, and said that he believed if there was any possibility that this Government could expedite the coming of peace it should act.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Democrat, said the Chancellor's message was encouraging sign, and he hoped something material might result from it. Senator Hughes of New Jersey, Democrat, was also pleased over the prospect that some action toward peace might result from it.

Several Senators refused to make any comment on the reported terms, but did commit themselves to the opinion that the time was not ripe for the United States to make any overtures to the warring powers, despite Germany's proposals. Among them were Senators Smoot of Utah, Works of California, and Harding of Ohio, all Republicans. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, however, the Republican leader in the Senate, took the view that anything should be done which might help to end the war. He saw no impropriety, he said, in proposing peace at this time, and considered the situation analogous to that which President Roosevelt faced in the Russo-Japanese war.

In the House of Representatives, Germany's peace movement caused general gratification and was the chief topic of conversation among members in the corridors and cloakrooms. Without official information as to the definite proposals of Germany and her allies, members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs were guarded in their expressions concerning the possibility of peace, but there was manifest everywhere a hope that the end of the European war was in sight.

Kitchin Is Encouraged.

Representative Claude Kitchin, Democratic leader of the House, said:

"The situation appears very encouraging. I believe that if the belligerents meet in a peace conference an agreement will be reached. Germany has seized an opportune moment to make her advances because she is apparently flushed with the success of her Rumanian movements, though neither side has a distinct advantage over the other, considering the war as a whole. If the Entente Powers refuse to consider this peace proposal I believe public sentiment will veer to the German side of the question. The opportunity appears to be there to end this war, granting that Germany is willing to make the terms outlined in dispatches today."

Chairman Hall, ranking member of the Committee on Military Affairs, said developments of the day were "highly gratifying," but he could not forecast the outcome without further information.

Representative Charles Bennett Smith of New York, a Democratic member of the committee, said:

"I fear that peace is hardly to be expected, and that the Allies will take the position that Germany's offer is not seriously made and is largely for home consumption. I do not know that this country is now in position to say what should be done, but the proposal at least opens the way for results."

Speaker Champ Clark said that Germany's proposal opened the way for the President to offer his services.

"I believe the President should tender his good offices," said the Speaker. "Any move for peace is a step toward peace, and when one belligerent makes an offer peace is in sight. If the belligerents can be got into conference the war will be settled, I believe. A year ago Germany would understood to be willing to make peace, leaving the map as it had been reshaped by the war. If reports are true she will now make more favorable terms, and this is encouraging."

Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, majority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said the United States "should do all in its power to further this peace movement and make war in Europe impossible. Peace, if effected," he said, "should be of a permanent nature."

"I do not think Germany can be crushed at any time soon," said Representative Jeff McLemore of Texas, author of the resolution of last session to warn Americans off armed merchantmen. "Any proposal made by Germany should receive the most serious consideration under the circumstances today. I hope her move will bring results."

Representative Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania, a Bryan follower, said:

"Peace suggestions should be welcomed from any source, the whole world wants to see an end of this war."

Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, expressed the hope that Germany's terms will be such that the war can be ended."

"I hope that Germany's offer is in good faith," said Representative Henry A. Cooper, ranking Republican of the Foreign Affairs Committee, "and that it will be received in good faith by the Allies. I believe all the belligerent nations really want peace, and the neutral nations should do everything possible to bring about an end of this struggle."

BERLIN READY FOR A DEATH GRAPPLE

Continued from Page 1.

be given to peace talk for many a month to come, and that the whole nation's resources will be mobilized for a war of indefinite length, in which case, it is felt here, the Entente Allies alone will be responsible for the continuance of unparalleled bloodshed.

An unfavorable answer by Germany's enemies would be construed by the people as confirmation of the Entente's determination to continue a war of conquest alone. The prospect of the fate in store for Germany in case of weakening and defeat, the destruction and dismemberment of the Fatherland, being calculated then to rouse the latent courage of the whole nation to make every sacrifice and effort for which Hindenburg may call.

Whatever be the reaction, Germany can only have gained by having come out openly for peace at this time. If as a result, the way should actually be opened to peace negotiations, the most fervent hopes and yearnings of practically the whole German people, would have been fulfilled. If an unequivocal peace offer is rejected and scorned, the end will have been put to peace talk and speculation, dangerous delusions will have been recognized and dispelled, and all Germany will get together for the death grapple.

LITTLE OPTIMISM IN BERLIN.

Press Not at All Sanguine That Allies Will Accept Peace Now.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (via London, Dec. 13.)—Commenting on Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech, Dr. Theodor Wolff, editor of the Tageblatt, says:

"We greet the step of the Teutonic allied Governments and shall believe it correct and desirable, even though it should develop that the Governments of enemy States are not yet ready to dam the stream of blood which has flown through Europe for two and a half years.

"If the opposing Government," Dr. Wolff continues, "should decline the peace overtures or disdain them as a sign of weakness and suffering, the people will once more ask themselves the question whether they are not being driven senselessly and without urgent need to new sacrifices, to renewed massacres. The German people, if their opponent's answer is negative, will see clearly that it is their duty to bear their heavy burden, or even heavier burdens, as long as there is no possibility of agreeing upon an acceptable and sensible peace."

Dr. Wolff says it will be impossible to reach a final verdict regarding the step of the Teutonic Governments until their proposals for peace conditions are known. He expresses the belief that it is only natural that the annexationists, as well as their opponents, will withhold judgment for the present, and thinks there will be a wide diversity of opinion regarding the conception of the Chancellor's words "guarantee of the existence, of the honor and the liberty of evolution of the nation. He believes, however, that the entire program of the Central Powers has not yet been revealed—a program which the Entente can learn of if it desires to do so.

Die Post treats the peace overtures in an exceedingly pessimistic manner, declaring that there will be anything but willingness in England to recognize Germay's requirements. The newspaper warns Germany's enemies that "if you refuse Germany's hand you will soon feel her fist with increased force." It adds that the overtures show a superfluity of neutral offers on behalf of peace.

"They don't need to mix in matters any more," says Die Post. "The negotiations can begin immediately and directly."

REICHSMARKS AND KRONEN UP

Berlin Exchange Withdrawn in Hope of Stronger Quotations.

After the peace proposals of the Central Powers were published in the financial district, bankers with Berlin exchange for sale withdrew their offerings. It was reported that this step came as the result of advices from banks in Germany of the peace plans, but in exchange circles it was said the withdrawals were natural because of indications that quotations would grow stronger.

Reichsmarks and kronen both moved upward sharply from recent low levels, Berlin exchange gaining more than 2 cents to the 4 marks. At 68.74 cents for 4 marks, the demand rate stood higher than at any time in the last ten days. Kronen moved upward from 11.05 cents to 11.15 cents each for transfers by cable.

The sterling and franc markets were practically unchanged, and Italian and Russian exchange were inclined to weakness.

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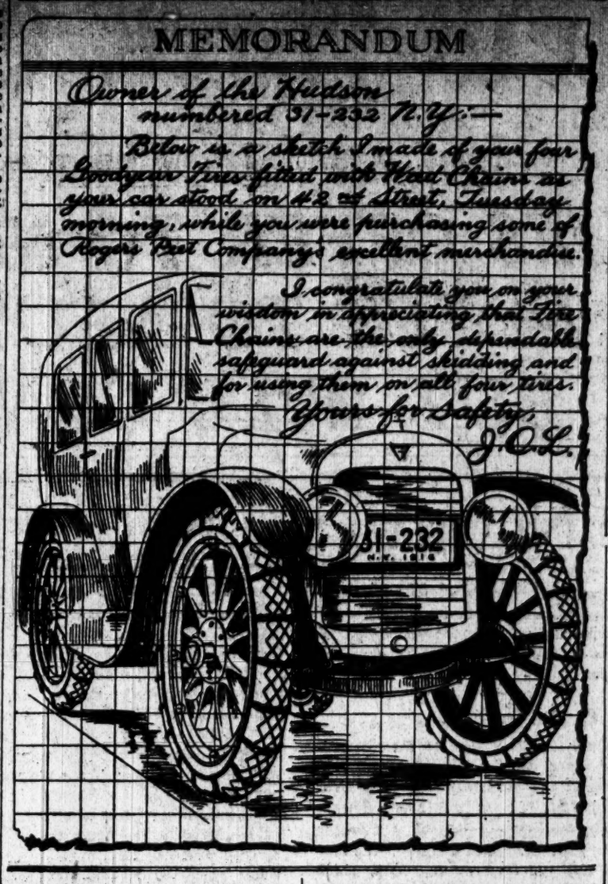

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GERMANY TOTTERING, SAYS MALLETERRE

Feels She Is in Tight Corner and on Verge of Defeat, French General Argues.

ALLIES "SOUND THE TOCSIN"

Last Phase of Struggle About to Begin and It Will Be Terrific, He Intimates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—General Malleterre has written the following concerning peace:

"The German wireless has sent throughout the world bulletins of victories of the imperial armies in Rumania, and again affirming the invulnerability and invincibility of Germany and the weakness of the Entente Allies. At the same time German agents are urging peace. This is a strange contradiction. The more the Germans are victorious the more they talk peace. They appeal to the humane sentiments of neutrals and invoke mediation. Humanity and mediation—what a derision, what a satire!

"The truth is Germany feels she is in a tight corner and on the verge of defeat. She counts on the weariness of the Allies and the pressure of neutrals, particularly the United States. The Allies, thanks to the magnificent resistance of France, have been able to improvise war manufactories which exceed today those of Germany, and which next year, despite the colossal increase which Germany intends to give this Winter to her forces of destruction, will surpass her output still further. The Allies keep their superiority of numbers, despite their sacrifices of life, and maintain their domination of the sea, despite the submarine.

"If there were to be neither victor nor vanquished, if Germany consented to evacuate the invaded countries, would not the Allies none the less be vanquished? They would remain weakened by losses and ruins and subjected to a terrible economic and military régime worse than before the war, whereas Germany would regain her strength more quickly, having suffered less and not having been invaded. In a few years she would recommence under better conditions her attempt at world domination. Would not the United States then be threatened?

"The supreme appeal to her national energies, as also her mendacious manœuvres for speedy peace, show that Germany feels herself in danger. Make it well known in America that the tocsin is sounding in the allied countries. The last phase of the struggle is about to begin. It will be formidable."

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ALLIES TO CONSIDER PEACE PROPOSALS

Continued from Page 1.

quarters that the public must be on guard against not "seeing the wood for the trees."

It is expected that Lloyd George will make some reference to the German peace proposals in the speech he will deliver in the House of Commons Friday. By that time there will have been an opportunity for consultation between the Entente Powers without which none of the Governments concerned can make a reply.

Speculation as to the possible variations in the view which may be taken of the proposals in the various capitals need not be entered into in detail. The will to victory is common to all the belligerents, whatever degree there may be in the opinion as to how far victory is attainable and as to how much peace is desirable.

Those nations upon which the war has borne most cruelly must of necessity feel somewhat differently from those which have suffered less. The resources which each country possesses in men, money and material must also influence the point of view. Proportionate contributions in blood and treasure and proportionate gains possible from either a continuance of the war or negotiations for peace have also to be considered.

So far as Great Britain alone is concerned, her attitude is that Germany can have peace t ny time, provided the pece is on the terms laid down by Asquith and Grey and Lloyd George in their public utterances.

In one extreme school there is, of course, found an intransigeant attitude. There can be no discussion of peace under the present conditions.

"There is nothing surprising in Germany's bid," says The Daily Chronicle. "Germany knows that if the war lasts till next midsummer she will be overwhelmed with disaster. Last June and July were months of something like famine for her. Next June and July will be vastly worse. At the same time she is likely to suffer military defeats incalculably more serious than any which befell her in 1916. Already, before the Autumn wet had come to her rescue, she was visibly outnumbered on the battlefields.

"Taken as a whole, when the Spring dries ground the Allies will have such a superiority in guns, munitions and men as has never yet been possessed by either side. These things must have been as apparent to Germany as they were to us last September. Probably they were more and earlier apparent, for her supreme political and military heads knew her weaknesses sooner and better than we could. They laid their plans accordingly and with some help from luck and weather they have carried them out.

"Their cue was to snatch a military victory to balance the five great military defeats which they suffered in the Western, Italian and Russian theatres, and then at the top of their territorial conquess to come forward with an appeal for the cessation of bloodshed and an offer of peace on as-you-were terms, which in such circumstances could be given a false air of generosity.

It has been as a part of this plan that a strong and definite pro-peace campaign has been engineered in the United States during the last two months. It was probably also in connection with it that Poland was declared an independent Kingdom, since this would afford a plausible pretext on which to except the great salient of Russian Poland from the general as you were the principle and to incorporate it for military purposes in the German dominions."

The Daily Chronicle publishes a number of declarations on the subject of peace made by British statesmen at various dates with the following introduction:

"What sort of peace the Allies are fighting for and how far short of it comes the offer of the German Chancellor may be gathered from the following declarations by men who have a right to voice the determination of Great Britain. The new Premier and the old as well as members of both Cabinets are agreed in pronouncing that the war can only end in a peace imposed upon the war lords of Central Europe, not dictated by them in the heyday of their transitory triumph."

The declarations quoted by The Chronicle are Asquith's speech at the Guildhall Nov. 9, 1916, Lloyd George's interview with the United Press in September, 1916, Viscount Grey at the Hotel Cecil Oct. 23, 1916, Bonar Law's interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Feb. 20, 1916, Lord Robert Cecil's interview with American newspapermen on April 8, 1916, Walter Runciman's declaration April 19, 1916, Lord Curzon's statements July 7, 1915, and May 5, 1916, and Lord Derby's reply to "Cosmos."

There is a noteworthy contrast between The Times and Daily Mail editorial comment. The Times indicates that the German Chancellor hopes by "this manoeuvre to give heart to the depressed population, secure some slackening in the hostilities which would afford opportunities for redoubled peace intrigues among the belligerents and neutrals, and in any event to fasten the blame for a continuation of the war upon their opponents," and adds:

"The course which the Allies must take to meet these tactics is perfectly clear. They must absolutely reject any idea of mediation in any shape and from any quarter so long as the basis proposed is the triumph of might and not of right. They must refuse with equal firmness to talk about an armistice until the lands which the enemy has overrun are restored and compensated. They must renew the enunciation of their peace terms laid down once for all in Asquith's Guildhall speech and they must redouble their efforts to force these terms upon the accomplices. There can be no compromise and no talk of a drawn war where the very principles of public right are at stake."

"Germany has been trying by all the means at her disposal to induce the United States to make the spontaneous suggestion of mediation. The attempt lamentably and conspicuously failed, and as she does not judge that any other neutral could proffer mediation with much advantage, she falls back upon this indirect offer to belligerents as a 'pis aller.' It is in the first place and above all things a symptom of her conscious weakness. Only because all her other hopes of hastening on the conclusion of a favorable peace before her strength has collapsed have utterly failed is she driven to this hypocritical pretense at humanity.

"She cherished hopes of a separate peace with Russia. The Czar and his people spurned her overtures. The speech of Premier Trepoff is the last blow at her expectations there. When Jacob Schiff tried to fly his egregious peace kite in America, a Socialist was prompted to propose American mediations in the Italian chamber. Last week Signor Boselli repudiated the insidious project in a vigorous speech, in which he declared peace must come from the assured victory of the Allies, and the chamber rejected the motion by a large majority.

"The formation of a War Cabinet in England and the movement for the formation of such a cabinet in France have been further omens of the unflinching resolution of the Allies to attain in full measure the objects for which they went to war. Germany makes this offer for the purpose among others of testing their cohesion. Any hopes with which she has flattered herself of shaking it will be promptly crushed by their attitude." Referring to "von Bethmann Hollweg's impudent peace trick," The Mail says:

"The Allies will not be caught by this white whiskered device. They know that no peace with a nation of tigers and murderers and statesmen who regard all treaties as scraps of paper would not be worth the paper and ink, so long as Germany has not been completely and decisively beaten. No peace with her can be more than a truce which she would violate at the first moment it served her purpose. It would not save us money or effort for we should still have to spend every available penny on munitions and equipment in preparation for Germany's next treacherous blow. It would be better and cheaper by far to fight on."

Public Sentiment Hostile.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 13.—A strong current of public sentiment opposed to the German peace proposal was evident in the first expressions available last night, both from public men and the British press.

The only information in the press reports was from Berlin, and in the absence of some tangible official proposition British officials were disposed to maintain reserve.

Government circles also held aloof from any discussion, with an evident desire to learn more of the details before committing the new administration to a definite course of action. The Foreign Office would make no comment, in the absence of the terms, but indicated that the British attitude up to the present was embodied in the declarations made from time to time by the former Premier and Viscount Grey, and that any new proposals would have to be considered by all the Entente Allies before a definite attitude was possible.

Those in close association with the new Government took the view that the proposals would prove entirely unacceptable, mainly because they were not likely to touch what the ruling authorities regard as the most essential basis of any peace, namely, such guarantees against German militarism as will permit England, France, and their allies to demobilize their vast armies, reduce their enormous military expenses, and return to lasting conditions of peace.

Some early expressions, indicating the general drift of sentiment, were as follows:

The Marquis of Londonderry: "We have got to win the war. Peace at the present time would be disastrous to the nation and the empire. It is only a question of time, and we will win out absolutely."

Principal Burrows of Kings College: "No peace is possible on the basis that Germany is victorious."

Sir Gilbert Parker, after mingling with his associates in the House of Commons, said:

"This is clearly a political manoeuvre, designed to impress the world as a dramatic stroke, but having little serious purpose toward securing an enduring peace. One of the chief essentials of any peace would be such a curbing of German militarism that a resumption of the present conflict would be impossible. Without such a guarantee, England and France would be compelled, as a matter of self-defense, to retain vast armies, and thus continue the enormous ar burdens of the present, instead of being permitted to resume peace with the assurance that they will not again be plunged into war."

One of the members of the House of Lords, who is prominently identified with the League to Enforce Peace, to which President Wilson and Viscount Grey have given approval, said:

"The question of present peace is an entirely different question to securing an arrangement for the maintenance of future peace. Germany has chosen an unfortunate moment for proposing present peace. She probably thinks that her successes in Rumania make the present moment auspicious. But, on the contrary, British public opinion is just now deeply aroused by the German atrocities in the deportation of Belgians and French under circumstances of incredible cruelty. There will be no prospect of peace while German Zeppelins make raids over London, killing women and children in an unfortified city, and while the deportation of the defenseless peasantry of small countries is kept up. The stopping of such conditions will do more to have a peace proposal favorably received than any boast of victory in Rumania."

Sir William Dunn, Lord Mayor of London, said:

"Rather conscious of ultimate defeat, the Germans are making a virtue of necessity. There will be no peace signed by this country unless it is a peace acceptable to all the Entente Powers and in accordance with their wishes. This is probably the first overture. Knowing that it will not be acceptable, it may lead to something better."

Sees German Diplomatic Game.

The morning newspapers take two main grounds in their view of Germany's peace proposals—that the offer should be rejected or should be met with a statement of the terms on which the Allies are willing to effect a peace.

The Morning Post argues that the opening of negotiations would imply an armistice in which Germany would obviously occupy the predominant position, and that the question would be whether the Entente Allies were prepared to accept terms dictated by Germany.

The Daily News, while urging that not too much attention be paid to "the Chancellor's arrogant invitation," says the Entente Allies must not commit the fatal blunder of refusing to enter into negotiations, since the Teutons are evidently playing an astute game. It adds:

"It is time that the Allies cannot enter into peace negotiations on the basis of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's offer, but they must put their case before the enemy and before the world, must state the terms on which they are prepared to negotiate and throw upon Germany the responsibility of rejecting or accepting that basis for negotiation. The terms may be high, as the crimes of Germany warrant and dictate. They may be terms at which Germany will scoff, but the mere fact of stating terms will put us right with the world, with our own people, and with the men doing duty in the trenches, who want to know what they are doing it for.

"A mere non possumus will be a fatal mistake, and will be the greatest diplomatic victory Germany has achieved in the war. We must not permit her to have that victory."

WHEAT PRICES TAKE A DROP.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Wheat values plunged wildly downward today as the result of Germany's reported overtures for peace. Extreme breaks in prices reached 11¼ cents a bushel and were accompanied by transactions amounting to millions of bushels. Closing quotations of the day were at nearly the bottom level touched, with the market as a whole 4¾ to 10¾ under yesterday's finish.

Excitement in the pit was greatest in the last half hour when attention was concentrated on Washington advices, said to emanate from the German Embassy, and giving an outline of the offer that Berlin had submitted for transmittal to her enemies. It was not until hours later that the fact was known here that definite terms of peace had not been detailed in Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech to the Reichstag.

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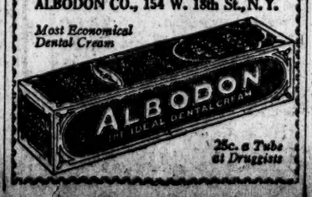

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Nothing is more commonplace at this season than the "gift suggestion", which suddenly transforms the most ordinary articles into messengers of sentiment, and transfixes even the necessities of life with the festive mistletoe!

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Holiday Gifts for Men

Which They Present at Extraordinary Low Prices

Women who are experiencing the usual perplexities of the Christmas shopping season, in selecting gifts which will be actually appreciated by their husbands, sons, brothers and men friends, are invited to come straight to these stores—where the tastes of New York men are thoroughly understood and where prompt service is a feature.

Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs of Imported Linen Three in Box—$1.00

Other Initial Linen Handkerchiefs Up to $6.00 for a Box of Six

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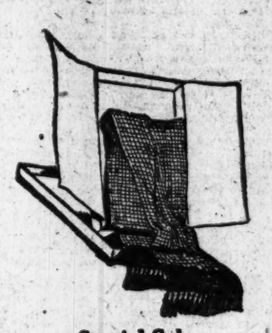

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Rabbit Fur-Lined Gloves, $4 Squirrel Fur-Lined Gloves, $7

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Umbrellas in Boxes Special Value Union Taffeta with Selected Handles, $1.95

Walking Sticks Large Variety In All Correct Woods $1.50 to $20

Blanket Robes With Slippers to Match Special, $5.50

Other Robes and Dressing Gowns Up to $85

Silk Dressing Gowns With Slippers to Match $22.50

Large Collection of Christmas Scarf Pins $1 to $25

Gold and Platinum Evening Dress Sets Up to $80

Evening Dress Jewelry Combination Set Mother-of-Pearl With Fine Gold-Plate Mounting $3.75

Silk Suspenders In Christmas Box 55 Cents

Large Selection of Silk Suspenders Up to $3

Belt With Monogram Plate, $1.50 With Silver Buckle, $3

Leather Novelties and Smokers' Articles

All the Weber and Heilbroner Stores are showing special Holiday assortments of Leather and Desk Novelties and Smokers' Articles, Dress Suit Cases, Traveling Bags and Wardrobe Trunks.

Christmas Merchandise Bonds

Weber and Heilbroner gift merchandise bonds, redeemable for their face value in any of these stores, are sold in amounts from $1 up. They are amongst the most appreciated gifts.

Christmas Neckwear Sale Now in Progress

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RISK YOUR OWN money if you feel that you can afford to lose it. But there is no excuse for risking other people's. Investment in our Guaranteed Mortgages, at current income rates, now 4½%, is absolutely safe.

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Men's Fur Lined Coats $59.75

For motoring or walking, for business wear or for dress wear, these stylish well tailored coats are particularly suitable.
Made with shells of black or dark oxford cloth, lined with backs of dark muskrats, collars of Persian Lamb, Beaver or Otter. Double breasted models with shawl collars.

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The Lord & Taylor Book Shop The publishers of Joseph Conrad's books are bent upon increasing his following in the United States, where even now his largest market exists; and have published a biographical and critical story of his life which they will be glad to present to any one who will ask for it in this Book Shop.

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AUSTRIA MAY HAVE FORCED PEACE MOVE

Powerful Opposition in the Dual Monarchy to Continuance of the Conflict.

KING SAID TO BE RESTIVE

With His Intimate Counselor, Count Berchtold, He Is Understood, to Resent German Dominance.

There is evidence tending to show that the German peace proposals, although launched from Berlin, actually received their motive power in Vienna, where the Emperor Charles, in his recent interviews with the German Kaiser, may have made the latter understand that unless Wilhelmstrasse could make a general peace which would be acceptable to the Dual Monarchy then the Ballplatz must set about securing a separate peace.

With the death of Francis Joseph the peace movement in Hungary awoke with new vigor and found an echo in Austria, particularly in Bohemia and other Slavonic communities, which had been made to bear the brunt of the war not only in casualties suffered in the field but by endless sacrifices and deprivations at home.

The succession of the Emperor Charles was looked upon as a Godsend by the heterogeneous mass of people, who had not only long since lost all interest in the war but had come to realise by perfectly obvious facts that Austria-Hungary was doing the bidding of Germany and was rapidly making herself Germany's debtor in ways that would terribly fetter the Dual Monarchy economically, if not politically, after the war.

Emperor Charles, when he ascended the royal and imperial throne in the last week of September, may have remembered the words of Count Karolyi, uttered in the Förendshaz at Budapest on Aug. 25: "There is no good reason why Hungary should remain in the war another day."

That this has been the prevailing sentiment for nearly a year, not only in Hungary, but also in Austria, has been demonstrated again and again by the deplorable conditions of those countries that have been described in letters which have reached the outer world from Vienna, Budapest, and Prague.

There had also been growing a belief in the Dual Monarchy, particularly among the industrials and manufacturers, that they could not stand the post-bellum strain of an Ausgleich as already outlined between Berlin and Vienna and that they had, therefore, actually more to win, national honor being satisfied, by Germany's defeat than by Germany's victory, even if that were possible, after a prolonged and ever-exhausting war.

Whether the conditions thus described have had any effect upon the young Emperor is, of course, not known. That he is aware of them there can be no doubt. His old tutor in the political game, as well as his intimate friend, Count Leopold Berchtold, who was the Common Minister of Foreign Affairs when, in August, 1914, Austria-Hungary's tardy consent to regard the Serbian quarrel as a matter for general European adjustment was not allowed to reach the Chancelleries of London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, resigned in January, 1915. It is understood that at a Cabinet Council held on Jan. 3, presided over by the then heir presumptive, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, and attended by the two Prime Ministers, and General Conrad and the Common Ministers Krobatin, Berchtold, and Bilinsky, Berchtold, supported by the Archduke, had taken a firm stand against further subservience to the German General Staff, even though lack of it meant a separate peace for the Dual Monarchy. But as Russia was just then in possession of four-sevenths of Galicia, he was easily defeated, and the German conduct of the war was continued, with added tribute on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government.

That Germany was at any time prepared to make peace for herself and allies has been expressed in almost every speech which the Imperial Chancellor has made since the beginning of the war. Terms were even unofficially confided to Prince von Bülow during his sojurn in Switzerland, after Italy's entry into the war, in the Summer of 1915. But these, which provided for territorial acquisition in Northern France and commercial dominance of Belgium, were not even considered by the neutral diplomats to whom they were privately submitted.

Previous Peace Suggestions.

The nearest that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg has previously come to offering terms on which peace might be negotiated was in the course of a speech he made in the Reichstag on April 5. It was an analysis of what the Chancelleries of London, Paris, Rome, and Petrograd had declared they were fighting for, aside from individual ambitions, such as the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine, "Italia Irredenta," and Constantinople.

In this speech the Chancellor defended Prussian militarism, saying:

"Our enemies wish to destroy united free Germany. They desire that Germany shall be again as weak as during past centuries, a prey of all lusts of domination of her neighbors. * * * That is what our enemies mean when they speak of definitive destruction of Prussia's military power."

As to Belgium he said:

"There must be a new Belgium. We must create real guarantees that Belgium never shall be used as a military or economic fortification against Germany. Also in this respect things cannot be what they were before * * * We want neighbors that do not form coalitions against us, but with whom we collaborate and who collaborate with us to our mutual advantage."

Comments by Party Leaders.

After this speech various party leaders made enlightening comments as follows:

The Centre Party welcomed the declaration that Germany would join a union of States for the maintenance of peace, demanded the better protection of the German frontiers (and as such the Polish question had to be regarded,) and urged that if Belgium were not annexed care should be taken that Belgium never again became a gate for invading Germany. Belgium should remain in German hands politically, militarily, and economically.

The National Liberal Party emphasized that the future union must not be formed to the detriment of Germany.

The Progressive People's Party supported the idea of international peace engagements.

A Socialist speaker contended that imperial interests did not demand that Belgium should be militarily, politically, and economically tied.

The Conservative Party considered that Viscount Grey's proposal for an international peace union as it stood could not be taken seriously, because it would isolate Germany politically, destroy her militarily, and boycott her economically. "Belgium must never again become a gate of invasion into Germany, but must be used for strengthening our position on the sea."

The Socialist minority party denied that Viscount Grey expressed the idea that Germany should be boycotted or destroyed, and contended that if Germany wished to reduce Belgium to the position of a vassal State it could never have peace.

The Imperial Party, while agreeing to tribunals, declared: "If we in 1914 had agreed to arbitration we should have given our enemies, who only wanted to strike in 1916, time to complete their armaments."

BANKERS ARE DUBIOUS OF PEACE COMING SOON

Think the Chancellor's Offer a Clever Diplomatic Move, But Destined to Failure.

While the stock market yesterday seemed to take Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's announcement of peace overtures as the beginning of the end of the war, leading bankers in Wall Street said that they had little hope of an agreement between the Allies and the Central Powers in the near future. They credited Germany with having made a clever move to gain the sympathy of neutrals by putting the Allies in the position of refusing an opportunity to bring the slaughter to an end, but doubted if either side was ready yet to make the concessions that must precede peace.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who gave the stock market a peace scare two months ago by announcing that he knew that Germany had made preparations for a formal ofier to the Allies, was at once sought for confirmation of the belief that he had knowledge of the proposals made yesterday. He refused to comment on his information or on yesterday's surprising developments. Friends of the banker asserted with a good deal of confidence that he knew on Oct. 6 what Germany was prepared to do, and that he knew also that Washington was in possession of, or was soon to receive through official channels, the news that had been imparted to him. Mr. Sabin refused, however, to say, "I told you so."

Frank H. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, would not venture an opinion on the importance of the announcement from Berlin. He said that an inconclusive peace at this time would be worse than a continuation of the war.

J. P. Morgan was greatly interested in the news, which he discussed with a number of the most important men in the financial district in the course of the day, but he was not willing to make any comment. Mr. Morgan does not feel that Germany is ready yet to make the surrender which he feels the Allies are entitled to expect before they agree to an armistice. He holds, according to friends, that the Germans must not only give up Belgium and the part of France they occupy, but must pay for the damage done.

One of the world's most prominent bankers said:

"I would like to believe that Germany's proposal means the early coming of peace, but I cannot. I think it likely that England will tell the world that, much as she wishes to see peace restored and much as she would like to be able to respond favorably to a suggestion of peace, she cannot make peace on the terms which Germany proposes. England will probably say that she cannot make peace on any terms which do not insure that the peace will be lasting, and the German proposal does not insure that.

"A sine qua non of a permanent peace is that militarism should be rendered impotent; it should not be left in a position again to destroy the peace of the world. England will not, I believe, make peace on any other terms, and if she were willing to she would not have the support of the world.

"England, I think, will say that she and her allies are not now in a position to enforce upon Germany conditions which they regard as essential to a lasting peace, and that she will fight on until the Allies can insist that Germany submit to conditions which will insure that peace when made will not be quickly overthrown."

Other bankers were inclined to dismiss the Chancellor's speech as a diplomatic move which would come to nothing at this time. They predicted that the next few weeks would show that the war could not be ended until one side or the other was prepared to dictate, rather than offer, terms of settlement.

PEACE OFFER SENDS ALL STOCKS DOWN

Wall Street's Greatest Day of Unloading Since 1907.

500,000 U. S. STEEL SOLD

Total Turnover Amounts to 2,352,469 Shares—Railroad Issues Decline the Least.

Traders in stocks yesterday expressed their fears of financial unsettlement, in case Germany's peace terms should be accepted by the Allies, by selling the industrial and mining issues on a greater scale than any day since the "silent panic" of 1907. When the Stock Exchange closed, the list of prices showed a general average decline in the neighborhood of 4 points, while recessions among the "war stocks," including American Locomotive, Baldwin, and Crucible Steel, were substantially larger. United States Steel was dumped over in blocks running into the thousands of shares at times, and dropped back 5⅛ points. American Smelting, Anaconda, and Utah Copper were conspicuously weak throughout the session.

Business started well enough although the prominence given by THE TIMES to the news from Berlin of an extraordinary pending event attracted much attention in the commission houses and caused a close eye to be maintained on the news tickers for foreign developments. The first intimation of the German Government's decision appeared around 10:25 o'clock, and thereafter selling was heavy until noon. In the early afternoon quotations recovered fractionally, only to be forced down further than before when an outline of the terms of the Central Powers was made public. Steel at its lowest point, touched shortly before the close, stood nearly 13 points under its recent high record level, and even greater recessions were scord in some of the copper issues, considering their best quotations of last month.

The turnover amounted to 2,352,469 shares, which had not been exceeded since 2,565,000 were dealt in on March 14, 1907, when the forces were gathering for the more drastic details of the panic year. The dealings in Steel alone, amounting to more than 500,000 shares, constituted the equivalent of a fair day's business for the whole list on a normal day before the war markets came on.

The railroad stocks supplied the one bright feature on the Exchange, as declines in all except Reading, Union Pacific, and a few others were limited to fractions. The following table shows the first prices and the lowest, with the day's net recessions:

	Open.	Low.	Net Loss.
American Beet Sugar	103¾	98¼	5⅝
American Can	59	55	4¼
American Locomotive	89½	84¼	4⅞
American S. & R.	112¼	107	5⅜
Anaconda	93¼	87	6½
Baldwin Locomotive	77½	73¼	5
Bethlehem Steel	610	590	27
Central Leather	111¼	101½	9¼
China Copper	63¼	59¼	3¾
Crucible Steel	82½	75	7½
Erie	36½	35¼	1⅜
Inspiration Copper	66¾	61¾	4¼
Lackawanna Steel	103	97¾	5¼
Maxwell	70¼	62¾	8¼
New Haven	56½	51¼	3¼
New York Central	106¼	104¼	2¼
Reading	108	105	3¼
Union Pacific	144	142¼	1¾
United States Steel	123	116¾	5½
Utah Copper	119¼	113¼	6¼

While the crumpling up of prices was sharp in some cases, the day's work was marked generally by orderly operations. In the commission houses it was said that many holders of "long" stock decided to advance more funds as margin when they were needed rather than take a loss as the result of panicky feelings. The professional traders apparently took an active position on the destructive side of market values early in the session, and pressure from short sales played a prominent part in forcing quotations down.

It was a busy day for the margin clerks in offices. While the tendency of the copper and steel industrial issues had been downward of late, the talk of peace came so suddenly this time that the decline caught many accounts unprepared. It was said in the Street that the secondary wave of selling in the afternoon resulted in part from orders sent in from distant cities after news of the peace proposal reached traders there.

Brokers found themselves in something of a quandary when customers called upon them for advice. In many offices the opinion was expressed that while peace terms had been advanced, there was nothing to indicte that the allied governments would, in turn, ask too much. And there prevailed even a fear that the full peace terms, if made public, might be found to the contending nations would require time in which financial and industrial conditions might be readjusted without permanent injury to securities.

On the Curb declines were forced as large as those on the Stock Exchange. Midvale Steel and Magma Copper attracted special attention by their activity and weakness, while extensive speculative interests in many other mining and industrial shares.

As might have been expected, the bonds of the allied nations on the Stock Exchange and the Curb benefited by developments which forecast a possible end to the wastage of capital in Europe. The Anglo-French 5s on the Exchange sold up from 92¾, a new low record, to 94, later reacting to 93¼. The City of Paris 6s fluctuated fractionally around 98 and the United Kingdom 5s advanced a fraction to 98 7-16.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
IMPORTERS
The Paris Shop of America
ARE FEATURING
Christmas Furs
— IN SUPERB QUALITIES —
"The Richest Gift of all"

Fur Coats and Wraps Of Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla, Kolinsky and Broadtail.... *$950, $1,000, $1,800 to $10,000*

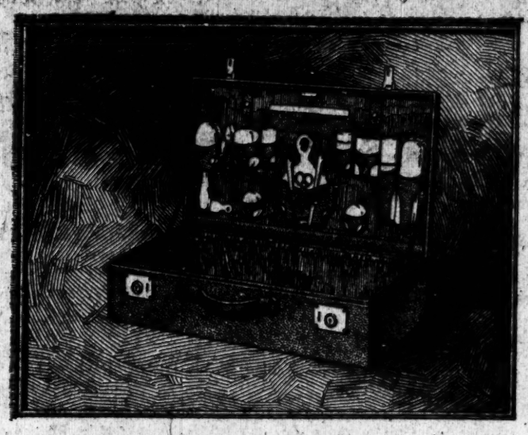
COATS of Hudson Seal, Caracul, Mole, Leopard, Natural Muskrat and Beaver..... at *$195, $245, $375 to $750*

Rich Jacquettes - Shoulder Capes - Stoles

Sets Scarfs and Muffs

Of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Natural Silver and Blue Fox, Ermine, Kolinsky, Cross Fox, Black, White and Red Fox, Mole, Skunk, Seal, etc.

SETS..... at *$95, $145, $225, $395, $550 to $3,000*
SEPARATE FURS at *$55, $95, $135, $225, $450 to $2,000*
ALSO
Emphasize their
UNUSUAL VALUES
In Handsome Fur-Trimmed Apparel
Suits, Coats, Gowns and Wraps
FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH STREET, NEW YORK



THIS fitted suit case is of 24 inch size. The leather is heavy grained goat skin, of fine quality. The lining is of extra strong moire.

The case is built on frames of seasoned bass wood, firmly reinforced at the angles. The leather is finely hand-stitched with the strongest of waxed linen thread.

The handle is of leather, padded with leather. The hinges are of solid brass, and are brass-riveted. The two heavy locks are of solid brass, gold plated.

The toilet articles are of artificial ivory—and the pockets which hold them are of grained goat skin—firmly sewed to the removable moire-covered easel.

This case is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Makers of fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839
177 Broadway—14 West 40th Street—154 Fifth Avenue

Arnold, Constable & Co
TO-DAY

Clearance Sale of
Men's Winter Overcoats

$26.50 and 32.00 grades Now **22.50**

17 Kersey "Chesterfield" serge lined coats. *Real Value $26.50.*
24 Kersey "Chesterfield" silk lined coats. *Real Value $32.00*
8 Heavy ulster or great coats. *Real Value $26.50*
8 Heavy and warm ulster coats. *Real Value $32.00.*
12 Heavy weight fancy overcoats. *Value $26.50.*
} To **22.50** Close

Special for Christmas
4500
Men's Fashionable Silk Ties
In the largest assortment of smart colorings and designs heretofore displayed by us in any previous holiday season.

GROUP I.—**Extra Sized Four-in-Hands**
¶ Plain colored rep silks. Self-figured, plain colors.
¶ Two-tone changeable colorings. New Paisley designs.
¶ Neat and fancy stripes. Floral and all-over designs.
¶ Hundreds of other fancy effects.
Regular Value $1.00.
60 cents
3 for 1.75; 6 for 3.45

GROUP II
Hand Slip-Stitched Scarfs with Patent Sliding Bands
Satin brocaded all-over designs.
Floral designs in mannish colorings.
Bold and distinct figures.
Unusual designs on deep rich grounds.
Stripings that are new and cheerful.
Plain colors of heavy rich silks.
Many exclusive styles included.
Regular Value $1.50, $2.00
1.15
3 for 4.40
6 for 6.50

GROUP III
Newest Four-in-Hands From Rich Colored Silks
In 160 different designs, reproduced from Ancient Chinese Symbols.
Presenting exceptionally rich color combinations that blend and perfectly harmonize. Translation of each symbol printed in English with each scarf.
Specially priced
2.00
each

Men's Silk Knitted Scarfs
For Motor, Evening and Day Wear.
In plain colors and mottled effects, with or without borders. Very lightly knitted. 12 x 60 inches long.
Regularly $6.75 and $7.50
Specially priced
5.50

Men's Imported Silk House Robes

Persian Silk Quilted Lining.	58.00
Heavy Silk-Trimmed and Lined.	48.00
Heavy Lined Silk Robes.	38.00
Novelty Striped Silk—Unlined.	38.00
Newest Fancy Silks.	28.00
Plain Twilled Silk Robes.	25.00

Others of Flannel, Terry, Camel's Hair, Vicuna and Scotch Wools.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

B. Altman & Co.

The Great Annual Sale of
FURS
will be continued
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY)
(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

An Extraordinary Offering of
Women's Tailored Suits
at $19.00
to commence to-day (Wednesday) will include Suits of broadcloth, gabardine, cheviot and tweed.
SIZES INCOMPLETE
Ready-to-wear Suit Dep't (Third Floor)

B. Altman & Co.

Men's, Women's and Children's FOOTWEAR
SUGGESTING PRACTICAL GIFTS
In anticipation of the great demand incident to the holiday season, many attractive novelties in Shoes and Slippers have been provided, generously supplementing the regular assortments; as a result of which the range of styles and prices is sufficiently extensive to meet every requirement.

Men's and Boys' Shoes, First Floor.
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes, Second Floor.

Fifth Avenue, New York

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

A Holiday Gift Message
MEN'S VESTS
$1.65, $3.50, $5
1625 of Them for Full Dress, Tuxedos and Street Wear

All are 1916 and 1917 models. At the height of the dress clothes season and just before the holidays when men everywhere are and will be "on parade," this is a very timely announcement.

Silks, Piques, Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, Basket Weaves and Flannels—An Endless Variety.

At $1.65
Men's Full Dress White Pique Vests, with and without collars. All sizes.

At $3.50
Men's Full Dress, Tuxedo and Street Vests. White and self-striped effects. Also street vests with or without collars, in black and white silks, and many fancy patterns. All sizes.

At $5.00
Men's Full Dress and Tuxedo Vests. Plain black silk, plain white silk; soft-rolling collars, velvet collars, velvet pipings, self collars. All sizes.

A Very Special Men's Event—Order Now!
GIMBELS MEN'S STORE—Fourth Floor

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FOR THE INVESTOR

aims to avoid the pitfalls open to every buyer of real estate who fails to act upon the advice of those who are qualified experts in appraising, buying, renting and managing properties in the sections in which they have specialized. Such service is necessary to safe buying.

M. & L. HESS, Inc.,
907 Broadway, cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy 6052.

Comment of This Morning's Newspapers on Germany's Peace Notes

INDIANAPOLIS.

"May Be Beginning of End."

From The Indianapolis Star.

Too much weight need not be given to the reiterations of London and Paris that no peace can be had except on the basis of Germany's annihilation. No one knows the extremities to which the French and British peoples may now be reduced. Even the change in Cabinets in all the allied capitals may prove propitious settings for the coming drama of negotiation.

How can any human mind, susceptible to the awful horrors of war, not least of which is the soul-destroying hatred that devastates all the affected lands, view this development with any other sentiment but that of hope that the dawn of peace is actually reddening the East? How can the dispatches from the Entente Governments be scanned with any other emotion than a prayer for favorable responses which may denote the beginning of the end?

CINCINNATI.

Expected Offer to be Rejected.

From the Cincinnati Volksblatt.

It is a foregone conclusion that England will spurn the offer. She did not draw the sword for justice, but for conquest, to remove a commercial rival and a champion of the freedom of the seas. She did not enter the war to save Belgium, but to advance her own interests. She does not fight against Prusian militarism, which offers to restore Belgium, but for English navalism, the effects of which all neutral nations experience to their injury and shame.

MINNEAPOLIS.

"Depends on Nature of Terms."

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

The hour is one of triumph for German arms, and, therefore, the most favorable for the revival of peace proposals without fear of exposure of weakness or confession of necessity, but it is unfortunate, if the Chancellor has hope that terms of peace may be arrived at, that he should have accompanied the proposition with the statement to the Reichstag and to the world to the effect that if the enemy do not come to terms, Germany will decline responsibility before humanity and history for the continuance of the war. Whether humanity and history will relieve Germany of that responsibility must depend on the nature of the terms she is willing to make. Germany cannot successfully invoke the condemnation of the neutral world upon her enemies if she make only proposals which they cannot afford to accept. Until the terms are known the hope of peace gains little by this proposal.

BOSTON.

"Allies Must Consult People."

From The Boston Globe.

The German Government would not talk peace if it thought it could win world domination. As the situation stands, the German Government is in a position to be able to stop fighting, and the German people desire it to do so. The allied Governments are not equally in a position to be able to stop fighting. Whether their peoples desire them to do so is the doubtful element in the program. We have heard much about the official dread of "An inconclusive peace." We shall now learn whether that official dread is shared by the people who are doing the actual suffering and fighting.

ALBANY.

Must Reckon With Lloyd George.

From The Albany Knickerbocker Press.

On such terms as these, discussions of a possible peace are decidedly premature. Lloyd George must be reckoned with and measured before the matter can come to final issue. The world longs for peace, but the time, we fear, is not yet."

BUFFALO.

"The War Will Go On."

From The Buffalo Courier.

It is a safe assumption that the Ententa Allies will at present agree to nothing their opponents are now willing to propose and that the war will go on. The western nations manifestly intend to prosecute it with more vigor than ever before.

PHILADELPHIA.

"Russia Will Not Consent."

From The Philadelphia Record.

The German terms, as understood in Washington, are substantially such as would follow a drawn fight, except for the amputation of Poland and Lithuania from Russia. Of course, Russia will not consent to that until she is in a far worse condition than at present, and every consideration of honor binds Great Britain and France to stand by her.

BALTIMORE.

"Is Germany Sincere?"

From The Baltimore American.

There can be no doubt as to the genuineness of the desire of Germany to bring to a close the world massacre that has wearied all of the nations engaged in it. There can be no doubt as to the readiness of the Allies to come to an agreement with the Central group.

Is Germany sincere in its attitude? Germany has internal reasons of momentous nature.

The proposal will be investigated for all that it is worth—for all want peace.

Germany has extended the olive branch in the grip of the mailed fist.

"Stageplay and Fright."

From The Baltimore Sun.

It would not be exactly accurate to describe Germany's dramatic action today as either wholly stageplay or as a confession of fear. Yet it is a mixture of both. Back of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's requests for the friendly offices of neutral nations there probably were two thoughts. One was that the psychological moment had arrived when Germany could afford to make such a proposal without loss of prestige and without suspicion of undue weakness, and the other was the desire to reinstate her in the good opinion of the world and to put upon the Allies the odium of continuing the war.

ST. LOUIS.

Calls the Struggle Hopeless.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ultimate victory for either side seems now to be as far away as it was two years ago at this time, and the Chancellor's notice is in a way an admission of the hopelessness of a struggle that might be continued for several years longer without a definite decision.

Not Time for Easy Peace.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The present hour is not a favorable one in which to propose peace to the Entente Allies unless the terms outlined should be especially attractive. There are just three situations in which it is easy to make peace—when both parties are beaten to a standstill, when one of them is weak and the other remains strong, and when, with the strength of neither seriously impaired, weariness of war induces concessions of real importance. The present situation does not seem to correspond with any of these.

CLEVELAND.

Doubts Teutons Expect Peace.

From The Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

It is far from likely that either von Bethmann Hollweg or any other statesman of the Central Powers expects that the present peace proposals will bring the war to an end. The terms offered will be those of a coalition which assumes to be victorious, and from this standpoint may appear highly generous. But terms of this kind will not be accepted by the Allies. A new spirit of determination, which finds expression in popular impatience and in a vital concentration of responsibility, is animating the greater enemies of Germany. While this spirit dominates Paris, London, and Petrograd peace on any terms offered by Berlin is next to impossible.

The Rumanian disaster has served really to strengthen the hands of the Entente by giving the final proof of the danger of half measures and of the necessity both of vigorous leadership and of complete co-ordination of effort. A year of unbroken victory elsewhere has informed the Allies that Germany can be beaten by nations who will fight as Germany fights.

PITTSBURGH.

The Ice Has Been Broken.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

In considering the peace proposal offered by Germany and her allies two extreme theories must be avoided: One that nothing can come of it, and the other that peace is at hand. The really important thing is that at last the first formal proposal for the discussion of peace terms has been made. Whether it is now rejected by the Allies cannot alter the significance of that offer. The ice has been broken; the path of peace has been opened.

LOUISVILLE.

Surprise in Alleged Terms.

From The Courier Journal.

The world has understood for some time that Germany was ready and anxious to end the war if she could do so on terms that would not savor of humiliation to her. The element of surprise in her present initiative is that she should announce her readiness to quit on what are intimated as terms of the restoration of the status quo before the beginning of the war.

WASHINGTON.

"Trying to Hoodwink the World."

From The Washington Post.

Germany chooses a most inopportune time in which to propose peace negotiations. She knows the time is inopportune; hence the conclusion is irresistible that she makes the proposal not in the hope that it will be accepted, but knowing that it will be rejected. The purpose seems to be to hoodwink the world into believing that the Allies are responsible for a continuation of the war, that Germany generously offered to make peace, but the Allies spurned her overtures. The end is not in sight. Every battle front indicates that the war will rage three or four years longer, at least.

VIEWS OF THE CITY PRESS.

Germany's Peace Proposal Discussed as a Momentous Event.

Following are comments published this morning by New York City newspapers on Germany's peace proposal:

A Peace or a Truce?

From The New York World.

The most important thing about the German peace proposals is the fact that they have been made.

It goes without saying that the United States will perform its part in transmitting the German terms to the Allies whose diplomatic interests it is representing in Berlin. Further than that it cannot go. It is not within our power, even if we were so disposed, to impose upon Great Britain and France a peace that is not acceptable to the British and the French. They did not begin this war, but it is they who must now say when it will end. They, not we, are its victims.

All that can be reasonably expected from the German peace proposals at this time is a general discussion of terms, and the terms cannot be confined to territorial questions. The vital issue of militarism is still to be considered. The war is the product of that issue, and until Germany is prepared to consider the matter of armaments the Allies will have a right to assume that what the Imperial Government has proposed is not a peace, but a truce.

"For Effect Upon German People."

From The Herald.

Prussian war-for-conquest "chickens" are "coming home to roost" at Berlin. All the circumstances surrounding the proposal for peace strengthen the conviction that it has one object only—to put a quietus upon the rapidly growing popular protest throughout Germany against the continuance of a war which the German people can no longer believe to be a war of defense. However much their pride may have been stirred by the successes in Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania, the gigantic losses in men must have produced deep depression, and the fact that these losses have been incurred in fighting on foreign soil, not in defending the hearths and homes of the "Fatherland," has undoubtedly militated against popular willingness to incur further sacrifices.

The manner of its launching, the suggestions about possible terms, every circumstance attending it, strengthen the conviction that this Berlin peace move is for effect upon the German people, not upon enemy Governments.

Analyzes Germany's Motives.

From The New York Sun.

The various reports about the basis on which Germany and her allies are willing to go into conference are all indirect and conflicting. They can be considered only conjecturally.

The "complete restoration" of Belgium is a phrase that needs to be defined.

The withdrawal of the Teutonic armies from the northern part of France would leave that heroic nation exactly where she was when the war was started; exactly where she stood in the geographic sense, but in life and property and in national prestige immeasurably the loser.

The erection of Poland and Lithuania into an independent kingdom or kingdoms would mean the transfer from Russian ownership to German vassalage of the vast salient territory conquered by German arms.

The retention by Austria-Hungary of Serbia would accomplish the purpose for which the war was provoked by Austria.

Can this be the scheme of settlement proposed in the name of peace by the German Government at the moment of psychological opportunity offered by von Mackensen's sweeping victories in Rumania?

Calls It Momentous Event.

From The New York American.

The momentous event of yesterday ought to be the beginning of the end of this dreadful war. The important thing is not the reasonableness or the unreasonableness of the German proposals. The vitally important thing is that peace proposals have been officially made by one of the warring groups. No one familiar with history would expect the terms finally agreed upon to be the terms first submitted by one group.

It is useless to prophesy what attitude the Governments of Russia, France, Italy, and England will take. If either Russia, France, or Italy determines to withdraw from the alliance and negotiate peace terms, then Teutonic victory becomes so certain that the remaining Allied Powers would be obliged to negotiate.

So it is not a matter of speculation whether England, for instance, is determined to go on with the war, but a matter of speculation whether Russia, France, or Italy determines not to go on with the war. And in that, we think, lies the lively hope that the war will soon end.

That both the new English Government and the mass of the English people are anxious to continue the war we fully believe.

As to our own concern in the matter, it is sure that peace is in every way desirable to us, not alone on grounds of natural compassion for the huge agony of the peoples, but also on grounds of material self-interest.

In this crucial hour the counsel of humanity is the counsel of self-interest. We have the fate of the world trembling in the same balances in which our own fortunes and destiny tremble, and well will it be for us if the scales incline in the direction of mercy and peace.

War with Renewed Fury if Offer Fails.

From the New Yorker Herold.

The Central Powers have offered their hands to the enemies in peace, and on conditions which should lead to a peace that will be permanent. Even the most submissive American auxiliaries of the Allies did not dare yesterday to encourage the readers of their organs of persecution that this offer of peace was a sign of weakness and of the imminent collapse of the Central Powers. The nations which England has used for her own self-seeking ends, France and Russia and Italy, are exhausted in men and material; the peoples are becoming restless; there is crisis everywhere. Then the Central Powers burst in with their offer of peace. Whether it will be taken up is uncertain. Yesterday afternoon the London evening papers were already sneering at the proposal.

Now the cycle of world history can swing further on. The peoples of the Central Powers, if their offer of peace is refused, will fling themselves on their enemies with renewed courage, not to say with renewed fury. That the Central Powers can ever be defeated is out of the question. But one thing is clearer to the world than ever—the moral responsibility for all the blood that has flowed and is yet to flow in this world war rests on the allied Governments, and first of all on perfidious Albion. And if the other nations will awaken out of their empty dream then England will cease forever to be a danger to peace. Then England will perish.

"Honorable Desire for Peace."

From the Staats Zeitung.

Before the judgment seat of humanity and world history the German Imperial Chancellor, in the name of the German people and the brothers in arms who are allied with them, has washed his hands of the responsibility for a continuation of the terrible world war.

The speech which Herr von Bethmann Hollweg delivered yesterday in the German Reichstag has established clearly the actual situation of military affairs today and has demonstrated the innate power of the German people for a continuation of the war. The speech has given expression to the readiness of the (Teutonic) allies for peace, and at the same time has heralded their firm resolve to continue the war if their readiness for peace should find no echo from the other side.

Wherever on the globe stubbornness and prejudice have not stopped the ears, the honorable desire of Germany and her allies for peace will be read in the words of the German Imperial Chancellor. The moral impression of this honorable desire must in itself make a profound impression.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Aves.* **West 43rd Street**

Will continue To-day, their

ANNUAL SALE OF

Furs and Fur Garments

For which extensive preparations were made to provide this season's most noteworthy price inducements.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Today—An Exhibition and Sale of

12,000 Men's Silk Cravats

at $1.50 $2 $2.50 $3 $3.50

¶ The most magnificent showing of high-grade silk neckwear possible to assemble, mostly hand-loomed cravats in exclusive designs and colorings from France, England, Switzerland and Italy. So different from scarfs selected for a cut-price sale that to compare them with any other offering in town today would sound like exaggeration.

Also—Men's Fine Silk Cravats

at 39c 59c 69c $1 $1.35

Scarfs from at least twenty leading European and American neckwear manufacturers, in a wonderful variety of weaves and exquisite color combinations. The most important event of its kind ever planned.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

For today, Wednesday, and Tomorrow, Thursday

Women's Evening Wraps at Greatly Reduced Prices

High-grade wraps from regular stock, reproductions of the most exclusive creations designed by

Jenny, Lanvin, Cheruit, Callot, Bernard, Robert, Premet, Georgette and other prominent designers.

Developed in Brocades, Chiffon Velvet, Chiffon Plush, Satin, and Pan-American Velvet, Broadcloth, and Mercerized Plush, lavishly trimmed with Scotch Mole, Taupe Wolf, Kolinsky, Alaska Opossum, Japanese Mink, Muskrat, Lapin, Skunk Opossum, Near Seal, Hudson Seal, Skunk, Marabou, Moufflon, and Thibet.

Former Prices: $35 to $225

Reduced to $25 $37.50 $59.50 $75 $95

Also—An Important Clearance of

Women's Street Coats at $19.50

Formerly $25 to $39.50

Made of Wool Velour, Bolivar Cloth and Mixtures, beautifully trimmed with Fur, Velvet, Plush, or Self Fabric. Half or full lined and warmly interlined.

Women's New Winter Suits

For today and tomorrow only

at $28

Smart braid-bound tailored models for wear with your own furs and exquisite fur-trimmed models, copies of the latest imported creations, showing new sleeves and new pockets. Straight-line skirts are in tailored effect with flap pockets. In all the most fashionable materials and colors.

An Offering of Unusual Importance

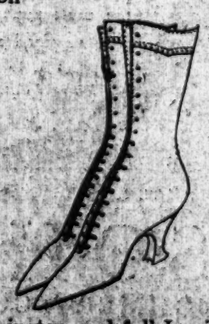
Fashionable Glove Boots for Women at $10

A New and Exclusive Saks Creation

If based on present wholesale costs, footwear of such superlative character could not possibly be offered at this price.

Made of a single piece of leather without any seams whatever, and may be obtained in twenty-six colors, including

Champagne, Ivory, New Brown, New Grey, and Black Kidskin, White Calf or Pearl, Fawn or Dark Grey Ooze Calf.



Hand-turned soles, a dainty cuff, perfect-fitting instep and full Louis XV. heel with aluminum plate are just a few important features which make the Saks' Glove Boot the most fashionable and distinctive ever.

TIFFANY & Co.

WATCHES AND WRIST WATCHES

PLAIN AND JEWELED

A Display of Well-Tailored Men's and Young Men's

Suits and Overcoats $24.75

of the kinds you will want to look over for style, quality and tailoring—and after seeing them you will want to own.

The Suits
English Soft Roll Sacks, English Golf Suits, Semi-Form Fitting Coats and Conservative Models.
Tailored From
Fancy Mixed Worsteds, Fine Cassimeres and Unfinished Worsteds.

The Overcoats
Ulsterettes, Pinch Backs, Loose Box Coats, Chesterfields, Ulsters and Form Fitting Coats.
Tailored From
Kerseys, Thibets, Oxford Coatings, Cheviots and Vicunas.

An assortment which measures up to recognized standards for timely style, serviceable materials and trimmings and workmanship of high character.

Other Suits $14.75 to $34.75 — **Other Overcoats** $14.75 to $64.50.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway

Elevators direct to Fifth Floor, on 35th St. side.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Stern Brothers

West 42d and West 43d Streets

Men's Custom Tailoring

(Third Floor)

AN EXCEPTIONAL INDUCEMENT THIS WEEK

Men's Smart Sack Suits,
Made to Special Measurements
at $27.50
Regularly $35.00 to 42.50

The favored materials in all the new colorings and weaves, black and blue included, and tailoring of the highest excellence will be embodied in the making of these suits.

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest measure.

Water Colors by Paul Dougherty

MACBETH GALLERIES
450 Fifth Ave. (at 40th St.)

THE DIFFERENCE

The difference between employing a Contractor of unknown or doubtful ability and a Contractor of proven worth and reputation, is precisely the difference between a speculation and an investment.

The Owner who employs this Company is not gambling with his money, but making an investment of the gilt-edged sort.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

TAKE 2 MORE TOWNS FROM RUMANIANS

Austro-German Forces Occupy Mizil and Urziceni and Get 10,000 Prisoners.

SEND MEN TO OTHER FRONTS

Russians in Moldavia and Wooded Carpathians Renew Offensive and Capture Some Heights.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The town of Mizil, on the railway between Ploechti and Buzeu, has been captured by the Austro-German forces. Urziceni also has been occupied. Heavy attacks by the Russians in the wooded Carpathians and along the Moldavian frontier of Rumania were renewed yesterday. The attacks were repulsed. During the last three days the Ninth Army, under Field Marshal von Mackensen, has taken more than 10,000 prisoners, several guns, and quantities of war material from the Rumanians. The text of the statement reads.

Front of Archduke Joseph—In the wooded Carpathians, on the Smotreo, and on the Baba Ludova repeated attacks were completely repulsed by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops, as were also nocturnal strong attacks in the Meste Canesci sector. Also, on both sides of the Trotus Valley, the Russians once more launched their men and used their ammunition in unsuccessful thrusts upon some of our height positions.

German riflemen brought back ten prisoners and three machine guns from a raid north of Ludova.

North of Sulta the Russians were again driven from a height they had retained in their recent operations.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Fighting is progressing along the whole front. Urziceni, (Urlechen), twenty miles southeast of Mizil,) and Mizil are in our possession. This army group, especially the Ninth Army, during the last three days has captured from the Rumanians more than 10,000 prisoners, several cannon, and quantities of field material.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (by Wireless to Buckerton.)—The Austro-Hungarian War Office communication issued last night states:

Front of Archduke Joseph—In the Carpathians the Russians, in spite of heavy and sanguinary losses last week, which are conservatively estimated as at least 30,000 men, have again and again attacked our positions without success.

Army of General von Arz—In the frontier sector west and northwest of Oena we again repulsed several advances.

Teutons Far East of Bucharest.

BERLIN, Dec. 11., (via London, Dec. 12.)—The pursuit of the Rumanians has been only slightly checked by the snow, rain and generally bad weather which has prevailed for the past twenty-four hours. The Teutonic armies are already far to the eastward of Bucharest, but their exact positions are for the time being carefully concealed, so that the scattered bands of Rumanians in the mountains north and northwest may not learn of their location and thereby avoid apparently inevitable capture.

The advance has been so great that the Russo-Rumanian line now runs almost due north and south, and even local successes by the Russians to the northward would be able only to accomplish a slight bending in of the line, while the Russian left flank of the Sereth line appears to be endangered.

In German quarters not the slightest anxiety is expressed at the activity of General Sarrail in Macedonia, which is accounted purely political, as otherwise his efforts would not be made in the Monastir region, but to the eastward, where the distance to Rumania is not quite so great.

The total losses of the Rumanians in all sections since the beginning of the war to date are estimated at 150,000 prisoners, 250,000 men killed or wounded and 600 cannon, or the equipment of four to five army corps. The strength of the remaining Rumanian artillery, in consequence, is reckoned at nearly nil, and the strength of the army at even less than that of the Serbian forces which reached Greece after the retreat last year.

Russians Say Foe's Attack Failed.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A Rome dispatch to The Wireless Press says that Petrograd reports the Germans have begun the retirement of some of their divisions from Rumania, transferring them to other fronts, and that the situation in Rumania is becoming more favorable for the Entente. The official Russian communication today reports the failure of enemy attacks. It follows:

On the Rumanian front on Sunday the enemy made unsuccessful attacks in the Valley of the River Buzeu, north of Tshislau, on the River Krivov and west of Mizil.

In Dobrudja an exchange of fire is proceeding.

SEES WORLD DIVIDED IF PEACE IS MADE NOW

Dr. Stowell Thinks Restoration of Old States Would Force America to Join Allies.

TWO GROUPS OF NATIONS

All Over-Sea Possessions, He Says, Would Be Controlled by Britain, France, and This Country.

A peace predicated upon conditions as they existed in Europe at the outbreak of the war would cause the United States to enter into some kind of an entente with the Allies to defend itself against the superior power and influence of Germany, Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, Associate Professor of International Law at Columbia, said yesterday in discussing Germany's peace proposals. The terms of peace, as outlined in the public press last night, will be entirely unacceptable to the Allies, Dr. Stowell believes, but will pave the way for discussions of counterproposals, eventually leading to an end of the war.

Peace, if it should come tomorrow, would be, in Dr. Stowell's view, a great armed peace, with a gradual formation of two great groups of nations. It is not only possible, but probable, he says, that Russia, and even Japan, would then gravitate toward the Teuton group. This would mean the prolongation on a colossal scale of two groups described by Bismarck as land-rat and water-rat, th England, France, and the United States controlling all oversea possessions and Germany the continental development of the Near and Far East.

"It is announced in the press," he said, "that Germany has transmitted to her enemies the terms upon which the Central Powers are willing to make peace. It is safe to say that this message will bring joy to every nation in the world, whatever interpretation they may place upon the terms which Germany offers. Germany's military successes have made it possible for her to propose reasonable terms for a permanent peace without a loss of prestige, which no country will willingly incur. On the other hand, the announced purpose of the Entente Allies to carry on the war solely for the purpose of defending Europe against the dangers of German domination would make it difficult for them to refuse a sympathetic consideration of any reasonable terms proposed by their adversaries. Under the circumstances, therefore, we may feel sure that the Entente Allies, if they should be unwilling to consider the German proposal, will base their objection upon the ground that Germany's offer is so extravagant for serious consideration.

Facts to Remember.

"If we would understand the international situation which will determine the course of any subsequent negotiations for peace we must remember:

"(1.) That Germany's victory in Rumania has brought her an enormous accession of prestige. If peace should intervene tomorrow, the world would constantly remember her tremendous economic and military achievements, so that she would enjoy an enormous advantage in the world competition for the increase of political influence and the acquisition of new markets.

"(2.) Germany has now probably reached the greatest extension of her territorial gain, so that she can afford to offer a reasonable concession in the hopes of retaining now some of the advantages that she would probably have to give up in the event of a long struggle.

"(3.) Great Britain and the Entente Allies, on the other hand, have suffered a loss of prestige corresponding to the German gain, so that they may not be willing now to make as favorable terms as they might later after they had recovered from their discomfiture, for prestige is the all-important factor in international affairs. Pacifist writers leave it out of account and reach wonderful results satisfactory to themselves, but having no relation to practical politics.

"(4.) The recent reorganization of the British Cabinet and a similar action announced for France will make it possible for the Entente Allies to conduct the war with a vigor many times increased. The significance of the transformation, which has brought about this result is so well recognized by Germany that she must offer even now much better terms than she would have done had the former organization of the British Government continued.

"(5.) It is almost as important that the conduct of peace negotiations should be in the control of a small group as it is in the case of military affairs.

"Certain of the terms proposed by Germany have been communicated to the press from a 'reliable' source. It is not necessary to repeat them or to examine them in detail. They are, of course, Germany's maximum, which she puts forth as a basis for discussion. As I examine them they strike me as absolutely unacceptable for the Allies, but I believe that the fact that Germany has made any proposals must indicate a probable intention on her part to discuss with her adversaries any counterproposals which might appear as reasonable to impartial observers.

Prestige a Peace Factor.

"The greatest danger that the present proposal may fall through lies in the possibility that the Entente powers cannot accept peace at the end of such a series of misfortunes as has attended their arms. I believe, however, that they have everything to gain from the conclusion of a peace if Germany is really ready to offer them an acceptable basis, such as the status quo ante—that is to say, the condition existing before the war. Upon such a basis Germany's tremendous strength and her theory of government would continue to challenge the opposition of the rest of the civilized world. This country would inevitably form a species of entente with the Allies and build up its military organization to defend itself against the superior power or influence of Germany. England, France, and the United States would have been taught by Germany's example to improve the efficiency of their methods. They will one and all maintain their armaments upon a high level of preparation. This will mean that the world will enter upon another period of armed peace, but the adjustments will be more perfect and the horrible experience of this disastrous war will be more vivid, so that the world may count upon many a long year of peace.

It is possible, one might say probable, that Russia might gravitate toward the Teuton group, bringing in her train Far-off Japan, but this would only leave the world divided into two great groups of powers. It would be the prolongation on a colossal scale of Bismarck's remark about the land-rat and the water-rat: England, France, and the United States would control all over-sea possessions, while Germany would dominate the continental development of the Near and Far East.

"Whether there be any foundation for such speculations or not, the Entente Allies will not be excused by humanity and by posterity if they assume the responsibility for the prolongation of the war in the face of reasonable peace proposals. The evacuation and indemnification of all the occupied allied territories held by Germany and the indemnification of Belgium would appear to be a sine qua non of any serious discussion of the terms of peace. Germany and Austria would, of course, receive back the territory taken from them in the colonies and elsewhere. In the course of the peace negotiations it might prove possible to make certain modifications of frontier to eliminate future causes of conflict.

"Until we have more information in regard to the seriously proposed terms of the two groups, it is not worth while to attempt to discuss them. Germany has made the preliminary proposal. Let us hope that she will make her terms so reasonable that her adversaries will not dare to brave public opinion by refusing them. Even if they do not agree at once, in the course of negotiations all parties may reach a state of mind when they will be ready to meet concession by concession, rather than return again to the horrors of war."

BRITISH DENY LOSS OF 2 BIG TRANSPORTS

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (via London.)—An official statement issued today by the German Admiralty says:

Our submarines torpedoed on Nov. 28 and Dec. 3 in the Eastern Mediterranean two big transport steamers, loaded with war material, of between 10,000 and 6,000 tons. One of the vessels was armed. Both were escorted by destroyers.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Regarding the claim of Berlin to the sinking of two hostile transports in the Mediterranean, the Official Press Bureau today says the claim is wholly incorrect as regards the character of the vessels apparently referred to, and in part as to the result.

The sinking of the King Malcolm, described here as an ordinary cargo vessel and not a troop transport, on Nov. 28, already has been announced in this country. The Captain of the King Malcolm was taken prisoner by the submarine which sank her.

WAR COUNCIL OF 5 PICKED FOR FRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

how this war should be prosecuted, so far as the Allies are concerned.

"As for General Lyautey, the new Minister of War, in all France the Premier could not have found a man so splendidly qualified to handle the big problem of the War Office. He is a genius at organization, and I do not think I exaggerate when I say he is perhaps the greatest organizer that the French Army has ever known.

"For the five past years General Lyautey has been Governor of Morocco, and in those five years he brought the Moroccans from a state approaching savagery to quasi-civilization. He is a great master of efficiency and combines all the qualities of a great General with those of a great business man.

"When the war started General Lyautey requested that he be relieved of his duties in Morocco and be given a command at the front. But President Poincaré persuaded him to remain in Morocco and work out a scheme by which the best of his native troops—and there are none better—might be brought to France. He did so, and he was able to send practically every one of his best soldiers to France and to replace them in Morocco with older men.

"General Lyautey is a native of Lorraine. He had a little home not far from Nancy, and when the Germans made one of their raids upon that city in the early days of the war, General Lyautey's home was among the first to be looted and subsequently destroyed. Do you not think it rather significant that on the very day Bethmann Hollweg makes known Germany's present peace plans that France goes to Lorraine for a War Minister?

"General Lyautey is between 60 and 65 years of age and is a member of the Academy and the one member who has yet to make his presentation speech to his colleagues.

"Admiral Lacaze, the Minister of Marine, is reappointed from the old Cabinet. He is one of France's ablest sailors. M. Ribot, the Finance Minister, is also a hold-over from the old Cabinet.

"Albert Thomas, who in the old Cabinet was an Under Secretary in charge of munition work, holds in the new War Council a full membership and is now the Minister of Munitions and Transports. He will have absolute power in all matters pertaining to the equipment and sustenance of the army, and will have under him as his two chief assistants two very remarkable Frenchmen. M. Cleveille, who will be the Director of Transports, is a former General Manager of the State Railways of France, and the present efficiency of these roads is due more to his management than to any other man in France. He is a business man of the highest type. M. Loucheur, who will be Director of Munitions under Mr. Thomas, is what you would call in this country a captain of industry. He is the head of one of the country's greatest steel plants located near Nancy.

NIVELLE A COLONEL IN 1914.

New Commander in Chief Forced Out of Obscurity by Joffre.

As forecast in The Times of Dec. 7, General Robert George Nivelle, who succeeded General Pétain to the command of the Verdun terrain in May and recaptured Douaumont and Vaux in October, has been made Commander in Chief of the French armies in France.

He is half English, his mother having been a Miss Sparrow of Deal. He is 60 years of age and comes from Tulle, in the Department of Correze. In August, 1914, he was a Colonel in command of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery, expecting soon to be retired. Joffre brought him forward, and in October he was made General of Brigade, and a few weeks later placed in command of the Sixty-first Infantry Division. On Dec. 23, 1915, he became a General and was appointed to command the Third Army Corps.

QUOTES MERCIER AGAINST PEACE NOW

French Writer Also Recalls Lincoln's Refusal to Halt an Inconclusive War.

CONFIDENT OF WILSON

The President's Words to France, He Says, Shows How He Feels on a Premature Peace.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Under the title "Precipitate Peace and the United States," M. Gressiaude publishes the following in the Petit Parisien:

"During his visit last year to Rome, where Germany already was starting peace manoeuvres, Cardinal Mercier found face to face in the presence of the Vatican with the German Cardinal, Hartmann. As the apostle of martyred Belgium turned away the German murmured reassuringly: 'We will not speak of war.' To which Mgr. Mercier, looking him in the face and continuing on his way replied: 'We will not speak of peace.'

"It is necessary that this utterance should be heard by all the civilized world. It signifies that we have not the right to speak of peace as long as justice is not satisfied, and that we will not consent to discuss it with a party which thereby seeks the consecration of its crime.

"Germany is using every means to open negotiations as long as she still holds the invaded countries and territories she will have to give up. She has no illusion about that, nor can she hide it from her people, however dazzled they may be by the march into Rumania. Already the umpires of the struggle have pronounced the verdict.

"Germany has three times failed in her attempts in France; her fate there will be sealed. As for her rash attempts in the Balkans, Russia will attend to these. Such is the verdict of most experts in neutral countries. In this sense The New York Times, whose authority is all the greater from the fact that it is held to express the views of President Wilson, publishes a series of articles which have created a considerable impression. These appreciations are corroborated by a declaration of J. Pierpont Morgan. The vital interests of the Allies forbid them to lay down their arms before having received indispensable moral and material satisfaction. This is pointed out by the eminent writer in The New York Times.

"German peace, as professed in perfect accord by Socialists as well as by Catholics, manufacturers, workmen, and masters, is a peace based on what they call the war map. This signifies the Germanization of Europe from one shore to the other and world domination assured for Germans. Worse, it would mean the consecrated triumph of might over right and place the human race under the yoke of crime.

"Thus stands revealed this pacificism of the temples which von Bethmann Hollweg is unable to hold in check at the very moment he is bleating into the willing ears of the correspondent of innumerable Hearst papers his private hopes of a society of nations in communion with the estimable views of Wilson and Asquith.

"Catholic Christians the valorous Belgian prelate raises the voice of justice, which finds an echo in the eloquent protestations of American clergy regarding this predatory pacific am. All the Protestants of the United States should listen to Cardinal Mercier when he proclaims that the Church subordinates the precious sentiments of universal brotherhood to the respect of justice, when he proclaims with Thomas Aquinas that public vengeances is a necessary virtue, that the conscience of the righteous is incensed as long as crime remains unpunished.

"This also is the inspiration of the Rev. Dr. Manning of Trinity Church when he summons his compatriots to an act of faith which the teaching of Christ explains. It is also the doctrine of Theodore Roosevelt in a book where the religious faith and the cult of country unite in ardent fusion.

"It was thanks to the great citizen Lincoln that the United States was saved in those dark hours when, resisting the sentiments of the people and weighed down by the clownism of the war operations, he refused to consider the possibility of a precipitate peace.

"Till the end of the electoral period in America the Germans constantly ran up against the fidelity to right and love of the oppressed in both camps. Their most perfidious manoeuvre was to present the President as impatient to have his powers crowned and as ready to intervene in war by the most immoral and rash mediation. How is it possible to imagine President Wilson as a man who has had thus to compromise at one stroke the sentiments and interests of the American nation in this solemn hour?

"His first gesture after election was to hold out his hand to the French Ambassador in front of the Statue of Liberty, and his first words were that there could be no question of peace as long as the liberty of a nation depended on a pact. It was a proud reply to those who insulted him by hoping for iniquitous intervention on his part against the course of justice."

Today a telegram from New York relates how the Attorney General, John Davis, speaking in behalf of the Washington Government, protested against such insinuations, which were qualified by him as brutal and impertinent.

"The precipitate peace has failed on the American front."

LLOYD GEORGE STILL ILL; SPEECH DELAYED

Policy of New Cabinet to Be Announced Next Week; to Vote Credits Tomorrow.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The absence through illness of Premier Lloyd George and former Premier Asquith, the principal figures in the late Ministerial crisis, and the decision of the Cabinet to postpone until Thursday its statement of policy robbed today's session of the House of Commons of the interest which usually attaches to the first meeting of a new Government with Parliament.

When the House of Comons assembled Bonar Law immediately moved adjournment until Thursday, when Premier Lloyd George will move the vote of credit. Reginald McKenna suggested that the Premier make his statement next Tuesday, when Mr. Asquith could be present. Bonar Law promised to consult the Premier. He said he thought Mr. McKenna's suggestion a reasonable one, but added that the vote of credit must be passed this week.

John Dillon urged next a motion to discuss the Government's statement of policy, to which every one was looking forward with intense interest.

"I am not quarreling with the dictatorship which has been reached," said Mr. Dillon. "We probably have reached the stage when some form of dictatorship is absolutely necessary, but we have embarked on a system of government absolutely revolutionary, and the Premier should make a frank statement of the character of the machinery under which we are expected to work."

After a short discussion it was agreed that the vote of credit be taken on Thursday.

ADMIRAL FOURNET REPLACED IN GREECE

Former Commander in Chief of Allied Squadron Succeeded by Admiral Gaucher.

KING MOBILIZING ARMY

Sparring for Time While Germans Concentrate Relief Force, Count Reventlow Says.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—It is announced officially that Vice Admiral du Fournet, commander of the allied squadron in Greek waters, has been replaced by Admiral Gaucher.

The Greek Charge d'Affaires appeared at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning for the purpose of expressing to the Government of the republic in the name of the King and the Government at Athens their sincere regret at the events which occurred at Athens, and declaring that they deplored them."

LONDON, Dec. 12.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says advices have been received there from Switzerland to the effect that King Constantine of Greece has ordered a general mobilization.

An Amsterdam dispatch to The Times says that Count Reventlow, the well-known German military critic, says that King Constantine now only desires to gain time to enable the Germans to concentrate a relieving force. The Count is quoted as adding that it is uncertain if the Greek supplies will last long enough to permit the Germans to come to their assistance.

Advices from Athens say that under orders from the French authorities the Serbian orphan children of the Frothingham Children's Institute, an American charity which was removed to Saloniki after the invasion of Serbia last year, have been required to embark on board a Red Cross steamer to be taken to Marseilles.

ATTACK AT LASSIGNY REPULSED BY FRENCH

Germans Gain Momentary Foothold in Opponents' Trenches —Shelling on the Somme.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—German troops made an attack last evening on the edge of Des Loges Wood, near Lassigny, south of the Somme sector, the French War Office announced today. The advance was checked by the French curtain of fire. The bulletin reads:

In the region to the north of Lassigny yesterday evening the Germans, after a spirited bombardment, attacked our trenches at the eastern boundary of Des Loges Wood. Our curtains of fire checked the attack, however, and certain detachments of the enemy who had secured a footing in our advanced positions were driven out. After fighting in which hand grenades were used our line was completely re-established.

There was the customary cannonading last night along the rest of the front.

The bulletin issued by the French War Office tonight says:

The night was calm on the whole front except south of the Somme, where the two artilleries were active in the sectors of Biaches and La Maisonnette.

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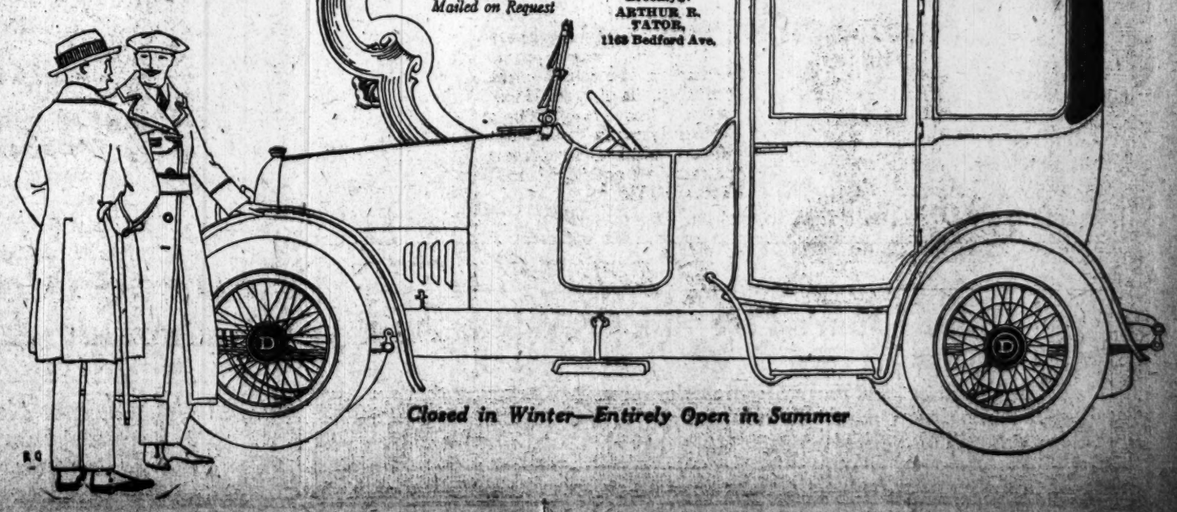

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"I am delighted to contribute a word of appreciation in favor of the Victor, and congratulate myself that my selections are brought before the public in so admirable a manner, by means of its wonderful merit."

Geraldine Farrar

"I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid series of reproductions of my voice which the Victor Company has made. They seem to me remarkably lifelike and faithful."

G. Martinelli

"The reproductions of the Victor Records are *wonderful*. It is my great desire now to seal up and preserve a complete set of my Victor Records for my children."

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"The reproductions of the selections I sang for Victor Records are wonderfully lifelike—they reproduce the natural quality of the human voice."

Marcella Sembrich

"I believe that the process by which the Victor Records are made is the most perfect of all methods of voice reproduction. I have made records exclusively for the Victor since February 1910 and my present contract does not expire until February 1938."

John McCormack

"I have found Victor Records really wonderful reproductions of my singing."

Nellie Melba

"I would like to express my delight at renewing my contract with the Victor Talking Machine Company for ten years more.

"During my extensive travels I have had such a vivid illustration of the great work you are doing for the world that it is with the deepest feeling that I say I'm proud to be a part of such a great work, and that I may long enjoy the privilege is the earnest wish of

Alma Gluck

"I have recently listened to the Victor Records of my violin playing and have more than ever been impressed by the marvelous faithfulness with which they reproduce, or rather recreate the minutest details of phrasing and every shade of tone-color, in short, the personality of the player.

"Truly, Victor Records are the last word of mechanical reproduction and quite justly does the civilized world all over the globe today look upon them as an inexhaustible source of pleasure and education."

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"The improvement in Victor recording during the past years has been so great that a singer is compelled to give the matter of making Victor Records the most serious and conscientious consideration."

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"Every true artist consistently endeavors to improve tone production. The quality of my voice in my Victor Records is so perfectly reproduced that when I study I use them as a standard for comparison."

Johanna Gadski

"The Victor today is the most relentless but the most just critic, as it reproduces absolutely what the artist has done."

Ernestine Schumann-Heink

LIVING COST INQUIRY WILL BEGIN TODAY

Federal Grand Jury Here to Get Testimony on the Local Coal Situation.

FOR GUIDANCE IN NEW LAWS

Details of Ice Merger, Which Are Now Disputed, May Figure in Investigation.

The Federal Grand Jury will begin here today its investigation into the increased cost of living, and it is understood that the coal situation will be the first matter looked into. Assistant United States Attorney General Frank M. Swacker, in charge of the Government's investigation here, yesterday issued subpoenas for witnesses whose identity was not made known but who, according to report, are representatives of coal companies and of coal-carrying railroads. The railroad men will testify, it is believed, that while an apparent coal shortage prevailed here there was really no shortage at all, normal tonnage being supplied from the mines.

Criminal prosecutions, if they develop, will be only incidental to the Grand Jury's investigation, the purpose of the inquiry being to obtain information for the guidance of President Wilson and Congress in their attempt to formulate legislation affecting coal and food.

Part of the evidence in Mr. Swacker's hands, it was disclosed yesterday, is believed by some officials to show combinations in restraint of trade and the extension of preferences to coal dealers favored by railroads. Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich, who is representing District Attorney Swann in the county's investigation, yesterday sought to supplement Mr. Swacker's evidence by sending to him testimony obtained in Mr. Swann's office relative to an alleged successful effort on the part of the Burns Brothers Coal Company to absorb a rival concern and enter the ice field. According to this testimony the Foster-Scott Ice Company attempted to go into the coal business a year ago, aroused the hostility of Burns Brothers, and finally succumbed to the Burns Brothers Company, which went into the business of selling ice and, by underselling the Foster-Scott Company in both ice and coal, compelled that concern to sell out to it. The result was, according to the testimony, that the Burns Brothers Ice Corporation was formed last February with a capital of $6,000,000, and with M. F. Burns, President of the coal company, as Chairman of its Board of Directors, and S. M. Schatzkin, Vice President and Director of the coal company, as its Vice President and Director.

M. F. Burns, when told yesterday of this testimony, emphatically denied that the coal company had driven the Foster-Scott Company from the field, and that the coal company was in the ice business at present.

"The situation," he said, "is this: Burns Brothers Coal Company regularly sells coal to a number of peddlers, who buy our product in the Winter and peddle ice in the Summer. Many of them were buying their ice from the Foster-Scott Company, and when that concern went into the coal business it told the peddlers it would refuse to sell them ice in the Summer if they did not buy its coal in the Winter. We were in danger of losing our peddlers, so set about seeking ways of guaranteeing them a supply of ice in the Summer. The only way we could do this was to go into the ice business ourselves; so we invested about $125,000 in an ice department.

"At the beginning of the year Mr. Schatzkin, our Vice President and Director, entirely in his private capacity, promoted a new ice company, which bought out the Foster-Scott Company, the ice department of Burns Brothers, the National Ice Company, the Summit Ice Company, and the Steep Rock Ice Company. The Foster-Scott people retained a large interest in the new company, but Burns Brothers accepted only a small allotment of stock, far from a controlling interest, in compensation for the use of its name by the new ice company. I accepted a place on the company's Board of Directors, but later resigned."

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, when questioned for information concerning the coal industry, charged no corporation with seeking to monopolize the business, but said that, whereas there were 365 independent coal dealers in the city twenty years ago, there were less than sixty now.

No one would predict yesterday the future price of coal, but dealers admitted that the cold weather would tend to cause a rise in the market. The price remained firm in New York, averaging $7.75 a ton.

PRICES OF FOOD ARE FIRM.

Snowfall and Approaching Cold Weather Prevent Drop.

Prices of foodstuffs, with few exceptions, remained firm yesterday with the indication that approaching cold weather would at least prevent any drop in prices, and might result in advances. The Weather Bureau reported that, although the snowfall, which extended Westward to the Mississippi River, had not left the ground heavily covered, it had been sufficient to interfere with transportation.

George Hildebrand, Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Foods and Markets, said that the price of State and nearby white nearery fresh eggs was from 50 to 58 cents a dozen wholesale, the same as on Monday, and that cold storage eggs were buying from 32½ to 33¾ cents a dozen, as they did Monday. The Producers' Price Current showed that, whereas only 4,111 cases of eggs were received at the markets on Monday, 7,890 were received yesterday. An increase in the receipts of butter was also noted, 4,497 packages coming in on Monday and 10,122 yesterday, yet the price rose from ½ cent to a cent a pound.

With good turkeys now selling at from 25 to 28 cents a pound wholesale, as against 25 to 30 cents just before Thanksgiving Day, Mr. Hildebrand was inclined to think that the price to consumers would be lower just prior to Christmas than it was on Nov. 25.

Egg dealers yesterday continued their fight on Commissioner Dillon's order that they stamp all cold storage eggs taken from their original packages. Julius D. Mahr, President of the New York Mercantile Exchange, said that he considered the order "unreasonable and impracticable." The Commissioner agreed to suspend prosecution of dealers violating the order until next Friday, when District Attorney Swann and Mr. Dillon will prepare to bring to trial twenty-five dealers charged with failure to stamp cold storage eggs.

Commissioner Hartigan issued a statement yesterday approving of the egg and other boycotts as "a stabilizer for market conditions," and saying that the egg boycott was "acting as an educator to many persons to get back to the first principles in the matter of food economy in season."

Thirty-seven dealers were yesterday convicted before Magistrate Frothingham in the Municipal Term of the City Magistrate's Court of selling cold storage eggs as fresh eggs, and were fined an aggregate of $179.

FOR STATE MILK CONTROL.

Senator Wicks and His Committee's Counsel Would Divide Up City.

State Senator Charles W. Wicks, Chairman, and George W. Ward, counsel, of the Wicks Investigating Committee, united yesterday in predicting and approving State regulation of the milk industry. Mr. Ward, by questions to witnesses who testified at the committee's hearing in the offices of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, developed a definite plan of milk distribution in the city under State supervision. He made known his belief that a State monopoly of distribution here would greatly reduce "overhead" charges.

In his questions he was able to persuade one of his witnesses, Erik L. Lagerquist, Superintendent of the Alexander Campbell Milk Company of Brooklyn, to agree with him to the extent of saying that he did not know why State regulation of milk distribution could not be made practical and satisfactory. His company spent $40,000 more in distribution this year than last, it was brought out.

Mr. Ward's plan was for the State to divide the city into districts and license one distributor to a district. He intimated, too, that he thought the market system of the city could be improved, but it was understood he and the committee are opposed to the terminal market idea proposed by State Food Commissioner John J. Dillon on the ground that it would cost about $300,000,000.

Charles H. C. Beakes of the Beakes Dairy Company disclosed a new form of graft in the milk business by admitting that he had heard of drivers making from $20 to $25 a week by skimming cream from milk bottles and selling the cream for their own profit. He said that another source of loss to the companies was in bad debts.

Chairman Wicks announced that the committee's hearings would probably be concluded early next week, when a preliminary report would be submitted to Governor Whitman.

FOOD PRICES STIR TAMMANY.

Democratic County Committee Commends the Official Inquiries.

The Democratic County Committee met at Tammany Hall last night and adopted resolutions stating that an analysis of the statistics of production and consumption showed some causes other than the law of supply and demand were responsible for the increase in the price of all necessaries of life, and that the committee considered it the duty of the Federal, State, and city authorities to investigate the subject with a view of ascertaining how the prices might be restored to normal.

The resolutions commended President Wilson and Attorney General Gregory "for their praiseworthy activity against the illegal combinations considered responsible for the outrageous increase in the cost of living," and urged that the members of Congress from New York County support every measure and every effort that, in their judgment, was designed to reduce the high prices. The resolutions also commended District Attorney Swann for instituting the investigation and proceedings to discover and punish dealers in the county who had illegally raised the prices of necessaries, and the Attorney General of the State was urged to take such steps at once "as may be necessary to enforce the Donnelly law against monopolies and the Brennan cold storage law."

URGE MORE FOOD INQUIRIES.

One New Congress Resolution Wants Sugar Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representatives Sabath and Farr introduced resolutions in Congress today which provide for further investigation into the high price of certain foodstuffs. The Sabath resolution directs the Secretary of Commerce to inquire into and report on the high cost of sugar, with particular reference to reported large dividends of sugar companies.

The Farr resolution provides for an inquiry by the Secretary of Agriculture into the supply, importations and exportations of wheat, wheat flour, and wheat products.

The Government's inquiry into the high cost of living was confined largely today to further collection of information in relation to the subject and to the study by Department of Justice officials of existing laws to determine whether they are adequate to enable them to cope with the situation. Attorney General Gregory announced that he would determine within a few days whether he would recommend to the President that Congress be asked to pass additional legislation.

The section of the anti-trust law relating to combinations in restraint of trade, and the interstate commerce regulation providing that carriers shall not unduly discriminate among shippers are said to be the only measures under which the Government can act.

FALLING BRICKS HIT TWO.

Crash Through Skylight Into Office After Fire in Paper Stock Next Door

Henry Frank, senior member of the firm of B. Frank & Sons, leather dealers at 40 Spruce Street, was dictating to his stenographer yesterday morning in his office, when a brick crashed through the skylight above him and struck him on the head. Miss Violet Marshall, the stenographer, jumped up to assist her employer, when another brick came through the skylight and struck her. Both were taken to Volunteer Hospital, and later went to their homes suffering from painful, though not dangerous, injuries.

The bricks came from a wall of the building at 56 Beekman Street, where from $25,000 to $40,000 worth of bond, ledger, and book paper had been destroyed by flames earlier in the day. The rear of the burned building abuts on the rear of the leather company's place of business.

The blaze began at 6:30 in the morning in the basement of the Beekman Street building and the paper destroyed was the property of the Beekman Paper and Card Company. M. H. Freemark, Treasurer of the company, said, however, that the main office and storeroom of the concern was at 318 West Thirty-ninth Street, and that he had sufficient stock there to fill his orders.

CITY GETS TASTE OF WINTER

Wind and Snow Sweep the Town—Death Attributed to Storm.

New York got a taste of Winter weather yesterday. A wind that at times reached a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour pulled the temperature down below the freezing point, and snow flurries during the morning and early afternoon added to the discomfort of those who were unequipped for the storm. Fair and colder weather is predicted for today, with diminishing west wind. Yesterday the temperature dropped from a maximum of 39 at 2:20 to 30 at midnight, and at that hour it was falling gradually.

One death was attributed to the storm yesterday. Mrs. Charlotte Ryan of 509 West 176th Street, a saleswoman at Gimbels, was knocked down while crossing Thirty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, by an automobile owned by M. C. Shanley of 271 West Seventy-second Street and operated by Edward Simpson. She died at the French Hospital an hour later. It was said that she was blinded by the snow. The chauffeur was arrested.

Verdict of $32,500 for Loss of Arm.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court at White Plains, presided over by Justice Platt, awarded today a verdict of $32,500 damages to Adam M. Roeder, 26 years old, of Mount Vernon against the Erie and the New Jersey & New York Railroad Companies for the loss of his left arm while working as a brakeman for the latter corporation. Roeder sued under the Federal Liability act for $50,000 damages.

HOWARD'S EX-WIFE HELD FOR PERJURY

Justice Goff Sends Mrs. Saville to the Tombs After Her Confession.

IS HAZY ABOUT THREATS

And Magistrate Corrigan's Agent Says None Was Made—Francis Tells of Letters from Bobbs-Merrill Man.

Mrs. Margaret Saville, former wife of George Bronson Howard, was committed to the Tombs yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury after she had repeated her confession of the day before that she lied in testifying for Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan in his $200,000 libel suit against the Bobbs-Merrill Company. Supreme Court Justice Goff, who ordered her arrest, fixed bail at $2,000. It had not been furnished late last evening, and friends said the young woman was in such poor circumstances that she might not be able to obtain bail.

Justice Goff himself examined Mrs. Saville yesterday morning. After she had repeated her admission that she had lied in testifying, the Court pressed her to say just why she had put into the mouth of Vice President Curtis of the publishing company the words: "Let it (a libel suit) come. It will sell the book."

She insisted that Stephen Lingard, who on Monday she had called Mingard, had promised her Magistrate Corrigan would not prosecute her former husband for criminal libel if she would testify for him, but she grew hazy about the threats she had mentioned in her first confession, that Judge Corrigan would be Mayor with all of Tammany Hall behind him and could do what he pleased. Mrs. Saville fenced against questions about her testimony, finally exclaiming:

"It was the best lie I could think of, so I told it."

Finally Justice Goff, excusing the jury, called her before him and said:

"Mrs. Saville, fortunately perjury is not a frequent occurrence in our courts. It is seldom such a flagrant case has been exhibited; seldom has it been admitted and confessed as in your case. It would be a blot on the administration of justice if I did not take action in the present instance. I therefore commite you to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury in $2,000 bail."

Mrs. Saville had a whispered conference with E. M. Abbey, attorney for her former husband; then she was taken to the Tombs by a detective from the District Attorney's office.

When the trial was resumed Stephen M. Lingard testified that his interest in the case was due to his friendship for Jack Francis, star witness for Magistrate Corrigan. He said he had conferred with Francis in a Forty-second Street café as long ago as last March about testimony that Hans Johnson, a resident of Port Jefferson, would give in the case. Lingard was hazy when cross-examined about his interviews with Mrs. Saville, but insisted he had assured her Mr. Corrigan would not attempt to prosecute her former husband, whether she testified or not. He denied that he had used any threats, or told Mrs. Saville Mr. Corrigan would be the next Mayor, and, with Tammany behind him, could do his will with Howard.

Jack Francis then was recalled. In telling of his meetings with the former Mrs. Howard, Francis said she had sent word she wanted to see him, and had asked why Howard had been arrested and taken before Magistrate Corrigan.

"I said it was because his lady friend had transferred her affections to a Wall Street broker," he testified, "and that he threw a knife at her, took some of her jewelry, and told her if she didn't produce a certain necklace at the theatre that night he would kill her."

That part of his testimony was ordered stricken out. Francis added that he had seen in Mrs. Saville's possession letters from Hewitt H. Howland of the Bobbs-Merrrill Company, which showed that Howland had knowledge of Howard's malice against Mr. Corrigan when he wrote "God's Man." He said Mrs. Saville had read one of the letters to him; he had not been able to read it for himself, as he did not have his glasses with him.

Thomas Knibbs, a nurse, testified that while he cared for Howard in the Summer of 1915, Howard had an opium layout in a room over his garage, and that he knew the author to be addicted to the use of opium and morphine. He said he had never seen Howard use either, but asserted that he had been able to tell from his actions and that Howard had admitted to him the use of opium.

The case will be argued this morning and is expected to reach the jury today.

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
The exhibition and sale of art work which has appeared in Collier's is now open at 599 Fifth Avenue, 2d floor

STRIKE CALL OUT FOR 60,000 TAILORS

Amalgamated Votes for Walkout, but Rival Union Still Negotiates.

DISAGREE ON 8-HOUR DAY

United Garment Workers Willing to Concede a 49-Hour Week Until June 1.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in their fight for the eight-hour day, issued a strike call at 10 o'clock last evening, calling approximately 60,000 workers in the men's ready-to-wear trade from work this morning. The announcement was made by Sidney Hillman, President of the association, at a meeting in Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street.

"The workers are not making this fight over a few minutes a day," Hillman said at the meeting. "This fight is for the establishment of a standard in the industry, to insure to all workers a decent method of work and living.

"Are you ready to fight?" the President shouted.

A wild chorus of yeas greeted him. Representative members of the coat, suit, and vest trades, shop Chairmen, and other leaders yelled that the strike vote was unanimous.

"All right. We have decided to strike," said Hillman. He then issued orders for the strike, which will include workers in Newark and Ridgewood, N.J.

President Hillman instructed all workers to be orderly. He said the employers had decided to disrupt the union and that the workers must not give in, even for a forty-nine-hour week, but should hold out for forty-eight hours a week. According to the President's address, the question of wages is a matter of secondary importance.

Earlier in the day a new complication was injected into the situation, when the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association announced that it had reached a tentative agreement with the United Garment Workers of America to settle the dispute between the employers and employes. It was not the United Garment Workers of America, but the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a rival union, which ordered the strike last night.

The scope of the unions is the same, but the Amalgamated, the newer of the unions, claims the larger membership. The terms of the tentative agreement as outlined in the statement of the manufacturers were in many details the same as those demanded by the Amalgamated.

Apparently the object of the employers is to cripple the union—the one now striking—by settling with the other, thereby attracting strikers into membership in the latter.

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BROKERS AGAIN ACCUSED.

Charges of Larceny Are Made Against Baumeister and Froelich.

Edward W. Baumeister and Alfred J. Froelich, composing the stock brokerage firm of E. W. Baumeister & Co. of 56 Broadway, were served with warrants yesterday charging them with grand larceny. The service came after Abner S. Werblin, the receiver in the bankruptcy proceedings begun against them last Friday, had subjected them to a brief examination. District Attorney Swann had been investigating the operations of the concern for some time, and Detective Ratchford was ready to take the brokers into custody.

Samuel Goldstein, their counsel, saved them from arrest by agreeing to produce them before Magistrate Krotel in the Tombs Court. Meanwhile the two men were held in $3,500 bail each by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court. Froelich appeared before Magistrate Krotel and was held in $3,000 bail for examination on Dec. 19. Baumeister failed to obtain bail in the Federal Court in time to appear before the Magistrate. He will be arraigned later.

The warrants were issued on complaints of Mrs. Hermina Karger, a seamstress of 60 West 101st Street, and John E. Anders of 502 West Twenty-second Street, who swore they gave to the defendants $1,700 and $3,000 respectively to invest. The bankruptcy petition was filed last Friday. Assets were placed at $2,500 and the liabilities at $50,000.

ART WORK BY DEFECTIVES.

Sale of Productions by Randall's Island Inmates at Mrs. Jenkins's.

Work on the rebuilding of Randall's Island Child's Hospital and Schools will be begun within the next few months, Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury told an audience interested in the welfare of mental defectives yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, 232 Madison Avenue. A sale of articles made by the defectives in the island industrial school was also held.

"The appropriation of $600,000 originally made for the rehabilitation of the island will have to be augmented," Commissioner Kingsbury said, "and before the plans as they now stand can be put into effect probably $1,000,000 additional, of which Mayor Mitchel has approved, will be needed."

A screen made by a boy 17 years old, but whose mentality was that of a boy of 10 years, according to the Binet-Simon scale of grading defectives, was sold, as well as a dozen rag rugs made by another defective. Orders were taken for picture frames, baskets, and a table made by a defective from a table top which he fished out of the East River. Most of the articles were made from waste material, such as cocoa cans, which were painted and figured, and a toy bowling alley made from the wood of two ancient chairs.

Among those present were Mrs G. H. Crocker, Mrs. J. H. Church, Mrs. H. W. Monroe, Miss B. C. Gildersleeve, Mrs. John C. Peters, and Mrs. Charles Williams.

YOUNG BOOKS BRING $2,079.

J. F. Drake Pays $100 for Kipling's "Five Nations," with Autograph.

The sale of inscribed books from the library of James Carleton Young of Minneapolis, Minn., yesterday at the Anderson Galleries brought a total of $2,079.90. The highest price was $100, paid by James F. Drake, for catalogue No. 611, a first edition of "The Five Nations," by Rudyard Kipling. It has the author's autograph signature on the title, and the following verses in his handwriting:

If England was what England seems,
And not the England of our dreams,
But only putty, brass, an' paint
'Ow quick we'd chuck it—but she ain't.

The Brick Row Book and Print Shop gave $20 for No. 369, "The Discovery of America," by John Fiske, with inscription saying that it was the first book he ever projected, and his favorite. "L'Etui de Nacre," by Anatole France, first edition inscribed by him, No. 382, went to M. Stoog for $20.50. Thomas Hardy's "The Mayor of Casterbridge," No. 464, with inscription by the author, was bought by the Brick Row Book and Print Shop for $30. Mr. Drake gave $51 for No. 465, Thomas Hardy's "Jude the Obscure," first edition, inscribed by the author. The Works of Maurice Hewlett, with each volume containing an inscription by the author, No. 505, was bought for $26 by the Brick Row Book and Print Shop.

The total for Parts I. and II. to date is $13,906.25. The sale will be continued today.

Judge Manton is Guest at Dinner.

A dinner in honor of Judge Martin T. Manton, who was appointed recently to the United States District Court by President Wilson, was given last night at the Hotel Claridge by Joseph A. Flynn. Judge Manton, who is 36 years old, has the distinction of being one of the youngest men appointed to the Federal bench. District Court Judges Learned Hand, Julius M. Mayer, and Augustus N. Hand were among the guests. The others were Morgan J. O'Brien, Martin W. Littleton, Alton B. Parker, W. Bourke Cockran, George Gordon Battle, Charles Strauss, F. H. Platt, Stuart G. Gibboney, Thomas F. Murtha, Albert B. Boardman, L. Laflin Kellogg, John B. Stanchfield, Senator James A. O'Gorman, Edward E. McCall, Robert F. Wagner, Dudley Field Malone, Alfred S. Cook, Lyman A. Spalding, Stephen C. Baldwin, W. Harry Barton, and John Quinn.

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MEXICO COMMISSION WILL MEET MONDAY

Carranza Decision on Protocol Will Be Received—May Suggest Changes.

THREAT BY GEN. GONZALES

Chihuahua Governor Says He Will Aid Chief to Bring About Pershing's Withdrawal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Carranza's action on the protocol signed at Atlantic City by the American-Mexican Joint Commission will be submitted to the American Commissioners by the Mexican members at a preliminary meeting at Philadelphia next Monday. On the nature of the report of Alberto J. Pani, who carried the protocol to Carranza for his signature, will depend whether the conferences are to continue.

Arrangements for the next meeting were approved by President Wilson at today's Cabinet meeting. Neither Secretary Lansing or Secretary Lane, who heads the American Commissioners, could say definitely whether Carranza had signed the protocol. They had been informed by the Mexican members, who suggested the date of the Philadelphia meeting, only that the text of their First Chief's comments on the protocol would be submitted then.

Officials here are inclined to credit unofficial reports that, instead of affixing his signature, Carranza has proposed changes in the agreement, and it is feared that his attitude may nullify all of the work of the commission and cause further complications. It was indicated clearly tonight that a demand for material changes, such as foreshadowed by the reported determination of Carranza to insist unconditionally on the retirement of American troops from Mexico, would mean abandonment of the conferences.

Mr. Pani is expected here tomorrow night to confer with the other Mexican Commissioners.

The State Department was advised today that a decree had been issued by General Carranza suspending the Mexican export taxes on metals from Dec. 10, 1916, until Dec. 31, 1917, and ordering an interior tax on gold and silver bullion of 5 per cent. ad valorem; gold and silver ores, 7 per cent.; copper bullion, 5; copper ore, 6; all other metals, 3. No change was made in the taxes imposed on mining claims.

GONZALES WILL WORK FOR TROOPS' RECALL

Governor Says He May Join With Carranza to Bring About Pershing's Withdrawal.

EL PASO, Dec. 12.—General Arnulfo Gonzales, Provisional Governor of Chihuahua, declared in his first proclamation to the people after the reoccupation of Chihuahua City by Carranza troops that he might soon be ready to join the First Chief in bringing about the retirement of the American punitive expedition. An original copy of the printed manifesto, which is dated Dec. 6, was brought here today from Chihuahua by a refugee.

General Gonzales began his proclamation by saying that the people have the right to know the line of action their Governors intend to pursue while in office.

"The State of Chihuahua," he continued, "must lament the disgrace of seeing its sacred soil desecrated by the proud Saxon troops, a misfortune that the bandit Villa caused by his deeds at Columbus. As these deeds not only injure the sovereignty of the State, but also of the country, it is to the Central Government that belongs the solution of this conflict which threatens the nation itself.

"The patriotic attitude of the First Chief in the face of this lamentable incident is well known to all Mexicans. His forces have not for a single moment ceased to work toward a solution of the same by diplomatic ways, preserving national pride and autonomy. To support this attitude in our sphere of action will be always a satisfaction to the Government of this State, which may soon be ready to unite its forces to those of the General Government to bring it about that the forces of Pershing's punitive expedition, so well known but so unjustified, may withdraw as soon as possible from the State."

The rest of the manifesto Governor Gonzales devotes to promises of educational, financial, and internal reforms and of clearing out the rebels.

Frenchman Killed in Parral.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 12.—A telegram was received here today by the Alvarado Mining and Milling Company from a foreign Consul in Torreon, Coahuila, confirming the reported killing of Howard Gray, or Howard Weeks, at Parral by Villa followers. The message also stated that Alexander Ricault, a Frenchman, had been killed by the Villa soldiers when they occupied Parral.

SPONGE REVEALS GOLD ORE.

But Deposit Is "Somewhere" Near the Key West Shore.

There is an unknown deposit of gold ore somewhere along the eastern coast of Key West, Florida, a short distance from the shore in the Gulf of Mexico, according to Albert Hart, a sponge importer of 306 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Hart was led to this conclusion by the discovery that a sponge which he recently received in a consignment from Florida had small particles of gold ore imbedded in its base.

"I have been in the business for thirty years and I never saw or heard of finding gold in sponges before," he said yesterday. "The roots of a sponge sometimes hold small particles of the substances on which they grow under the water. When I looked at this particular sponge I found its roots entwined about rough little pebbles of gold. I had them examined by an expert and he said that the gold was real and exceedingly pure."

Later in presence of a TIMES reporter he had the metal retested. It was sure enough gold.

Mr. Hart examined every other sponge in the shipment, but found no more gold. He judged from its formation that the sponge containing gold had come from about 75 feet under water, but there was no way of locating the particular part of the "sponge field."

ONLY GRAIN ON DUTCH SHIPS

Government Orders Freighters from Here to Take No Other Cargo.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 12, (via London.)—Orders have been given by the Dutch Government that all cargo space in Dutch grain ships from the United States henceforth must be exclusively reserved for grain.

It was officially explained to The Associated Press representative today that this was not an alarmist measure, but was due merely to a desire to avoid detentions, delays and unfortunate misunderstandings, such as the sinking off Nantucket by a German submarine of the Dutch freighter Blommersdijk and of ships carrying other merchandise than grain. Henceforth freighters will carry nothing but grain consigned to Holland.

It was emphatically stated that the measure had nothing to do with any apprehension—as has been hinted by The Maasbode—concerning difficulties which conceivably might result for Holland from the reported plans of David Lloyd George, the new British Premier, for a tightening of the blockade.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Times quotes the Maasbode as saying that immediately after it was known that David Lloyd George had become British Premier a special meeting of the Dutch Cabinet was held. After this meeting, the Maasbode says, telegrams were sent to all Dutch shipping agents in America instructing them to reserve all available tonnage for Government grain and cancel all arrangements for other freights.

Subway on Holiday Schedule Today

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company notified the Public Service Commission yesterday that it would put its holiday schedule on the subway in operation today, about a week earlier than usual, because of the belief that the shopping would begin earlier and be heavier than ever before. At present the subway is operated to the limit of its capacity during the rush hour, but in the middle of the day the size and headway of the trains have been reduced. All of the ten-car express trains will be run on not less than two and a half minutes' headway, and there will be an increase in the number of trains in the local service.

PACKERS WITHDRAW APPEAL

Missouri Beef Trust Case Taken Out of Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Supreme Court proceedings in the Missouri Beef Trust case were ended today when the court, upon request of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., the Hammond Packing Company, and others, dismissed the packers' appeals from Missouri decrees assessing $85,000 fines for alleged violation of the State anti-trust laws.

Dismissal of the cases, the Court was advised, was due to negotiations now in progress for their settlements between Attorney General Barker of Missouri and Frank Hagerman, counsel for the packers.

First Private Named for West Point.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 12.—Charles R. Wing, a private in the Second Wisconsin Infantry, now on Mexican border service, received today an appointment to West Point Academy. He is said to be the first man ever appointed to West Point while a private in the army. As a member of a Government training camp in Michigan, Wing made an excellent record and this led to his appointment.

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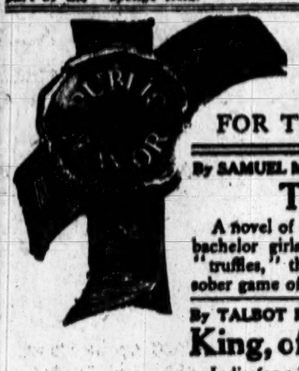
WHOLESALE ONLY

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered before Friday night.



THE GREAT SEAL OF PUBLIC FAVOR FOR THESE FINE NOVELS

By SAMUEL MERWIN, Author of *The Honey Bee*

The Trufflers

A novel of the Bohemia of Greenwich Village, bachelor girls and bachelor men who seek the "truffles," the delicacies and pleasures, in the sober game of life. *$1.35 net*

By TALBOT MUNDY

King, of the Khyber Rifles

India for a background,—the India of mystery, ancient and immense. A story written with power and the thrill of perilous adventure. *$1.35 net*

By EARL DERR BIGGERS

The Agony Column

A gaily exciting story in the best manner of the author whose *Seven Keys to Baldpate* has delighted hundreds of thousands of bookreaders and playgoers. *$1.25 net*

By ETHEL HUESTON
Author of *Prudence of the Parsonage*

Prudence Says So

Here is Prudence again in all her charm, rounding out her romance with Jerry, marrying and having a little Fairy of her own. *$1.25 net*

By HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER
Author of *The Real Adventure*

The Painted Scene

If O. Henry had known the stage as well as he knew the plains, he might have written the stories in *The Painted Scene*. They are true to life and true to art. *$1.50 net*

By ARTHUR S. ROCHE

Loot

The captain of all criminals plans and executes the complete looting of the largest, finest New York jewelry store in full daylight. Impossible, you say! But then you haven't read *Loot*. *$1.25 net*

For Sale at all Stores — THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers

Much of Holiday Happiness Depends on—Sugar!

Do you realize *how* much? Think a moment—dainty dishes for dinner; delicious pastries and cakes, pies and puddings for the "parties"; taste-tempting candies for in-between-meals. And for *all* of these sugar is the most essential thing.

You can understand why it will be well worth while to ask *always* for Domino Granulated Sugar *by name*. It is much more than a clean, dry, high-grade cane sugar—it is a wholesome, nourishing, energizing *food*—good alike for old and young.

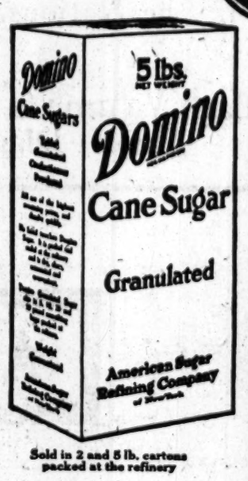
With Domino Granulated Sugar you can make most delightful holiday confections:

Frozen Custard	*Prune Souffle*
Lemon Meringue	*Floating Island*
Brown Betty	*Candied Stuffed Dates*
Pound Cake	*Fruit Cake*

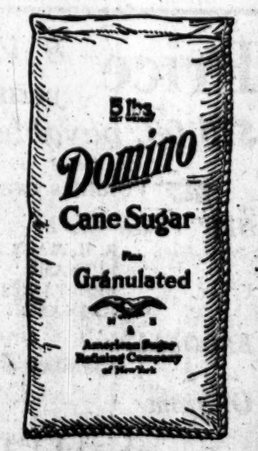
Domino Powdered Sugar and Domino Confectioners Sugar may be purchased in one pound packages—for making superfine dessert confections.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

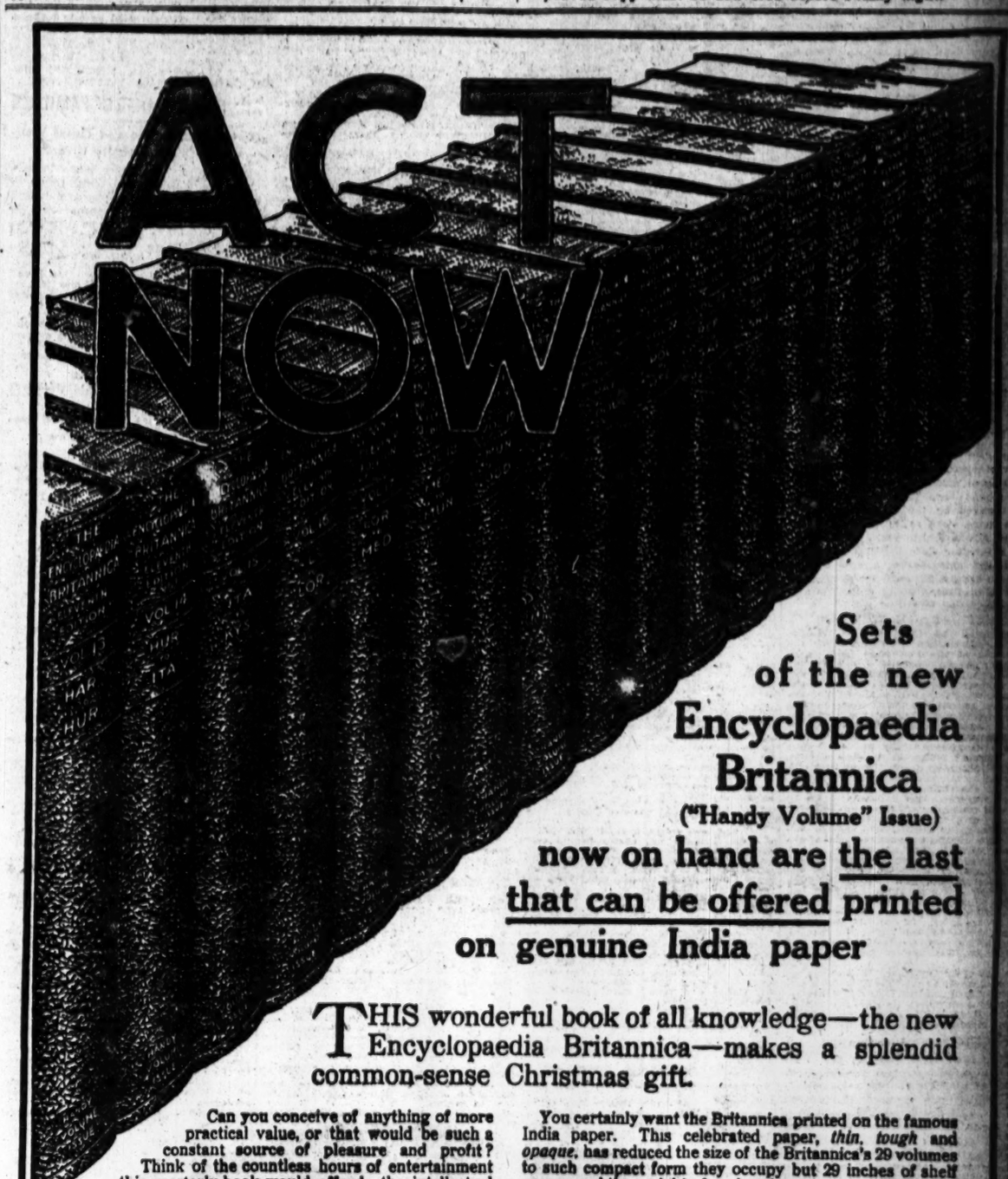
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners



Sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons packed at the refinery



Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags



Sets of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica
("Handy Volume" Issue)
now on hand are the last that can be offered printed on genuine India paper

THIS wonderful book of all knowledge—the new Encyclopaedia Britannica—makes a splendid common-sense Christmas gift.

Can you conceive of anything of more practical value, or that would be such a constant source of pleasure and profit? Think of the countless hours of entertainment this masterly book would afford—the intellectual benefits it would give. It is a complete library of accurate information which answers the needs of men and women in every business and profession.

Give it to *yourself*—its usefulness will repay, many times over, what it costs.

You certainly want the Britannica printed on the famous India paper. This celebrated paper, *thin, tough* and *opaque*, has reduced the size of the Britannica's 29 volumes to such compact form they occupy but 29 inches of shelf space; and the weight of each volume is reduced to *nearly one-third*, making it light to hold.

This invites reading—you just naturally read the India paper Britannica *much oftener* than you'd read a big, heavy book. Hence the Britannica printed on *genuine India paper* is much *more useful* to you than it would be on ordinary book paper.

You must *act quickly* to obtain one of the few remaining sets of the new Britannica printed on genuine India paper

IMPORTANT The present prices of The Encyclopaedia Britannica hold good only on orders sent to us *at once*. We are sorry to state that on account of the higher cost of all materials for the making of books, the Publishers are obliged to increase the price to us, and we to the general public. The present low prices will, therefore, be advanced by from one to three monthly payments (from $3.00 to $9.00), according to the binding, on or before December 20th.

How long it will be possible to maintain these new prices without another increase is uncertain. In any case, if you wish to purchase The Encyclopaedia Britannica at the present low prices, *act at once*.

War has cut off the supply of this remarkable paper—it is no longer possible to obtain the raw materials to manufacture it in this country. India paper is made of a peculiar kind of flax, which is grown only in Great Britain, Belgium and Germany. No more flax can be obtained in the latter two countries, and England has put an embargo on flax exportation. In view of the shortage of sets and the fact that the Britannica cannot again be printed on India paper, the present prices make this wonderful work a great bargain. But you must act immediately—don't delay—if you want one of the remaining India paper sets.

This splendid opportunity is for a short time only

Think what this advertisement means to you—it brings within your reach the greatest library of facts and information ever put between book covers. Realize the scope of the Britannica—41,000 articles on every subject under the sun; the master work of 1,500 master minds in every field of human thought and activity. Your first payment of

Only $1 brings you the entire set—29 volumes

You pay for it in small monthly payments—$3 a month, or about 10 cents a day (for the cheapest binding).

Act Now—Mark and mail the coupon at once. This will bring you the 130-page, profusely illustrated "Book of 100 Wonders," containing interesting information from and about the "Handy Volume" Issue of the new Britannica. Remember—the price advances on or before December 20th, and the sets already printed are all that can be offered on genuine India paper—the last India paper that could be obtained.

Sets can be seen and orders left at:

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 597-599 Fifth Ave.
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Gentlemen:

Please send me, free, "The Book of 100 Wonders," illustrated, giving interesting information on a hundred subjects and full information about the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Also tell me what I will have to pay for one of the remaining sets of the "Handy Volume" Issue of the Britannica printed on genuine India paper.

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1-23

GIFTS COME SLOWLY TO AID 100 NEEDIEST

Charity Workers Comment on This Fact Because of City's General Prosperity.

13 CASES GET FULL RELIEF

Many of the Most Pitiful, However, Have Not Yet Received a Dollar of the Sums They Need.

The second day's responses to the appeal published in THE TIMES of last Sunday for the Hundred Neediest Cases of New York—those who had been selected from the lists of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the State Charities Aid Association, the Charity Organization Society, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities as most deserving of Christmas relief—have only borne out the opinion expressed by charity workers after study of the first day's receipts—that in this season of prosperity charitable impulse has been stilled, and givers are not alive to the utmost need of what Jonathan A. Rawson, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, has termed "the present irreducible minimum of poverty."

This year, when the 100 cases are in worse need than any ever listed before, when the rising prices of food have made the expenditures for relief of every case 25 or 30 per cent. higher than a year ago, the first two days' responses to THE TIMES appeal netted barely two-thirds of the amount contributed on the corresponding days last year. In 1915 the first two days' receipts by the four organizations were $7,072; this year they were only $4,722, besides $225 sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Many Gifts Anonymous.

Nevertheless, eleven of the hundred cases have already been relieved, and money has been pledged, though not yet received by the organizations, for three more. The relief of Cases 4, 14, 18 and 86 was told in yesterday's TIMES. One offer, for Case 52, was misunderstood, the donor having offered to care for this family for only six months instead of a year. Twenty dollars is still needed for this case.

The architect, who suddenly went blind and is now slowly learning a trade—listed as Case 81, in charge of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor—has been taken care of; the $200 needed to eke out his wife's earnings as a washerwoman has been supplied and the family of eight has a chance for another start. The association received $1,158.33 yesterday, as against $1,977 last year; the total for the two days was nearly $1,500 less.

A physician, who supplied the $200 needed to relieve Case 81, also gave $200 to care for Case 75 for four months. Two hundred and ninety-two dollars was received by the association to be distributed at discretion, and $100 was specifically marked "for a family which no one else remembers." One man, signing himself only "Christianity," gave $1 for each of the thirty-one cases, as well as to each of the twenty-six cases of the State Charities Aid Association.

As there are eleven of these thirty-one A. I. C. P. families who have not yet received $10 each. In these there are a total of fifty-three children; six of the families are those of widows, and in five the father is sick and unable to earn anything. In Case 84, where the father died since the list was compiled, only $7 has been received of the $300 needed by the widow and her eight children.

The Charity Organization Society has received funds to provide fully for Cases 62 and 67, in addition to the three announced yesterday. So far the society has received $1,275, as against $1,962.50 in the first two days last year.

Child Sends Five Stamps.

It has been noted that this year there has been a much stronger tendency than before to send gifts in for some specific case which has aroused the donor's interest, and not to leave disposition of the funds to the society. It it hoped that later givers will display less of a tendency to concentrate on a few extremely pitiful cases, and will either choose some now slightly provided for, or will designate a number of cases to which their gifts can be assigned as most needed. Case 41, a family where a sick widow and four children must wait till February, when the eldest girl can get her "working papers," has not received a single gift. Cases 57 and 64 have received only $2 each. The society submitted to THE TIMES a list of fifty cases of which nineteen were necessarily omitted; and these are regarded as being in quite as great need as those in the published list and deserving of any surplus aid that may be sent.

One little girl sent to the society perhaps the smallest, and perhaps, from the donor's standpoint, the most valuable of all the contributions. She writes: "I have sent five one-cent stamps to help. That is all I have to say. Good-bye."

The State Charities Aid Association alone has received more money this year than last. It received contributions of $1,289.50 yesterday, making a total of $1,729 for the two days. The baby whose foster-mother is ill in the hospital—she was Case 76—has had her board provided for until the mother is well again, and three more of the State Charities Aid cases have been completely settled. THE TIMES has received for Case 3—the nervous invalid girl of 15 who can be saved from insanity by a year of intelligent care—the sum of $200 needed to give her her chance. The giver was anonymous.

The Italian war widow who needed $31 to pay up the installments on the embroidery machine that will enable her to earn a living for herself and her child was freed from her troubles by a woman who telephoned as soon as the offices were open yesterday morning, and told Miss Elisabeth Marshall, in charge of the cases, that she wanted to be the first and only one to relieve this case. And Case 24, that of a sensitive, delicate girl of 15 who had at last found a loving home, but with a family too poor to buy the medicines she needed, has called out more than enough responses to meet all the needs of her case. Cases 56, 63, 70, 74, 83, and 87 have received no help.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has received in two days only $216, as against $831 last year, and Theodore W. Hanigan, Financial Secretary, attributes this to the general tendency to forget that prosperity has passed over the heads of a good many people." Four of the bureau's neediest cases—45, 60, 73, and 80—have not yet received a single contribution.

Below is published a brief summary of each of the cases still unrelieved.

Charity Organization Society.

Contributions for these cases should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Telephone Gramercy 4066.

1. A mother has worked and starved herself into exhaustion to support her five children; $200 is needed to restore her strength and enable her to take better employment.

2. An invalid mother and six-year-old son must be supported while the older boy, thirteen years old, gets some part of the schooling which his talent deserves; $250 will prevent utter destitution.

12. Father insane, mother's eyesight failing, two children too young to work; $200 needed for food.

21. Mother slowly convalescing from two operations; her four children in the meantime without means of support; $150 will care for them until she is able to work once more.

15. Deserted by the man who tricked her into a mock marriage, a girl-mother has supported her two babies for two years, but is now broken down nervously and physically. While she recovers $276 will keep the three.

30. The father dead, the mother exhausted by an operation, the oldest girl tubercular, the four younger children both ill, and John must wait till February to get his "working papers" and be able to support the others.

37. [illegible] the birth of the second child left her too ill to work for the family; $300 will enable her to recover her health and start the long pull.

38. Before the father was sent away to die of tuberculosis all the furniture was taken out of the tenement. The wife has a newborn baby and three other children of less than five years old; $.00 will keep them through the Winter.

52. Washerwoman going blind, but as yet unable to learn a trade by the touch system to support her four children; $360 will carry the family over the interval.

53. $180 needed to keep the mother and four children for six months, until the father is out of a hospital.

57. Mother helpless, father and oldest daughter temporarily disabled, four other children. $170 will support them till the invalids are able to work.

40. Sick mother and four children supported by the oldest boy, 16 years old; $150 will carry them over the crisis.

41. In February the oldest daughter can support her invalid mother and three other children; $150 needed until then.

44. She took her four children out of an institution as soon as she was well, but the price of food has gone up; $30 is margin enough until her earnings increase.

46. Mother and four children have a single mattress; have lived on $5 a week; $300 will give them enough to eat.

47. The father paralyzed, his savings gone, the mother needs $150 until she can support him and the two children.

54. The father insane; the children ill; the mother exhausted; the family will need aid for a year; $384 will carry them through.

59. Fifty years old, after supporting her bedridden mother and aunt for years she is going blind; $100 needed.

61. Nearly 80, her savings gone, she clings to the one room she calls home; $5 a week will keep he there for the little time left her.

65. The father has a chance of recovery, but the mother is exhausted, and there are four children; $150 will cover immediate needs.

72. Five children of less than 10 years, the mother expecting another child, and the father in a hospital with tuberculosis; $200 will give them a chance.

80. The mother can hardly support her four little children and the aged parents of her insane husband; $160 will cover the margin for a year.

89. The father paralyzed, the mother broken down, the oldest of six children too young to work; $40 a month will carry them over the critical year.

94. Three of her four little children threatened with tuberculosis, the disease that killed their father; $360 will feed them for a year, and give them a chance.

96. The father killed, their savings lost in a bank failure, the mother broken down in the attempt to support her four children; $250 will restore her health.

99. $90 will keep five children until their mother recovers from her illness, and is again able to support them.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Contributions for these cases should be sent to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Telephone Gramercy 7040.

3. Father consumptive, mother and two eldest children too ill to support the other six. One boy of unusual promise; $.0 a month will save all the children, perhaps the father.

5. The father dying, the seven-year-old son crippled by infantile paralysis; but the mother and the other child may be saved from tuberculosis by $50 a month.

6. Husband insane, she has been living with her two children in an empty loft, too weak to work. A few hundred dollars will give them a chance.

10. Mother and two young children exhausted by starving themselves for three younger children; $45 a month for a year needed.

13. Sixteen-year-old Foster has broken down under the struggle of supporting his mother and the other five children; $28 a month for the next few months will bring him back.

20. One hundred dollars will buy a cobbler's outfit, by which a deaf husband can support his exhausted wife and three children.

25. Fourteen-year-old Alma supports her mother and five little ones; $270 is needed for the next six months.

29. Drunken husband; her health broken down, three babies; $50 a month needed.

34. The two older girls have broken down; mother and four little ones dependent on them; $.00 needed.

45. One hundred and fifty-six dollars will give the father a chance to recover his health; otherwise the family of three becomes dependent.

48. Grandmother helpless, mother needed at home by five children, who will starve unless some one provides $60 a month for perhaps a year.

50. The husband ill, the wife earning $3 a week for him and the five children; $120 needed

51. Thirty-two dollars a month will restore mother's strength and enable her to care for three children.

52. Nine children, one a cripple, the oldest working in the same factory with the mother; $12 a month needed through the Winter for rent.

55. Five children, one a cripple; the father dying, the mother exhausted—all dependent on sixteen-year-old daughter; $25 a month needed.

57. The husband, a teacher, will be ill for months; the mother has given out under the strain of keeping five children; $270 needed.

58. Next July the oldest of the six children can get her papers and help the mother; until then $34 a month needed.

62. When the father killed himself the mother collapsed, and $15 a month needed until she can care for four children.

64. The father is dying, the oldest of the five children 11; the mother can earn only half the rent; $150 will meet immediate need.

68. With a nursing baby and three other children, all less than seven, the mother and two children ill; $420 will tide them over.

75. Fourteen-year-old Frank is the only worker; six besides the mother. They need $9 a month.

77. The father dying, mother just out of hospital, three babies too young for day nursery; $35 a month needed.

79. With three babies, this immigrant widow can earn only $2 a week. She needs $35 a month more.

84. The father dying, the mother exhausted, and the uncle desperate with the care of eight children; they need $300 for the next year.

85. In six months another child can go to work to help the two girls who now care for a family of ten; $180 will keep them in the meantime.

86. The father is helpless, mother needs $300; has four little ones.

91. Until the second of the seven children can help the mother, they need $350 for the year.

92. This woman, trying to support her mother and five children on $2 a week, needs $30 a month.

100. With $180 in addition to her savings the mother could get her two children out of an institution; for lack of it she is on the point of breakdown.

State Charities' Aid Association.

Contributions for these cases should be sent to the State Charities' Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Telephone Gramercy 1454.

2. Her husband in Sing Sing, this seventeen-year-old girl and her month-old baby are helpless, friendless, and penniless.

16. A bright boy of 9 has found a home, but needs some one to pay his board.

22. She and her two children are sick and helpless; her husband, she knows, would kill her if she went back to him.

26. This twelve-year-old girl is not bright, but a year in a loving family would lift her over the line that divides intelligence from subnormality.

31. Ill and unattractive, this thirteen-year-old girl could become healthy and normal if taken into a home.

35. The mother cannot live more than six months, but wants to die at home with her children; she has no money.

39. With a few months of rest and care this fifteen-year-old boy, just out of a hospital, will be able again to earn his way.

42. A five-year-old boy has been adopted by a woman who will mother him, but cannot pay for his food and clothing.

49. Sickly and nervous, this ten-year-old boy cannot long survive in an institution. In a home he could be brought to health and strength.

53. A girl of 16, deserted by the father of her baby, needs help until she is well enough to support herself and her child.

56. Because, at the age of 7, he set fire to the barn of the couple who were about to adopt him, no one will take him in now. Psychologists say he wouldn't do it again.

63. It will cost only $75 to board and clothe this fatherless girl of 15 until she can get her working papers.

66. Her brothers and sisters will soon be able to care for her, but just now the anaemic orphan of 11 is dependent on charity.

70. There is just one kind of a home that can save this wild little tomboy of 6. That sort of loving care has been found, but some one else must pay for her food and clothing.

74. In good health for the first time in her life, this orphan girl must be supported for six months until she is old enough to go to work.

78. Two little boys; loving care has been found for them, but it will cost $300 a year for food and another hundred for clothes.

83. Neglected by her parents, this crippled girl of 13 can be cured if somebody will support her.

87. The next year may decide whether this boy of 11 will become a gangster or a good citizen; it will cost only $150 to keep him in a home.

90. At the age of 6 he was taken away from his drunken mother; he needs food, clothing, and kindness.

93. If somebody will give this ten-year-old girl clothing for the next year she can keep her home with the family that adopted her, the first that has ever given her a real home.

95. Their foster-mother ill, these two little colored girls need support until she can care for them.

98. This boy is only 8 years old, but has no home.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Contributions for these cases should be sent to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Telephone Main 8200.

7. One hundred dollars is needed to help girl of 15 carry her mother and five other children through the year.

23. The mother is supporting three children and a helpless husband on $3 a week; $200 will keep them going till he can work again.

30. The mother all but exhausted, the father insane, and three children to be supported; it will take only $100 to carry them through the Winter.

36. The father murdered, the mother must alone support the six children until the oldest boy gets his papers; $150 will carry them through.

38. Two hundred and fifty dollars will enable this widow and her crippled mother to maintain their home another year.

43. Until the father recovers, the mother and five children depend on charity; $125 will meet the need.

60. In another year Olga will be old enough to support the six little ones, and her mother may be well enough to help. Meanwhile it will cost $350 to keep the family alive.

68. The husband dying the mother crippled, the oldest of the four little girls needs $100 to add to her earnings to carry the family through the Winter.

71. The mother has broken down and the oldest boy must pay doctor's bills, besides living expenses for five; $100 will help him through the cold months.

73. The father dead, the mother slowly convalescent, the five children must be supported until she is well. It will take $450.

82. Without training, the oldest of her six children only 13, this widow needs $200 to supplement her earnings as a janitress.

97. On the verge of a nervous breakdown, this sheltered woman needs a little more time to learn how to support herself and her three fatherless children; $350 will give her the respite required.

POLICE FUND FOR CHILDREN.

$15,000 Already Received for Christmas Celebrations in Station Houses.

More than $15,000 in contributions has been received by the Police Department for the children's Christmas celebration which is to be held in fifty-one police stations. At the rate checks and money are coming in the department hopes to have between $20,000 and $25,000 for the celebration.

Twenty thousand children are to assemble about the various station houses' Christmas trees, and each Captain will tell his group that they are to regard the police as their friends, to whom they may safely go with their troubles. This is intended to dispel from the children's minds the idea that the police are the little one's natural enemies.

Each child will receive something useful, such as a sweater, a pair of shoes or a pair of warm woolen stockings. A man in Rockford, Ill., has sent seventeen dozen pair of woolen socks for the little ones. Each child will also receive a toy and a bag of candy. After receiving their presents the children are to sing Christmas carols, led by a public school teacher.

The case of each child who is to be a guest of the department has been carefully investigated, and only those will be present who would otherwise have no Christmas treat, for the celebration is not to conflict in any way with that of charitable or other organizations.

AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

Christmas Baskets and Other Holiday Cheer Will Be Given.

Preparations are being made to give Christmas baskets and other forms of holiday cheer to the families of members of National Guard organizations still on the border. Baskets will be distributed to families of the members of the Twelfth Regiment at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, Dec. 24, under the supervision of wives of officers of the depot battalion. Contributions for this fund should be sent to Major David Banks, Treasurer, at the armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street.

The National Special Aid Society is arranging a Christmas tree for the children of the Sixty-ninth in the armory of that regiment. Contributions for this may be sent to the Special Aid Society at 289 Fifth Avenue.

INDETERMINATE LAW UPHELD

Court Denies Plea That Special Sessions Judges Lack Power.

The constitutionality of the indeterminate sentence law was upheld yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton, who heard a habeas corpus proceeding brought by William J. Rourke to test the law. Rourke was convicted in Special Sessions of impairing the morals of a minor, and was sentenced under the indeterminate law to not more than three years in prison.

In his attack on the law Rourke contended that the act was unconstitutional because he should have been sentenced under the provision of the penal law, which provides for imprisonment of not more than one year or a fine, or both. His contention was based chiefly on the ground that the act delegated judicial functions to a non-judicial body. On this point Justice Pendleton said:

"The power to define crimes and fix their punishments has been committed by the Constitution, within certain limitations not pertinent here, to the Legislature. Statutes of this character have been uniformly held to be not violative of the fundamental law."

Rourke raised the point that because of the nature of the crime of which he was convicted the Court of Special Sessions had no jurisdiction to try him, since under the State and Federal Constitutions no persons can be held to answer for "infamous crimes" except by indictment. Justice Pendleton ruled that "the character of a crime is determined by the nature of the punishment rather than by its supposed moral turpitude."

PRISON FOR COUNTERFEITER

Father Sentenced to Five Years, While Son Is Fined $25.

William K. Russell and his son, Joseph E. Russell, confessed counterfeiters, who were caught after a long chase by Federal authorities, were arraigned before Judge Manton of the Federal District Court yesterday for sentence. Both had pleaded guilty. The father was sent to the Atlanta Penitentiary for five years and the son was fined $25, which he paid.

The Russells were convicted of complicity with H. R. Wilken in a conspiracy to flood the country with counterfeit $10 notes of the Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. Wilken is serving a fifteen-year sentence.

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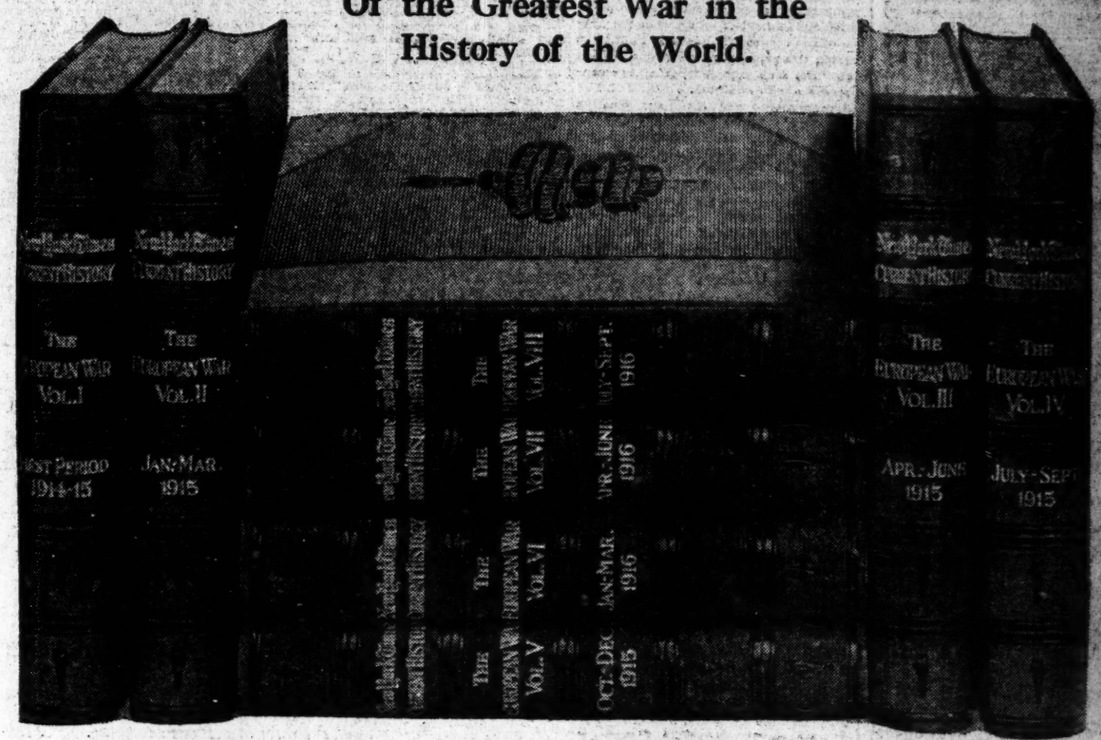

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PASSENGERS LEAVE SUMNER BY LADDER

Crew Still on Transport Hard and Fast on a Sandbank.

A WRECK WITHOUT A THRILL

Sleepers Didn't Know She Had Struck—Special Train Brings Women and Children.

With her passengers landed safely and her crew of 120 still on board, the United States transport Sumner, bound for New York from Colon, which went ashore off Barnegat City in the fog on Monday night, was still hard and fast on the sandbank last night. The latest reports received from the Coast Guard men at Barnegat City stated that the vessel was lying with her bow pointing north and with a big list to starboard due to the pounding of the surf. As she is an old steamship and has 500 tons of scrap iron shaking up and down each time the bottom hits the sand, it is considered that there is not much chance of getting her off.

Colonel John M. Carson, Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., has arranged for the wrecking tug Tasco to proceed from Newport, R. I., to Barnegat, and the Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug Rescue has left Norfolk to assist in saving the stranded transport. They are expected to arrive about noon today.

When Captain H. E. Webber, in command of the Sumner, realized that he would not be able to float his ship, he sent a wireless to New York early yesterday morning to Colonel Carson, who instructed him to land the 232 passengers, including eleven women and eight children, all under 5 years, at Barnegat City. This was accomplished without accident with two motor power lifeboats from the Barnegat Coast Guard Station. The women and children were sent to New York on a special train and the remaining passengers, principally soldiers and civilian canal employes, were transferred to the Coast Guard cutter Mohawk, which brought them to New York last night.

Apart from the women getting their dresses a little wet climbing down the rope ladder to the lifeboats, the incident might be correctly described as a shipwreck without thrills. All the passengers were asleep when the Sumner went aground just before midnight, and they did not know what had happened until they came on deck in the morning and saw Barnegat City about 300 yards away.

It was Captain Webber's first voyage in command. He had joined the transport as second officer and worked his way up. The passengers said that he kept far away from the shore on the voyage up the coast, and all the vessels they sighted were on the landward side of the Sumner.

When the women and children arrived on their special train in Jersey City at 7 o'clock last evening, they found on the platform a detail of customs officials, consisting of one Acting Deputy Collector, one Acting Deputy Surveyor, two Appraisers, six Inspectors, one watchman, one cashier, and one clerk, apparently with the idea that the whole of the 232 passengers from the Sumner were to arrive. When they discovered that the baggage of the party consisted of three valises, the customs officials thought longingly of the dinner they had missed at home.

In addition there was a reception committee of the station master, two deputy station masters, several Jersey Central Railroad officials in uniform, and a small army of reporters, photographers, and moving picture operators.

Mrs. G. L. R. Irwen, wife of Colonel Irwen of the Fourth United States Field Artillery, who was accompanied by her daughter, Josephine, told of her experience.

"When we came on deck at 8 o'clock this morning," she said, "we could see the shore barely 300 yards away. It was raining hard and was very cold, and the heavy surf made the ship roll uncomfortably. I felt a shock at 11:10 on Monday night when I was lying in my berth, but it did not disturb me in any way because I thought the ship had anchored to wait for the fog to lift. The Sumner pounded at intervals during the night and rolled, but I had no idea she was on the sand.

"Every one on board was calm, and there was no excitement even when the women and children had to go down a rope ladder to the lifeboats. The ladder was not quite long enough, and we all had to jump six feet to the Coast Guard crew standing in the boats. The sea was calm at the time, and everything was done without any difficulty whatever."

Mrs. Polhemus, daughter of the Rev. William W. Bellinge, D. D., Vicar of the Chapel of St. Agnes in West Ninety-second Street, said that she was awakened by the bump when the Sumner struck on Monday night, and like Mrs Irwen, thought the Captain had anchored for the night. When he awoke in the morning and saw how the vessel was listed to starboard, she realized that something had happened, and hurried on deck to see what it was.

Captain Curtis of the Coast Guard cutter Mohawk said the 800 tons of scrap iron in the lower hold of the Sumner had buried her bow deep down in the sand. The vessel was only going at half speed when she struck, Captain Curtis said. The Seneca is standing by the transport until the wrecking tugs arrive.

The Sumner was built in Hamburg in 1898 and is 351 feet long, 43 feet beam, 26 feet depth of hold, and 3,458 gross tonnage.

CHARITIES FUND $1,882,234.

Gifts Totaling $37,815 Brought In as Result of One Day's Work.

Subscriptions totaling $37,815 were obtained yesterday in the campaign of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies to raise $2,000,000. That brought the grand total to $1,882,234. Announcement was made that a dinner to mark the completion of the fund would be given to Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Federation, next Monday night at the Hotel Biltmore.

Federation officials also announced that the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, among the largest and oldest of the Jewish institutions of the city, had voted to affiliate with the federation.

Today is "Young Folks'" Day, and the committee in charge will be headed by Mrs. Emil Bearwald, with the following aids: Miss Marienne Brettauer, Mrs. J. G. Dreyfus, Miss Benita Guggenheim, Mrs. Edgar A. Hallman, Miss Gella Mayer, Miss Florence Neuberger, Miss Iphigene Ochs, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, Miss Ella Sachs, Miss Margaret Seligman, and Mrs. Leo Sulzberger.

JURY TO GET SANGER CASE.

Nuisance Charge Against Woman Is Transferred by Court.

Judge John F. Hylan of the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an application made by counsel for Mrs. Margaret Sanger, birth control advocate, to have the charge against her of maintaining a public nuisance transferred from the Court of Special Sessions to the Grand Jury. Judge Hylan directed that Mrs. Sanger be held in $500 bail to await the action of that body. The charge grew from the second arrest of Mrs. Sanger at her clinic at 46 Amboy Street.

A similar application made to Justice Kelby of the Supreme Court concerning the charge of disseminating birth control literature, which was made at the time of Mrs. Sanger's first arrest, was refused. As the matter now stands, Mrs. Sanger will have to stand trial in the Court of Special Sessions on one charge, while the other will be considered by the Grand Jury.

Children's Flower Show to Open.

A flower exhibit for the benefit of the children of the neighborhood will be opened today at Public School 104, Seventeenth Street and First Avenue, under the joint auspices of the Nature Material Committee of the Public Education Association, the Natural Science Committee of the Associate Alumnae of Hunter College, and the Plants, Fruit, and Flower Guild. This will be the forty-eighth flower show to be given by these associations in the last twenty-five years. The exhibition will be opened all this week from 9 until 4 o'clock, and next Monday evening from 8 until 10. Mrs. Isabella F. Wright, Principal of Public School 104; Mrs. William C. Popper, Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, and Mrs. John Paul will be in charge.

Fifth Avenue Club Holds Dinner.

The Fifth Avenue Club, an organization of the officers and clerks of the Fifth Avenue Bank, held its first dinner last night at the Hotel Manhattan with the Directors of the bank as its guests. Among the Directors are several men, including Theodore Hetzler, President of the bank, who began their careers as messengers in the bank. A. S. Frissell, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Alfred E. Marling, one of the Directors; Mr. Hetzler, and Dr. J. Herman Randall were the speakers.

SENATE SAFEGUARDS BAN ON JAPANESE

Amends Immigration Bill So as to Guarantee Continuance of "Gentlemen's Agreement."

OTHER ASIATICS EXCLUDED

By Geographical Restrictions—Phelan Proposes Amendment Barring Japanese "Picture Brides."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—After another day of debate over the exclusion of aliens on account of race, the Senate late today adopted the committee amendment to the Immigration bill, which would bar Hindus and certain other Asiatics without mentioning them by name, with an added provision, stipulating that nothing in the act shall be construed to repeal any existing law, treaty, or agreement which served to prohibit or restrict immigration. As amended the bill contains no direct reference to passport agreements.

The added stipulation, proposed by Senator Phelan of California, is designed to take the place of the direct reference to the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan, which was stricken out of the House bill by the Senate Committee at the request of the State Department. The committee amendment prescribes geographical areas from which immigrants shall not be admitted, instead of naming the races or nationalities, as was done in the bill as it passed the House.

During the debate Senator Lodge and Senator Phelan engaged in a lively colloquy, the former insisting that it was needless to insert in the bill any reference to agreements, because it would not strengthen the position of the United States.

"It is a great mistake," said Senator Lodge, "for this Congress to give wanton and needless offense to a friendly nation, by which we gain absolutely nothing."

Senator Phelan declared that after the bill had passed the House certain Japanese busybodies objected, and that he thought "this Government ought to be conducted from Washington, not from Tokio."

The Phelan provision prevailed without a roll call and the committee amendment as modified was adopted 42 to 14, Western Senators voting against it.

Senator Phelan gave notice that he would offer an amendment to prohibit the entrance of Japanese "picture brides" into the United States. The "picture brides" are Japanese women who came over to marry Japanese in the United States whom they have never seen and who are identified on landing by means of their photographs.

Senator Works of California said he believed the "gentlemen's agreement" was being violated by the entrance into this country of Japanese women. He said there were 100,000 Japanese males in this country, most of them in California, and predicted that if women were not forbidden entrance most of the men would soon be married and have families. Under California laws, he pointed out, children of Japanese parents born there would be citizens. He declared the law prohibiting ownership of land by Japanese was being violated now by conveyances to Japanese children born in the State.

"I hope," he said in conclusion, "that we will not become a nation of cowards, afraid to protect our own nation against any nation on earth."

Senator Chamberlain said he favored going further than the bill now goes and stating the peoples by name that should be excluded. He said he had no fear of war over such a bill, but added that if war came the United States would be prepared.

Senator Reed's amendment to exclude African blacks from the United States was defeated, 32 to 37. When the Senate adjourned there was pending an amendment by Senator Reed to exclude all persons who came to the United States for temporary employment as laborers, intending to return to their native land.

GERMANY SUGGESTS INQUIRY BY AMERICA

Says Representatives May See If the Deported Belgians Are Well Off.

REPLY CONTAINS REPROACH

Regrets Washington Has Never Seen Fit to Protest for Teuton Exiles.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (via London, Dec. 12.)—Germany's answer to the American note regarding the deportation of Belgians is confined almost exclusively to a presentation of the situation in Belgium before the deportation order became effective. The note declares that there was urgent need of some kind of work for the Belgians, because their idleness was causing demoralization, and says that the deported workers are assured of well being in new situations in Germany.

The reply volunteers to permit American diplomatic representatives to visit the workmen's camps and assure themselves that the Belgians are well off. It concludes with an expression of regret that the United States has never seen fit to protest against what it describes the dragging off of Germans from East Prussia, Alsace, and other places to Siberia and elsewhere. These actions of which Germany accuses the Allies are characterized in the reply as a severe violation of the laws of humanity.

The note declares the German Government is convinced that the United States has been misinformed in regard to the measures which have been taken, and says that the lack of work has increased until 1,250,000 are suffering and an unbearable situation is created. Nothing remained, therefore, the note continues, but to offer to the idle work in Germany, since work for all was not at hand in Belgium. It is contended that the majority of those who have come to Germany are happy and contented, with high wages and increased personal liberties, and that only those who prefer to loaf have been compelled to work.

The answer declares that the measure is entirely in accord with International law, and cites Article 43 of The Hague Convention, which requires an invading Government to maintain order. This, it is maintained, is possible only in Belgium by providing that people who are able to work shall have opportunity to do so and shall not fall a burden to charity. The note says that the measure has been carried out without severity and with all possible consideration.

The note goes on to say that Belgians now working in Germany are engaged, without exception, in occupations permissible under international law, such as legitimate agricultural and industrial pursuits, and that the German Government regrets extremely that the situation has been completely misrepresented in the United States by the "lying press of Germany's enemies." The German Government, it is declared, in the interest of the Belgian population, would also regret if the activities of the Belgian Relief Commission were affected.

BELGIUM THANKS AMERICA.

Havenith Expresses "Deep Gratitude" for Our Protest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Belgium's gratitude to the United States for its representations to Germany against the deportation of Belgians was expressed by Minister Havenith today in a letter delivered personally to Secretary Lansing. The letter follows:

"I have the honor to inform your excellency that I have received instructions to express to you the deep gratitude of his Majesty's Government for the noble action which the Government of the United States has been good enough to take in approaching the German Government on the subject of the deportations of Belgian civilians to Germany, and for the great interest taken by the United States Government in the defense of the unfortunate Belgian communities which have already undergone such cruel trials.

"In exile and slavery, to which these unhappy people are being dragged by an oppressor who no longer knows any law, either of God or of man, they have the moral support of hearing the voice of this noble country proclaiming the new immutability of those principles of justice and freedom which are so dear to all civilized people, but above all dear to the United States, for in defense of those principles one of the greatest of her Presidents, Abraham Lincoln, gave all, even his life blood."

DINNER FOR 6 FOR 10 CENTS.

Editor Goodiss Prepares It with Cornmeal and Cheese.

The housewife who has to fight the high cost of living in feeding a family of five or six can provide a nutritious and enjoyable dinner at a cost of 10 cents, according to C. Houston Goodiss, editor of The Forecast Magazine, who gave a demonstration at 6 East Thirty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon in which he prepared what he called his substitute for meat. It is made of one cupful of cornmeal and one and a half cupfuls of grated cheese. The mixture, baked in an electric oven, tasted good. He repeated the demonstration last night before an audience in which there were a number of shop girls.

When it was done there was something more than a quart of "dish," which looked, smelled, and tasted like what one might call "cornbread au gratin." Mr. Goodiss said the cost was 9.4 cents and that it contained the same nutriment as six chops weighing a pound and costing 42 cents. In the "dish," which he declared was enough for six persons, he said there were 1083.5 calories and 48.6 grams of protein.

"Scientifically speaking," said Mr. Goodiss, "there is just as much nourishment in this preparation as there is in a pound of good meat. It can be varied greatly by the addition of an egg or a little meat. However, this, of course, adds to the cost. But it shows that there is no reason for poor persons going hungry because they can't pay 40 cents a pound for meat."

Acknowledgment.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES: For the Brace Fund for Infantile Paralysis Victims—Alfred and Doris, $5; Mrs. Alfred Hart, $5; Irene M. Steele, $5. For the War Fund—W. C. Morris, $5.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE DECIDES TO INCREASE THE PLAYER LIMIT TO TWENTY-TWO

PLAYER LIMIT ONLY INCREASED BY ONE

National League Heads Defeat Giants' and Cubs' Proposal to Raise It to 25.

MINORS STATE THEIR CASE

Advocate New Board of Arbitration and Voice Objections to Drafts and Optional Agreements.

The efforts of the New York Giants and the Chicago Cubs to bring about an increase of the player limit to twenty-five failed signally at the annual meeting of the National League, which began at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. These two clubs were the only ones which voted for the increase, the other six voting against it. The league voted to increase the limit from twenty-one players to twenty-two from May 15 to Aug. 31 on the suggestion of President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club. The "disabled list," which was in operation last season, whereby a player could be benched for ten days while a substitute took his place, was eliminated, as some of the clubs abused the privilege last season and carried more players than the rules permitted.

The National League has plenty of things to worry about, and not the least of these is the suit brought against organized baseball by the Baltimore Federal League Club. George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, who is the chief counsel for the defendants, explained the case at great length to the club owners yesterday. He did not discuss the merits of the case, but enlightened the members on many of the claims which have been made against them. The case will come up in Philadelphia early in the coming year.

Those who attended the meeting yesterday were P. D. Haughton and Walter Hapgood, Boston; C. H. Ebbets and Edward J. McKeever, Brooklyn; Harry N. Hempstead, John B. Foster, and L. Ashley Lloyd, New York; William F. Baker, Philadelphia; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; August Herrmann, Thomas Coogan, Harry Stephens, and Louis Werk, Cincinnati; Charles H. Weeghman and Elmer Schlesinger, Chicago; Mrs. Helene H. R. Britton and Lon D. Hocker, St. Louis.

McGraw Incident Dropped.

Before the regular meeting there was a session of the Board of Directors. It was not what this board did yesterday that was significant, it was what they did not do. Not a word was mentioned about the uprising of Manager John J. McGraw in Brooklyn late last season when he accused his players of indifference in their work against the Dodgers. Those club owners who at the time were highly incensed over this reflection against the game have since cooled off and the League has decided to call it a closed incident.

This was the last meeting of the Directors in their present make-up. It is now composed of five members, and the three clubs which have not been represented on the board have frequently expressed dissatisfaction because of inequality of the board's make-up. The board was also re-elected yesterday, but an amendment will be made to the constitution at the February meeting providing that the Presidents of the eight clubs will be members of the board.

The board magnanimously parted with Hempstead to buy a nice new pennant for Brooklyn. President Ebbets of the Dodgers was so pleased that he gave a dinner to the club owners at the Waldorf last night. It was a merry party, and baseball squabbles were forgotten for a while, only to be resumed when the league convenes today at 1:30.

The minor leagues began their battle for a betterment of conditions when a committee made up of J. Cal Ewing of Oakland, Cal.; Tim Murnane, Vice President of the National Association, and Dan O'Neil of Springfield, Mass., appeared before the club owners, urging a new board of arbitration for cases of controversy between the minor and major leagues.

Advocate New Board.

These cases are now settled by the National Commission, a body on which the minors have no representative. They advocate a board made up of one representative from the National League, one from the American League, two from the minor leagues and a fifth member to act as Chairman, who is not identified with baseball.

The minor leagues made a strong plea for better conditions, and brought a message from the National Association of Minor Leagues to the effect that they were strongly opposed to the major leagues sending players to the minors under optional agreement, who had not had a former minor league experience. This hits college players, who in the past have been farmed out to the minors under optional agreement. The minors, if they take these players, want to own them outright, and if they develop them into successful and valuable players, they demand the right to sell them at a proper price. These matters were taken under advisement by the league.

Then followed another loud outcry from the Class AA leagues of the National Association. These organizations, the International, the American Association and the Pacific Coast League, were represented by Edward G. Barrow, Thomas J. Hickey of Minneapolis, and Allen T. Baum of San Francisco, the Presidents of the three Class AA leagues. Their request was that the draft on their leagues be dropped. The faces of the National League owners were grave and solemn when this request was made and some of the club owners moved nervously in their chairs when President Barrow cited numerous cases where the exercise of the major league draft had worked a great injustice on minor league clubs. He told of cases where young players of great promise, who could be sold at a high price, were obtained by major league clubs at the draft price of $7,500.

Minors Want Right to Sell.

The Class AA leagues want the right to hold their players until such time as they are ready to sell them. This complaint of the minors was also taken under advisement. This same committee will go to Chicago tomorrow to put its case before the American League. President John K. Tener in his annual report commented on the restoration of peace in baseball, which resulted in the National League having the most successful season in its history. The attendance showed a great increase over former years. President Tener also advocated some official action in regard to a change in the world's series rules. This matter will be taken up at today's meeting. Mr. Tener advocates the proposition suggested by August Herrmann, that of setting aside a part of the players' percentage for distribution among the players of the other clubs not participating in the series. These shares are to be apportioned on the relative standings of these clubs in their respective pennant races.

The report of Secretary John A. Heydler showed that during the past season 14,774 baseballs were used, an increase of 1,528 over the 1915 season. That the practice of fans in keeping all the baseballs fouled into the stands is more prevalent in New York than in other cities is shown by the fact that New York used the greatest number of baseballs, while Pittsburgh crowds get the honor of being the most honest on the circuit, as the Pirates used the least number of balls. There were ninety-eight postponed games during the past season, and ninety-nine double-headers were played.

Davis on Football Rules Board.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Parke H. Davis has been selected to represent Princeton University on the Football Rules Committee, it was announced today by the Board of Athletic Control.

McGraw or Stallings the Game for Which Weeghman of Chicago Cubs Came Gunning

When President Charles H Weeghman of the Chicago Club came to New York a few days ago with $100,000 in his pocket to get a manager for the Cubs, he had an ambitious plan in mind, which, if carried through, would have been the biggest surprise baseball has ever known. Weeghman's audacious scheme was to jump right in here, buy John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, and hustle him back to Chicago. Failing in this great stroke, Weeghman's next choice was George Stallings, manager of the Boston Braves. That's what the energetic Chicago manager meant when he said Monday night that he was after two of the most prominent managers in the game.

Unfortunately for Mr. Weeghman, President Hempstead of the Giants wouldn't listen to his proposal. It is stated that the Cub President was ready with the highest price ever offered in the history of the game, if Mr. Hempstead would talk business with him. The local magnate, however, wouldn't think of parting with his manager at any price, and negotiations never advanced far enough to put it up to McGraw himself. The situation was the same with Stallings, as Haughton would not think of letting him go and, anyway, Stallings is tied up by a four years' contract of his own making.

Weeghman and his associates on the Chicago Club believe in these high finance methods. They believe in playing a stiff game for the highest stakes. Weeghman saw these methods snare ball players away from organized baseball in the Federal League raid, and he was confident that he could stage the same kind of a sensation here.

It would have been a master stroke if the Chicago chieftain could have gone through with it, but it happens that the New York Club would be just about as willing to part with the Polo Grounds as with McGraw. It is doubtful if money could tempt the noted New York manager, anyway, even if the owners of the Giants were willing. He is anxious to retire, and his contract expires at the end of next season. If McGraw lands another pennant for the Giants in the coming season, he says he will be through with baseball for all time.

Weeghman is still negotiating with the Boston Club for Fred Mitchell, the Braves coach. Mitchell is anxious to get the job, and Stallings alone is blocking it because he wants players instead of cash in return for Mitchell. He has asked for Cy Williams, the Cubs' star outfielder, and a pitcher, but Chicago cannot afford to part with any of its leading players.

Jack Henricks, the manager of Indianapolis, was in conference with Weeghman yesterday, and it is stated that the place has been offered to him. The names of Frank Chance, Fred Clarke, and others were again mentioned for the Chicago managerial job yesterday.

LEAGUE WANTS NO BREAK.

Barrow, Head of International, Explains Defiance of Commission.

The defiant attitude of the International League toward the National Commission in refusing to abide by its decision in awarding $9,000 to Brooklyn for o'd Newark claims, was not intended to provoke an open break or start a baseball war, according to the statements made by President Edward G. Barrow yesterday.

"We do not want to break away from organized baseball," said Mr. Barrow, "and that was not our intention in voting against the commission. We do not consider, however, that the case got a proper hearing before a court where two of its members were of the same organization as the petitioner." Mr. Barrow in this statement referred to President Tener and Chairman Herrmann, both of the National League, who voted the decision in favor of C. H. Ebbets, a member of the same league.

President Ban Johnson of the American League, in a statement made in Chicago last night, said that he had advised Mr. Barrow to withdraw the case before the National Commission, but Barrow had insisted on taking it before the body. Mr. Johnson also stated that Mr. Barrow feared that President Ebbets would begin court proceedings against the International League. In the National Commission findings, President Johnson wrote a minority decision, denying the Ebbets claim.

Both Chairman Herrmann and President Tener stated yesterday that the case would probably not come to the official attention of the commission until the next meeting in Cincinnati on Jan. 29. President Barrow interjects no fear that his open defiance will bring about a disruption and he believes that the matter will be adjusted satisfactorily to all parties concerned. As the International League has been dependent on the major leagues more or less during the past seasons, when it suffered from the Federal League invasion, it is not likely that it could afford to break away at this time.

The International League ended its meeting yesterday by ratifying the inter-league series with the American Association. The series will begin in the Federal League with twenty-four games. Then twenty-four games will be played on the Eastern circuit. The purse will be $10,000, each of the sixteen clubs to contribute $625.

The regular International League season will begin on April 15 or 16 and will end on Aug. 5. The inter-league series will end on Sept. 25. Presidents Hickey and Barrow will make up the schedule with Michael Sexton, President of the National Association, as the third member.

REFEREE SAVES SMITH.

Cowler Pounds Kalamazoo Lad, and Arbiter Intercedes in Seventh.

Homer Smith's bid for honors in the heavyweight division was rudely cast aside last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, where Tom Cowler, the big English heavyweight, so far outclassed the man from Kalamazoo, Mich., that Referee Johnny Haukop was forced to intercede in the seventh round. At this time the official stopped the contest. Smith was practically helpless, and is needed only a little amount of coolheadedness and calculation on the part of Cowler to send over a decisive blow.

This Cowler seemed unable to do, for he had his adversary running away from him from the second session to the finish, but each time he shook up Smith the English heavyweight was wild in directing what were intended for his finishing blows. All together Smith went down to the floor of the ring four times, twice each in the second and seventh rounds.

In the first bout scheduled for ten rounds New Al McCoy of Brooklyn, after taking a severe beating from Augie Ratner, the former amateur champion, was decisively knocked out in the tenth round. McCoy was clearly and hopelessly outclassed from the second round until he was knocked out in the final session, but throughout he took Ratner's heavy blows to the jaw and stomach with dogged gameness. A clean right to the jaw in the tenth round, however, floored him completely and he was counted out.

OCEAN RACE OFF FLORIDA.

Express Cruisers Will Have 250-Mile Run from Miami to Nassau.

An added attraction to the Winter motor boat racing at Miami, Fla., in February next will be an ocean race over the course from Miami to Nassau, New Providence, in the Bahama Islands, a distance of approximately 250 miles. This race will be for motor driven boats of the express cruiser class, capable of a sustained speed of twenty miles an hour.

Carl J. Fisher, Chairman of the Miami Committee in charge of the races, anticipates an entry of at least a dozen craft, most of which will come from New York as their home port, and some of which will take part in the races at Miami for the trophy offered by Commodore James G. Bennett.

Two trophies have been offered for competition, and it is probable that the race will be run under the American Power Boat Association rules and handicaps. The Nassau Development Board, through its Chairman, C. W. Albury, has promised to entertain the racing yachtsmen on their arrival at Nassau at the termination of the run.

MARSLAND FOR COMMODORE

Nominating Committee of New Rochelle Y. C. Reports.

B. R. Stoddard, C. A. McGill, and A. H. Titus, Nominating Committee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, have submitted the following names for officers, Trustees, Regatta Regatta Committees, and Measurer to be voted on at the annual meeting of the club:

Commodore, Charles A. Marsland; Vice Commodore, Henry W. Martin; Rear Commodore, George P. Granbery; Secretary, William J. Winter; Treasurer, Henry M. Lloyd; Trustees, C. E. Whyard, Francis M. Wilson, and Samuel J. Garges; Regatta Committee, Edwin H. Tucker, Oscar H. Chellborg, and William H. J. Ehler; Measurer, Roger M. Haddock.

Haniker to Lead Wabash Eleve .

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 12.—Leland Haniker of Aberdeen, S. D., has been elected Captain of the 1917 Wabash football eleven. Haniker has played right tackle for two years.

EIGHT SURVIVE AT SQUASH.

Five Harvard Club Players Left in National Handicap Play.

The round before the semi-finals was reached in the national handicap squash tennis tournament at the Harvard Club yesterday, and of the eight places, five belong to the contestants from the home club. The Crimson has now remaining in the tournament J. W. Appel, Jr., Anderson Dana, E. H. Hemenway, V. Booth, and W. H. Y. Hackett. The Yale Club has A. J. Cordier, the Englewood Field Club Reginald E. Fink, and the Squash Club, W. H. Vanderpoel.

Dana and Appel won their way to the fifth round Monday afternoon. The other six matches in the fourth round were played yesterday, and in every instance but one the matches were captured in straight games. The exception was the match between W. H. Y. Hackett and R. G. Coburn of the Greenwich Field Club. The former gave an allowance of minus four aces, Coburn being on scratch. In the opening game Coburn won on 15–11, but the two succeeding games found Hackett playing at top speed and his antagonist was vanquished without much difficulty.

A match which excited considerable interest was that between W. H. Vanderpoel and E. M. Riggs of the Heights Casino. Both men were handicapped alike at minus four aces. Riggs, however, did not show to his best advantage, and the contest went to Vanderpoel by a surprisingly one-sided score.

Only two men with big allowances remain in the tournament. They are V. Booth, with one hand and nine aces, and E. H. Hemenway, with one hand and eight aces. The former vanquished yesterday L. Bradford of the Yale Club, who played with plus one hand, at 15–1, 15–5. Hemenway's opponent was John Taylor, a fellow member of the Harvard Club, who is rated at minus four aces. The advantage in favor of Hemenway, was too great for Taylor to overcome, and he was defeated at 15–8, 15–2.

Hemenway now looms up as a formidable factor in the event. He has an aggressive style of play, and his strokes are well judged.

The summaries:

Fourth Round—R. E. Fink, Englewood F. C., scratch, defeated C. A. Cordier, Columbia Club, plus four aces, 15–4, 15–5; W. H. Vanderpoel, Squash Club, minus 4 aces, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, minus 4 aces, 15–7, 15–5; E. H. Hemenway, Harvard Club, plus one hand 9 aces, defeated John Taylor, Harvard Club, minus 4 aces, 15–6, 15–2; V. Booth, Harvard Club, plus one hand 9 aces, defeated L. Bradford, Yale Club, plus one hand, 15–4, 15–6; J. Cordier, Yale Club, plus 4 aces, defeated C. F. Brown, Montclair A. C., scratch, 15–12, 15–12; W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard Club, minus 4 aces, defeated R. G. Coburn, Greenwich F. C., scratch, 11–15, 15–8, 15–10.

TOURNEY TO BEGIN DEC. 26.

U. S. N. L. T. A. Approves Junior Indoor Tennis Title Dates.

Robert F. Putnam, President of the Seventh Regiment Lawn Tennis Club, announced yesterday that the national junior indoor championship tournament would begin on the board courts of the armory on Tuesday, Dec. 26. The dates have been approved by the officials of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The tournament for the junior title will be the second annual holding of the national meeting. Elliott Binzen of Fordham University won the singles last season, while Rand and Webber captured the doubles honors. The conditions of the tournament have been somewhat changed because of the amendments to the rules enacted at the last annual meeting of the national association. The age limit is raised to twenty years. The will admit several of the younger and brilliant collegians who are expected to compete.

Singles and doubles will be contested. The matches, with the exception of the finals, will be the best two out of three sets. The finals will be the best three out of five sets. Days for practice will be designated the week before the tournament. The championship matches will be decided on Saturday, Dec. 30. Robert F. Putnam will act as referee.

DOG SHOW JUDGES NAMED.

Practically All the Arbiters for Garden Fixture Chosen.

Nearly all the judges to officiate at the forty-first annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which will open at Madison Square Garden Feb. 20, and continue for the three succeeding days, have been appointed. More than a score of experts are named on the list, and the selection covers a wide range of breeds.

The members of the Dog Show Committee and the Board of Governors will again take an active personal part in promoting the success of the fixture. The committee will again be headed by William Rauch as Chairman, and his associates will be Richard H. Williams, Winthrop Rutherford, and Lewis A. Eldridge.

It is expected that several new trophies will be offered for next February's show, while many members and officers of the Westminster Kennel Club, it is said, will again present cups and trophies for competition.

The list of judges is as follows:

H. W. Lacy, mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Irish wolfhounds, Scottish deerhounds, whippets, poodles, Samoyedes, boxers, pinschers, Skye terriers, Bedlington terriers, toy poodles, Maltese terriers, Chihuahuas, and miscellaneous; Mrs. James C. Hadley, Russian wolfhounds; General Sir James Gunning, English foxhounds; A. F. Hockwalt, pointers, English and Gordon setters, retrievers, sporting variety classes; Alexander Glass, Irish setters; Percival L. Rosseau, wire-haired pointing Griffons; Paul H. Propfy, Dachshunds; Dr. O. P. Bennett, collies; Charles G. Hopton, German sheepdogs; George S. Thomas, old English sheepdogs, Dalmatians, Dandie Dinmonts, Manchester terriers, Schipperkes, Pomeranians, Yorkshire terriers, toy black and tan terriers, Brussels Griffons, unclassified specials, non-sporting toys, Canadian and children's; Mrs. Adnah Neyhart, chow-chows; William L. Barclay, Airedale terriers; Mrs. F. A. Dallen, Boston terriers; E. R. L. Hoskins, fox terriers, Irish terriers, Welsh terriers, terrier variety classes; Lady Savory, Sealyham terriers; William H. Mulford, Scottish terriers; Mrs. Clifford Harmon, West Highland white terriers; T. Earl Shieve, toy and Japanese spaniels.

N. Y. U. Five to Play Tigers Tonight

Tonight at Princeton the New York University basket ball team will play its first game of the season against the Orange and Black. The N. Y. U. quintet will consist of Egan and Captain Cann, forwards; Storey, centre, and Carroll and Vanderbeck, guards. Owing to lack of material the freshman team for this year has been discontinued.

RESIDENCE RULE IS ADOPTED BY M. G. A.

Golfers Must Live Six Months in District to Compete in Amateur Championship.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association, which was held last night at Delmonico's, it was decided that hereafter no player who does not hold a legal residence in the metropolitan district for at least six months in the year will be eligible to compete in the annual amateur championship of the association. The matter was debated at length, and the motion carried by only a small majority. It was the only enlivening discussion in an otherwise routine meeting.

The whole discussion arose over the question of the eligibility of Nelson Whitney in the 1916 tournament, which was played at Nassau. Some years ago it seemed probable that Eben Byers would defeat Jerry Travers in the final round of the metropolitan amateur championship, and a rule was drafted intending to keep the championship within the metropolitan district. Nothing was heard of this rule for years, but when Nelson Whitney sent in his entry for the amateur championship at Nassau the old question was raked up again. Whitney withdrew his entry, but on receiving notice that he would be allowed to play he re-entered.

Chase Mellen of Garden City and Fred Herreshoff of Garden City were the prime movers in the motion to keep the title a strictly sectional affair. They were vigorously combatted by the Apawamis forces, headed by George H. Barnes and Harmon S. Graves. Every one agreed that residence was necessary for qualification, but split on the question of what a residence was. The qualification of a voting residence was rejected because many of the best golfers in the country are too young to vote. Club membership alone was rejected, because many golfers belong to clubs in all parts of this and some parts of other countries. Whitney and Byers maintain Summer residences on Long Island, but it was voted that the sense of the meeting was that six months was the length of time required to constitute a residence in the metropolitan district, as required for eligibility to enter the metropolitan amateur championship.

The meeting was called to order by President J. B. Coles Tappan about 9 P. M., and in a few seconds he had heard so many motions for dispensing with several procedures seconded and passed that the meeting was three-quarters over before it was fairly begun. The minutes, the report of the Secretary, the report of the Treasurer, and the report of the Handicap Committee were unanimously voted into oblivion except the important excerpts that Secretary E. M. Barnes brought to the attention of the gathering. The association is still making money. Last year there was a surplus of $1,050.36. This year there is a surplus of $1,587.88. The association has grown from the seventy-six clubs of 1915 to eighty-four in 1916.

One thing that was done at the meeting was to remedy a mistake that was made last year in taking the Father and Son tournament from the protecting hands of its natural guardian, the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, and making it an association fixture. It was decided that this was unconstitutional, and the event was returned to Sleepy Hollow with apologies. Wykagyl came forward with a blanket bid for any of the three metropolitan title tournaments, as did Cherry Valley, a new member of the association. In addition to these clubs, Brooklawn applied for the amateur, North Shore applied for the open, and Siwanoy for the junior championship.

The only change in the official force of the association was the election of George H. Barnes to replace James A. Stillman as Treasurer and Cornelius J. Sullivan to replace W. D. Vanderpool as Vice President. The list of officers elected was as follows: President, J. B. Coles Tappan, Nassau; Vice President, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Baltusrol; Secretary, E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, Treasurer, George H. Barnes, Apawamis; Executive Committee, A. H. Pogson, Fox Hills; Paul Moore, Morris County; J. F. Shanley, Jr., Deal; James A. Tyng, National, and A. M. Reid, St. Andrew's.

ELI GOLFERS ELECT BALCH.

Cincinnati Lad Chosen to Captain Team on Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—De Witt Woodward Balch of Cincinnati was today elected Captain of the Yale golf team. He has been one of the most consistent golfers of the Yale squad for two seasons, and will probably rank high in the tournament for the individual intercollegiate championship this year. Balch is a member of the junior class of the academic department.

GOLFERS TURN SOUTHWARD.

Carter, Dyer, and Lewis Plan Winter Campaign on Links.

Two, and perhaps three, of the younger metropolitan golfing stars, will invade the Southland this season in an endeavor to accumulate the prizes and honors that go to the winner of the Winter campaign. Phil Carter of Nassau, North and South amateur champion, is expected to put in an early appearance at Pinehurst, where he won so many tournaments last year, and Frank Dyer of Montclair, another strong player on southern links, is laying plans to invade the South for some of the big tournaments.

As he was playing a long shot to the home green at Brookline, in the Lesley Cup matches, Reggie Lewis of Wykagyl, Westchester, and Connecticut State champion, remarked, "This is my last midiron shot of the year;" but it seems that he was mistaken, for it is reported that he also will take his clubs south of the Mason-Dixon line for a little exercise. As a rule these Southern tournaments are well patronized, but there is a lack of high-class entrants. The appearance of these three metropolitan stars in any tournament will be an event in itself.

CUBA TO BREED HORSES.

W. W. Miller Describes Plans Undertaken by Government.

Plans by the Cuban Government to raise its own horses, both for draught and army purposes, were described recently by Walter W Miller, a partner of Jim McIvor, when he arrived on the steamship Havana of the Ward Line. According to Miller, the Cuban Government, at the instance of President Menocal, has set apart a section of land in the Camaguay Province for a breeding farm. He said furthermore that fifteen sires and 200 mares are being imported from Ireland.

Roberts and Dawson Win with Cue.

Two games were played in the English billiard tournament at Doyle's Academy last night. In one H. Roberts defeated J. Law by a score of 250 to 158, while in the second, A. Dawson was returned the winner over Scotty O'Neil by a score of 250 to 207. Alfredo de Oro, who will play George Moore for the three-cushion billiard championship next week, will play two practice matches at Doyle's this afternoon, one against H. Frantzen and the other against T. Thompson.

Miss Haywood in Exhibition Match.

Miss Haywood of Philadelphia, one of the most proficient amateur women billiardists in the country, will play an exhibition match at Maurice Daly's billiard academy this afternoon.

HARVARD GRIDIRON SCHEDULE CHANGED

Four Teams Give Way to Bowdoin, Boston, Springfield, and Carlisle Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 12.—Harvard's football schedule, as tentatively announced tonight by Fred W. Moore, graduate manager of the Harvard Athletic Association, while radically different from that of last Fall, compares favorably with the schedule of the last season. It is not a formidable schedule by any means, but it is composed of the best teams which played in the stadium this Fall, as well as some other elevens that give promise.

Four teams have been dropped, Cornell, Virginia, North Carolina and the Massachusetts Agricultural College. In their places Bowdoin, Boston College, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College and the Carlisle Indians have been booked.

In announcing the schedule the graduate manager states that the correspondence with the management of Boston College, Tufts and Brown has not been completed, but that the dates offered these teams have proven satisfactory. He also says that for some years it has been an established policy of the coaches at Harvard not to make a permanent figure on the schedule of a third big game with any one university which might be considered a natural rival, and for this reason it was thought best not to play Cornell for three successive years. The lack of interest and the great expense involved in bringing Virginia and North Carolina north are responsible for the absence of these two teams from next Fall's list.

Bowdoin's date is Sept. 29. The last appearance of this eleven here was in 1911 when the Main team lost, 32 to 0. Weatherhead, a former Harvard player, coached the team this Fall and is expected to handle it again next season.

Boston College will play Oct. 6. This is the eleven that Charley Brickley so successfully coached this Fall, and he will resume the work there next year. This will be the first time the two teams have met.

Tufts, one of the three teams to beat Harvard this Autumn, has been booked for Oct. 20, two weeks later than this season. Brown has been advanced to Oct. 27.

Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, famed for its open play with startling variations of the forward and lateral pass, has received the Nov. 3 date. Springfield played here last in 1914 and was defeated 44 to 0. The game with Princeton is to be played in the Palmer Stadium on Nov. 10, while the Carlisle Indians, off the schedule one year and favorites the following, set Brown's old position on Nov. 17, the Saturday before the Yale game.

The Yale game is booked for Nov. 24 in the stadium. The schedule:

Sept. 22, Bates; Sept. 29, Bowdoin; Oct. 6, Boston College; Oct. 13, Colby; Oct. 20, Tufts, Oct. 27; Brown; Nov. 3, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; Nov. 10, Princeton, at Princeton; Nov. 17, Carlisle; Nov. 24, Yale.

PENN TRAINS FOR OREGON.

Red and Blue Drills on Snow-Covered Field for New Year's Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 12.—Franklin Field was covered with snow and sleet today, but the men in red and blue had to start training for the game with Oregon on New Year's Day. Folwell handled his charges in the same manner as he did away back in September. The rest since the regular season has not been without its bad effects, and the men were somewhat rusty. With this in mind, Folwell confined the practice to forward passing, punting and a short signal drill. Then he called his men into the gymnasium for work on the wrestling mat. He divided the squad off in twos for short bouts and he himself chose Heine Muller, the right end, as opponent.

TRINITY TO PLAY N. Y. U.

Football Schedule Shows Renewed Relations with Local Team.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 12.—The schedule of the Trinity College football team, announced tonight, reveals that athletic relations have been resumed with New York University. Relations were broken off in 1914, following a dispute over Trinity's playing of George Brickley, a professional baseball player. Since then Trinity has revised its eligibility rules. The schedule follows:

Sept. 29, Middlebury, at Hartford; Oct. 6, Union, at Schenectady, N. Y.; Oct. 13, Bowdoin, at Portland, Me.; Oct. 20, Connecticut Agricultural College, at Hartford; Oct. 27, Haverford, at Hartford; Nov. 6, New York University, at New York; Nov. 10, Amherst, at Hartford; Nov. 17, Rutgers, at New Brunswick, N. J.

Columbia's Action Is a Surprise.

The football management at Stevens Tech confirmed the announcement made yesterday by the Columbia authorities that the two colleges would not meet on the gridiron next year. The announcement came as a surprise to the Red and Gray, but there is little doubt that Stevens will have no trouble in rounding out her schedule, as Wesleyan has arranged for a game, and several other teams of equal strength have asked for places on the Red and Gray schedule.

It is a mark of the connoisseur to order

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1,284 ENTRIES FOR MEET.

Elementary Schools' Title Games to be Held Next Saturday.

Twelve hundred and eighty-four entries for the elementary schools indoor track and field championships at the Twenty-second Engineers Armory on next Saturday afternoon were passed upon yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Elementary Schools Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League. The entry is one of the biggest ever received for an athletic meeting, and is drawn from every elementary school in the greater city.

Applications for reserved seat tickets have poured in to the committee. Hundreds of prominent people in New York and Mayors from nearby towns who have interested themselves in schoolboy athletics have asked for the pasteboards. The shifting of the sports from Madison Square Garden to the less spacious headquarters of the Twenty-second Engineers will limit the attendance.

The committee announced the adoption of handball as a sport for the young schoolboys, and beginning Feb. 12 there will be inter-class competitions in all schools in both singles and doubles.

LESLIE TO RUN UNATTACHED

M. A. L. Middle-Distance Champion Changes Registration from L. I. A. C.

Sydney Leslie, the Military Athletic League middle distance champion, and one of the best runners over middle distances in the country, yesterday served notice upon the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U., that he will no longer represent the Long Island A. C., but will compete unattached. He asked for a change in registration from the committee, of which George P. Mathews, one of the most active members of the Long Island A. C., is Chairman. Leslie has been contemplating this move for some time, and once before he made out a change in registration, but withdrew it.

The New York A. C. is ready to welcome Leslie after he has run unattended for a year, as demanded by the A. A. U. regulations. Some months ago he opened negotiations with members of that organization relative to becoming a standard bearer of the Winged Foot club. The negotiations progressed to the point where Leslie had made out an application blank for membership, but pressure was then brought upon him to remain with the Long Island club.

TRYOUT MEET IS PLANNED.

Event Proposed to Raise Funds to Send Athletes to Junior Races.

Negotiations are now pending between the Amateur Athletic Union and the authorities of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, Brooklyn, to arrange a tryout meet for the national junior indoor track and field championships, to be held New Year's night at the Sixty-fifth Regiment Armory, Buffalo. These tryouts, provided the use of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory can be obtained, would be conducted to raise funds with which to send athletes representing small and financially weak clubs to Buffalo.

A number of small clubs have protested to Chairman Rubien of the National Championship Committee that they cannot send representatives to the juniors at Buffalo owing to the expenses. They asked some means could not be found to remedy this, and Mr. Rubien has suggested the tryout plan for raising funds. He has an allotment from the Sixty-fifth Regiment authorities, but it is not even sufficient to cover the men from Boston and Chicago who will be invited to compete.

DARTMOUTH HOCKEY DATES.

Pittsburgh A. A. Only New Opponent on the Green's Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H. Dec. 12.—As announced recently by Graduate Manager H. G. Pender for the athletic council, twelve games constitute the Dartmouth hockey schedule for the present season. Pittsburgh Athletic Association is the only new Green opponent this season. But three games are slated for Hanover ice. Two trips will be taken during which M. I. T., Harvard, Princeton, Yale, West Point, and Pittsburgh A. A. will be met.

The schedule follows:

Jan. 6—Tech., at Hanover; Jan. 10—Princeton, at New York; Jan. 12—Tech., at Boston; Jan. 13—Harvard, at Boston; Jan. 20—Massachusetts "Aggies," at Hanover; Feb. 2—Pittsburgh A. A., at Pittsburgh; Feb. 3—Pittsburgh A. A., at Pittsburgh; Feb. 5—Yale, at New Haven; Feb. 6—West Point, at West Point; Feb. 9—Bishop's College, at Hanover; Feb. 16—Williams, at Williamstown; Feb. 17—Massachusetts "Aggies," at Amherst.

Amateurs Promise Good Bouts.

The 145-pound class promises to furnish the feature bouts at the inter-city amateur boxing tournament which will be held at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, Dec. 19 and 21. In this division Bob Gleason, metropolitan champion at 145 pounds, will be seen in action. Representatives from Boston, Pittsburgh, and New Jersey will also compete in this class. There are two open classes on the program, 110 and 130 pounds, and the entries for these divisions close tomorrow with the Crescent A. C., Brooklyn.

GARGAN APPOINTED FORDHAM MANAGER

Alumni Advisory Board Puts Him in Charge of Athletics Under Graduate System.

A radical change in the Fordham system of athletic management was effected at a special meeting of the Alumni Advisory Board yesterday when Frank Gargan, football coach for the last season, was selected the first graduate manager of the Maroon teams. His position at Fordham will be exactly like that of Dr. Sharpe at Cornell, and besides acting in the highest capacity in the management, he will be chief coach of every sport on the Maroon calendar except track. In this last branch Bernie Wefers and Arthur McAleenan will continue to have charge of the actual training of the candidates, although Gargan will control the finances and schedule.

Gargan is well fitted for his new position and was the popular choice of the alumni and students. While at Fordham he was a letter man in three sports, winning the Varsity insignia in baseball, basket ball and football. In 1908 he was chosen by several authorities as all-American quarter back, and he was the first Fordham pilot to direct the Maroon in a victory over Cornell. At the same time he was a strong contender for honors on the track team. Gargan graduated from the Arts Department in 1911, and since then has been active in a coaching capacity at several other institutions. When he left college he coached the Morris High School football team, turning out a championship team, and in the following year he went to Georgetown, where he laid the foundation of the Blue and Gray team of this year, which holds the high score record of the country. He also coached Rensselaer Poly.

In his new position Gargan will take over most of the chief duties which were formerly performed by the student managers. While the undergraduate officers will still remain, they will be under Gargan, and will have very little to do with either the drawing up of the schedules or the finances of the teams, merely acting as assistants to Gargan. In his coaching capacity he will be assisted in football by a corps of assistants, and it is likely that Moriarty will be retained from this Fall.

The action of the graduate officials yesterday has been expected for some time. Dissatisfied with the prevailing conditions which gave them a football schedule this Fall where Fordham only met traditional rivals that proved dangerous, the students dropped their old prejudice to the proposed system that would place the entire athletic problem into the hands of a former student, and advised the Alumni Board that they wanted the change. It is said Gargan's contract will be for five years.

TIGERS TO PLAY ST. PAUL'S.

These Sevens Will Open Season Tuesday at St. Nicholas Rink.

The Princeton University hockey team will meet the St. Paul's School seven from Concord, N. H., in the opening game of the season next Tuesday evening at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink.

The Princeton team is mainly a combination of veterans, most of the men having played on the team for the last two seasons. The Tiger line-up in the St. Paul game will probably be as follows: Cushman, right wing; Schoen, centre; Comey, rover; Humphreys, left wing; Hills, cover point; Ford, goal, and Scully, point. Cushman, Schoen, Humphreys, and Hills were formerly St. Paul School players. The Tigers have had little practice this year, as Carnegie Lake has not frozen over, and they have taken all their workouts at the St. Nicholas Rink, where their practice periods have been limited to one hour and a half a week. The fifth practice of the Princeton seven was held on Monday, and they appeared to be in good trim and well balanced, despite the lack of individual stars.

St. Paul's team of this season is said to be one of the best ever turned out at that institution, long famous for its strength at the game. William Conover, St. Paul's right wing, will be closely watched by the Princeton skaters, in view of his achievements during the last two years. The last time these two teams met was in 1913, and Princeton carried off the honors on that occasion. The St. Paul team won its last victory over a college team in 1912, when it defeated Yale by a score of 4 to 1.

The Princeton team will follow its match with St. Paul's School by playing Williams on the succeeding night at the St. Nicholas Rink.

Rocque to Coach Yale Seven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—Fred Rocque, former Dartmouth hockey coach, has been appointed head coach of the Yale hockey team, it was announced tonight.

Flushing Eleven Elects Alford.

Oliver Alford, a half back, was elected yesterday as Captain of the Flushing High School football team. Alford is only sixteen years old, but weighs 165 pounds and was one of the biggest ground gainers for the Flushing team this year.

THE SAFEST USED CAR MARKET IN THE WORLD

1912—5-passenger Winton $300
1914—7-passenger Cadillac $500
1916—7-passenger Westcott Demi Limousine . . $750
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Sixty-eight other cars of eighteen different makes

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PENN STATE LOSES CLARK.

Football Captain the Only Regular Who Will Graduate Next Spring.

GODOWSKY AGAIN DISPLAYS HIS ART

Pianist Interests a Large Audience at His First Appearance This Season.

DEBUTS OF THREE ARTISTS

Miss Rosalie Miller and Nelda Hewitt Stevens, Singers, and Bogumil Sykora, 'Cellist, Appear.

Leopold Godowsky appeared for the first time this season in a pianoforte recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. There was a large audience, which was profoundly interested in Mr. Godowsky's exposition of his art. That art is, in truth, apt to be at times more interesting than deeply moving. It is the art of one who has consummately mastered the mechanism of pianoforte playing; whose playing has the exquisite contour, the perfect chiselling, the finished surface of a cameo. It has a gem-like transparency, and also something of a gem-like hardness and brilliancy. When the deeper feelings are to be touched Mr. Godowsky often does not touch them, as pre-eminently in his performance of the largo of Chopin's B minor sonata. It was wonderfully translucent and at times beautiful in tone, but the melody cut its way like steel ruthlessly through the silver filigree, hard and cold and clear. There was little poetry, little warmth in the reading of the sonata, which was, for all the finish and all the complete mastery of its technical problems, pedestrian.

There was, of course, still greater mastery of still greater technical problems in Mr. Godowsky's own arrangements of pieces by Weber and Chopin for left hand alone—a futile and Alexandrine form of art—and his "Symphonic Metamorphoses" of Strauss's waltz, "Wein, Weib und Gesang."

Miss Rosalie Miller appeared for the first time in New York yesterday afternoon in a song recital at the Comedy Theatre, a singer of unusual charm and of unusual accomplishment in several ways. Her voice itself is not of remarkable beauty or richness. Its upper tones have lost fullness and body than the lower, yet there is no decided lack of equalization.

But Miss Miller has an adept command of it, and has molded it to lyric uses most admirably, and within the limits of its powers her singing has much expression, much delightful variety, much nicety of denotement of mood. Her performance is truly musical, and shows a music an's view and understanding of the songs she undertakes. Much was to be praised in her artistic and finished phrasing; and such diction as hers, so polished, so clear-cut, without the least infringement upon the musical flow of the phrase, is all too seldom heard.

A group of elder French and Italian songs Miss Miller sang with a real understanding of their style. She did nothing better than her group of German Lieder; her singing of both Reger's "Waldeinsamkeit," from his "Schlichte Weisen," and Marx's "Und Gestern hat er mir Rosen gebracht" was entrancing in its grace and gleeful spirit. She sounded a deeper note in Brahms's "Mädchenlied," and "Von ewiger Liebe," of which the last needs something more than Miss Miller's resources can give. There were other modern songs in Italian, French, German, and English in her program.

Bogumil Sykora, a Russian 'cellist, made his first appearance in America with a recital at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. His program included an unfamiliar concerto in D minor by Antonio Piatti, three shorter pieces of his own composition, another group of short nuumbers, and Tschaikowsky's "Variations on a Rococo Theme." Mr. Sykora proves to be a 'cellist of unusual attainments, of facile technique and impressive style. He plays with fine tone. There are defects of exaggeration in his playing which will possibly disappear on later hearings when he drops from his program, as it is to be hoped he will, all such music as is calculated to show his virtuosity rather than his more valuable qualities as an artist. Walter Golde played excellent accompaniments.

Nelda Hewitt Stevens gave her first recital here yesterday afternoon at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, presenting a program of old plantation songs and negro spirituals. Her songs had considerable interest, especially those in which a too sophisticated harmonization had not led too far from the original atmosphere. She sings them well, and the stage setting of an autebellum parlor, with the 1800 costume of the singer, made a charming and appropriate background. Arthur Bergh played the accompaniments on the piano, an instrument whose unvarying intonation does not adapt itself as well to the flavor of the negro intervals as some others.

THRONG HEARS TAGORE.

1,000 Turned Away from Sir Rabindranath's Farewell Recital.

At least a thousand persons were unable to gain admission to the New Amsterdam Theatre yesterday afternoon for the last appearance in New York of Sir Rabindranath Tagore. After all of the standing room had been sold, many persons stood in the lobby in the futile hope of eventually getting in.

The Bengali poet read from his works, published and unpublished. He wore a native costume, and remained seated throughout his recital. He left New York last night for San Francisco, from which port he will sail for India on Jan. 17. He will step en route to deliver lectures and give recitals of his poems. It was originally intended that he should remain in this country longer, but the strain of speaking so much in public became too great. He has been lecturing ever since he arrived in September.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Julia Arthur has rented the Criterion Theatre for a term of weeks for her production of the romantic drama "Serenade." Her engagement will follow that of John Drew in "Pendennis," which will continue until after Christmas.

"Have a Heart," Henry W. Savage's annual musical comedy production, will be the successor to the Griffith film, "Intolerance," at the Liberty Theatre around holiday time.

Hazzard Short and Eva La Gallienne have been added to the cast of "The Laughter of Fools," the comedy in which Francis Wilson will return to the stage.

Fay Templeton, who left the retirement of her Pennsylvania farm several years ago to take part in the Weber & Fields Jubilee, will appear at the Palace next week in a repertoire of songs.

Sarah Bernhardt has postponed her appearance as Phyrdis in "The Merchant of Venice," and has substituted "Hecuba" for it.

Edward Emery has been added to the cast of "The Right Little Girl."

Anna Pavlowa has designed a calendar bearing a portrait of herself in native costume, to be sold for the benefit of Russian war sufferers. Every calendar will bear the dancer's signature, and the expense of publishing will be borne by her. The calendars are on sale at the Hippodrome and the principal hotels.

Gertrude Lawrence and Harold Vermilye have been assigned by Selwyn & Co. for James Forbes's new comedy, "A Woman of Today."

Gene Buck, one of Florenz Ziegfeld's most successful lyricists, sailed Saturday on the St. Louis for London. Mr. Buck is in search of talent for next summer's "Follies."

The performance of "Captain Kidd, Jr.," at the Cohan & Harris Theatre next Tuesday night will be for the benefit of the Catholic Actors' Guild, of which Jerry J. Cohan is President.

R. Ivor Payne will talk on "The Art of the Faces" next Sunday afternoon at the Comedy. This will be the first lecture of the series to be given under the auspices of the Washington Square Players.

Nella Walnutt, whose appearances here have all been in straight comedy, has been assigned for a principal role in "Girls Will Be Girls."

Mme. Gertrude Rose gave a matinee for the benefit of the Belgian and French Red Cross yesterday afternoon in the Illinois Theatre in Chicago. The program included a two-act [illegible] with Sir Herbert as [illegible]

$30,337 MORE IN HALSEY SALE

M. Knoedler & Co. Pay $2,500, High Price of Day, for Engraving by Debucourt.

The sale of French engravings from the print collection of Frederic R. Halsey brought $30,337 at the Anderson Galleries last evening. Seventy lots of prints by Philibert Louis Debucourt realized $21,498. The grand total for Parts I., II., and III. of the collection to date amounts to $137,763.50.

M. Knoedler & Co. paid the highest price, $2,500, for Catalogue No. 245, Debucourt's "Les Deux Baisers, 1786," an engraving in pastel-manner after the engraver's own design. It is Maurice Fenaille's No. 7, and is in the third state, the impression with the inscription being beautifully printed in colors without retouch. The margin just shows the plate mark. The print is extremely rare in such quality and condition. The same bidder obtained for $2,200 the same artist's "La Promenade Publique, 1792," No. 263; aquatint, after the engraver's own design. It is Maurice Fenaille's No. 33. It is in the third state, impression with the inscription, printed in colors. The margin shows the register and plate marks. It would be difficult to find this engraving in a more brilliant and in a better preserved impression. This plate, with the two "Promenades of the Palais Royal," are considered the masterpieces of the engraver.

Other lots, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 236—Portrait of Edouard Dagoty, mezzotint by Carlo de Lasinio, after Kanchsius, Anderson No. 3, impression with the inscription, printed in colors and completely worked over with gouache, closely trimmed and laid down, rare. M. Knoedler & Co. $460

No. 255—Debucourt's "La Rose, 1788," engraved in pastel manner after the engraver's own design, Maurice Fenaille's No. 17, third state, impression with the inscription, but before the second dot after the date and before Depeuille's address, exquisitely printed in colors, with margin showing one register mark, but lacking the plate mark and at the top closely trimmed to the border, excessively rare; M. Knoedler & Co. 2,100

No. 256—Debucourt's "La Main, 1788," engraved in pastel manner after the engraver's own design, Maurice Fenaille's No. 18, third state, impression with the inscription, but before the second dot after the date and before Depeuille's address, exquisitely printed in colors, with margin showing the register mark, but lacking the plate mark, and at the top closely trimmed to the border, excessively rare, companion to No. 255; M. Knoedler & Co. 1,500

No. 258—Debucourt's "Annette et Lubin, Scene Finale du 1st Acte de l'Opera-comique de Favart, 1789," engraving in pastel manner, after the engraver's own design; Maurice Fenaille's No. 22, second state; proof before all letters, with the vignette and the date only, good margin showing register marks but lacking the plate mark, fine and rare in such condition; M. Knoedler & Co. 1,050

No. 246—Debucourt's "Le Menuet de la Marie, 1786," engraving in pastel manner after the engraver's own design, Maurice Fenaille's No. 8, third state, early impression with the inscription, with only one dot after the date, good margin showing plate marks, but showing the register marks; H. Ray.. 600

No. 249—Debucourt's "Promenade de la Galerie du Palais Royal, 1787," engraving in pastel manner after the engraver's own design, Maurice Fenaille's No. 11, intermediate state between second and third, impression with the inscription, but showing only the number "186" above his shop window furthest to the left, and with "emprime" instead of "imprime"; good margin, showing the register and plate mark; mu:ruby printed in colors, one of the rarest eighteenth century color prints; H. Ray. 2,100

No. 251—Debucourt's "Heur et Malheur, 1787," engraved in pastel manner after the engraver's own design; Maurice Fenailles, No. 12, third state, impression with the inscription, in colors, without retouch, margin showing register marks, and lacking the plate mark on two sides; H. Ray. 1,900

No. 257—Debucourt's "La Noce au Chateau, 1789," engraved in pastel manner after the engraver's own design; Maurice Fenailles, No. 21, second state; proof before all letters, showing the maypole behind the coach near the left border, in colors, margin cut down, but repaired; H. Ray. 1,000

No. 333—Charles Descourtis's "Foire de Village," aquatint and etching after N. A. Taunay, Portalis, and Biraldi, No. 1a, impression with the inscription, in colors; T. E. Loe. 430

No. 234—Descourtis's "Noce de Village," aquatint and etching after Taunay, Portalis and Biraldi No. 1b, in colors, companion to No. 333; T. E. Loe. 510

No. 339.—"L'Amant Surpris," by Descourtis, aquatint after N. J. Schall, Portalis, and Biraldi No. 3a, impression with inscription; in colors; good margin; the best attempt at reproducing the delicate feature of a miniature gouache; H. Ray. 1,400

No. 343—Descourtis's "Princess Frederika Louise Wilhelmine, Margravine of Baireuth, favorite sister of Frederick the Great, engraving in gouache manner after Tossella, Portalis, and Biraldi; No. 9; proof with the names of the artists only, printed in colors, large margin but not showing the plate mark; H. Ray. 850

The sale will be continued this evening.

WILL ACT FOR BERNHARDT.

Laurette Taylor to Bring Her Play to the Empire Friday Afternoon.

Sarah Bernhardt is too busy with ten performances a week and rehearsals for them at the Empire to see the performances of any other plays, so one of the latter is to be brought to her. On Friday afternoon Laurette Taylor will move her production of "The Harp of Life" from the stage of the Globe to that of the Empire in order to give a performance before the French actress.

Mme. Bernhardt has been interested in Miss Taylor's development ever since seeing her in "Peg o' My Heart" when she was here three and a half years ago, and when the two met recently Mme. Bernhardt expressed regret at not being able to see Miss Taylor in a tragic role because she was busy all day at her own theatre.

"Then I'll bring my play to you," said Miss Taylor.

This is really the least Miss Taylor could do, since, after seeing her characterization of Peg, Mme. Bernhardt predicted great fame for her.

New Year's Eve Entertainments.

In spite of the fact that New Year's Eve falls on Sunday night and the New York statute forbids the giving of certain forms of theatrical performances there will be a diversity of entertainment offered by the theatres on that occasion. The most novel plan to solve the dilemma has been announced by the Winter Garden management. The usual Sunday night "sacred" concert will be given during the evening, and immediately after midnight "The Show of Wonders," the current Winter Garden revue, will be presented.

A "sacred" concert in which the Dillingham and Ziegfeld stars will take part was announced yesterday for the Century on the eve of the holiday, and a similar entertainment will be given at the Hippodrome. The Green Room Club will give a performance for the benefit of its building fund on New Year's Eve in the Cohan Theatre.

Boston Symphony's Benefit Concert

Following increases in concert schedules, this season by other organizations, the Boston Symphony Orchestra announces the first concert outside its regular subscription series here in twenty-three years to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16. The soloists will be Fritz Kriesler and Ignace Paderewski, who will each play a concerto with orchestra accompaniment and two groups of solo pieces, and three numbers by the orchestra under Dr. Muck. The concert will be for the benefit of the Vacation Association.

Metropolitan Operas Next Week.

Next week's opera at the Metropolitan Opera House will open with "Il Trovatore" on Monday evening, followed by "Fidelio" on Wednesday. On Thursday evening "Samson et Dalila" will be sung, with the first production of "Francesca da Rimini" on Friday and "Tristan und Isolde" at the Saturday matinée. For this Sunday evening's concert, with a Verdi-Puccini program, the soloists will be Mmes. Sheet, Garrison and Mason, and Messrs. Scotti and De Luca, with Mr. Papi conducting.

BUTLER A 'RAFFLES,' BLACK MASK AND ALL

Police Say He Wore Liveries of Havemeyer, Ledyard, and Tilford While He Stole.

L. E. STODDARD ALSO A VICTIM

Clothing Cached in Mansion for His Future Use, While Fiancee Got a Ring.

Detectives of the Bronx Bureau who arrested Thor Veillegaard, former butler for Theodore Havemeyer and for L. E. Stoddard, the polo player, on last Wednesday evening for the theft of some of Mr. Stoddard's clothing and jewelry, believe now that in catching him they have a university graduate and the son of wealthy parents who has posed as a butler the more easily to gain access to the homes of rich persons. According to the police, Veillegaard has confessed having robbed the homes of Theodore Havemeyer at 11 East Eighty-fourth Street, that of Lewis Cass Ledyard at 27 East Seventy-second Street, and the Tuxedo home of Henry M. Tilford, as well as others.

Veillegaard, a dapper, well-dressed man, was found in a bachelor apartment in 153 East 184th Street, the Bronx. He was engaged to be married, he told the detectives, and, according to them, they recovered from his fiancée an antique ring which had belonged to Mrs. Stoddard, and which Veillegaard had presented as an engagement pledge.

The young man—he is only 24 years old—told the police his home was in Norway, but he had been in this country for some years. He was held in $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury in connection with the robbery of the Stoddard Summer home in New Haven, Conn., and the detectives searched his room. There, they say, they found a revolver and a black mask, as well as an elaborate outlay of fancy clothing and many pawn tickets.

One of these, the detectives say, was for a diamond brooch which Miss Anna Sands, a relative of the Havemeyers, had missed from the Havemeyer home, and, according to the police, Veillegaard, when confronted with this, confessed. He could not recall dates, but he said he had been working as butler for Mr. Havemeyer when he was arrested, and suggested the family must have been surprised when it did not appear for work last Thursday.

Veillegaard had taken some of Mr. Havemeyer's shirts and other clothing as well, according to the detectives, and they say they found a suitcase packed with still more clothing and loot in Veillegaard's room in the Havemeyer house, against the time when he could remove it conveniently.

From the Ledyard home Veillegaard admitted, the police say, that he took clothing and a pearl pin. A pawn ticket for the pin was found in his room, and it has been recovered. The Tilford home yielded to him a pair of field glasses and a $400 diamond brooch, according to the police. They have not recovered these yet, but say that Veillegaard has agreed to take them to the pawnshops where he hypothecated them.

According to the police, Veillegaard has admitted many more robberies, but they have not had time to investigate these, and the man is uncertain of names and dates as well as addresses.

SCHIEFFELIN IN DRUG FIGHT.

With Other Wholesalers, Seeks to Aid War on the Illegal Traffic.

William J. Schieffelin of Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists, denied yesterday that the wholesale druggists were responsible for the alarming increase in the number of drug addicts in New York and promised the co-operation of the wholesale business in fighting the evil. His statement was made to the State Committee on Drug Evil at a meeting in a Special Sessions courtroom in the Criminal Courts Building. Mr. Schieffelin said the wholesale trade resented the imputation contained in statements by the committee as reported in the newspapers last week.

Mr. Schieffelin, Herman A. Metz of H. A. Metz & Co., and Herbert D. Robbins of McKesson & Robbins were invited by Judge Collins, Chairman of the committee, to appear at the meeting and make such suggestions as they considered necessary and practicable for regulating drug conditions in this State.

After Mr. Schieffelin had expressed the resentment of the wholesale dealers against the imputations made against them, Judge Collins said the drug evil had been growing nevertheless, and further that it had been shown that heroin especially was easily obtainable by violating the law. He called attention to reports of the United States Customs Service, showing shipments of habit-forming drugs had been made from the United States to Canada in larger quantities than were required for Canadian consumption. He then pointed out that most of those appearing last week before the Whitney Legislative Committee, which is investigating the drug situation with a view to remedial legislation, had testified it was their belief drugs were smuggled back into this country from Canada.

Mr. Schieffelin thought the large drug shipments to Canada were army orders, and when Edward Barnes, Assistant Solicitor for the United States Customs Service, asserted that in his experience drugs manufactured in the United States and shipped to Canada had been smuggled back into this country, Mr. Schieffelin suggested that large quantities of drugs so smuggled might have been stolen from shipments for the allied armies. He said more drugs were smuggled into this country from Europe than from Canada.

Since the Harrison bill went into operation, Mr. Robinson said, the drug manufacturers had reported a falling off of from 66 2-3 to 75 per cent. in the quantity of narcotics manufactured. On the other hand druggists reported that their sales had fallen off more than 30 per cent.

The report of the Committee on Legislation, suggesting certain changes in the present law, was presented by District Attorney Francis J. Martin of the Bronx. This committee recommended that treatment for certain classes of addicts be provided by the Board of Health, but subsequently Commissioner of Health Haven Emerson said the Health Department was not seeking to increase its scope of activities in this direction. He expressed the willingness of his department to co-operate, but doubted the social and medical propriety of the department dispensing drugs to addicts.

It was decided to appoint a sub-committee to be composed of members of the Federal Service, who also are members of the Committee on Drug Evil, to suggest such changes as they might find desirable to strengthen the present Federal law. The Committee on Drug Evil will meet again next Tuesday, when it will receive suggestions from any one as to beneficial changes in the present laws.

This afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, the Legislative Committee will hold a hearing in the Assembly Chamber at City Hall.

NEW ROLE FOR GILLETTE.

He Will Appear Soon in a Play by Clare Kummer.

William Gillette will appear in a new play early in the new year. The play is from the pen of Clare Kummer, a cousin of the actor, who also wrote "Good Gracious Annabelle," the current offering at the Republic. Arthur Hopkins, who produced that comedy, will produce the new play.

This will be Mr. Gillette's first appearance in a new role since 1908, when he was seen in "Clarice." His appearance under Mr. Hopkins's direction is by arrangement with Charles Frohman, Inc. Mr. Hopkins will return from French Lick Springs today to prepare for rehearsals, which will be begun upon Mr. Gillette's return next Sunday from a holiday in North Carolina.

MARKS IN MAIL-TUBE FIGHT.

Goes to Washington to Appear Before House Post Office Committee.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan will go to Washington tonight to aid in opposing the proposal of Postmaster General Burleson to curtail the postal pneumatic tube service here. He will appear before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Chief Inspector Thomas Myers of the Traffic Division of the Police Department will appear before the committee tomorrow to give facts regarding street congestion and the number of deaths resulting from vehicle accidents under present conditions.

The Merchants' Association will be represented at the hearing by S. C. Mead, its Secretary, and by F. B. De Berard, head of its Bureau of Research. Other commercial organizations which have signified their intention of being represented before the committee are as follows:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the Bronx Board of Trade, the Central Mercantile Association, the Automobile Dealers' Association of New York, the New York Garage Owners Association, the Fifth Avenue Association, the Queens Chamber of Commerce, the Clothiers' Association of New York, and the National League of Commission Merchants.

WANT TO KEEP MAIL TUBES.

Additional Protests from Four Cities Against Proposed Abolishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Commercial and civic organizations of Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and Chicago presented additional protests to the House Committee on Post Offices today against the recommendation of the Postmaster General to discontinue pneumatic tube deliveries of mail in those cities. Members of the Postal Commission, which reported in favor of the abolishment of this service and the curtailment of tube deliveries in New York, will be cross-examined by the committee tomorrow.

Representative Madden of Illinois, a committee member, accused Representative Mecker, who introduced a St. Louis delegation, of insinuating that the Post Offices Committee was prejudiced in favor of the Postmaster General. Ex-Senator Joseph W. Bailey, counsel for the Pneumatic Tube Companies, assumed a pacifist rôle, and the colloquy was stricken from the record.

William Phillips Eno, a traffic expert, told the committee that automobile mail wagons were "the most dangerous vehicles in New York."

REQUEST MORE MAIL BOXES.

Aldermen to Ask Post Office Department for Better Facilities.

The Board of Aldermen took action yesterday on the agitation for more letter boxes in the city. As a result of a motion by Acting President Frank Dowling the board will forward a resolution to Postmaster General Burleson requesting him to communicate with the proper municipal authorities and obtain permission to place a sufficient number of letter boxes on the sides of buildings to restore, at least, the number of boxes which existed when the old gas lamp post boxes were in service. It is estimated that it will mean an increase of 7,000 such boxes in the greater city.

Postmaster Morgan said yesterday that the blame for present conditions did not rest with his department. For several years, he said, the department had been trying to place more mail boxes, but they had been blocked at first by the Municipal Art Commission and now the matter rested in the hands of the Purchasing Bureau of the Post Office Department in Washington. There is a need, he said, for more mail boxes on Fifth Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Broadway, Madison Avenue, and most of the principal streets.

"The postal authorities," said Postmaster Morgan, "were willing to make any changes in the boxes' design; but we were not allowed to place any more boxes until the design was adopted by the Municipal Art Commission and the authorities at Washington."

CONVICT AT WIFE'S FUNERAL.

Governor Lets Lewis, Eight Years in Sing Sing, Come to Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Abraham Lewis is only 30 years old and he has been in Sing Sing Prison for eight years, but before he was 22 he had married, made a home for his wife in Brooklyn, and become the father of three babies. Lewis talked about his family to fellow-prisoners and of his plans for his wife and youngsters when he should be released next year, but prison officials heard nothing of them until yesterday.

Then a telegram was received at the prison telling Lewis his wife had died. The young man went to George Hodson, who is Sergeant at Arms of the Mutual Welfare League. He told him of the misfortune which had come to him, and asked if Hodson could get him permission to visit his old home in Brooklyn just long enough to look once more on his wife.

Hodson went to Calvin Derrick, still Acting Warden yesterday, and Mr. Derrick suggested that Lewis and Hodson prepare a telegram to Governor Whitman which Mr. Derrick said he would back-forming drugs had been made from the United States to Canada in larger quantities than were required for Canadian consumption. He then pointed out that most of those appearing last week before the Whitney Legislative Committee, which is investigating the drug situation with a view to remedial legislation, had testified it was their belief drugs were smuggled back into this country from Canada.

Mr. Schieffelin thought the large drug shipments to Canada were army orders, and when Edward Barnes, Assistant Solicitor for the United States Customs Service, asserted that in his experience drugs manufactured in the United States and shipped to Canada had been smuggled back into this country, Mr. Schieffelin suggested that large quantities of drugs so smuggled might have been stolen from shipments for the allied armies. He said more drugs were smuggled into this country from Europe than from Canada.

Since the Harrison bill went into operation, Mr. Robinson said, the drug manufacturers had reported a falling off of from 66 2-3 to 75 per cent. in the quantity of narcotics manufactured. On the other hand druggists reported that their sales had fallen off more than 30 per cent.

The report of the Committee on Legislation, suggesting certain changes in the present law, was presented by District Attorney Francis J. Martin of the Bronx. This committee recommended that treatment for certain classes of addicts be provided by the Board of Health, but subsequently Commissioner of Health Haven Emerson said the Health Department was not seeking to increase its scope of activities in this direction. He expressed the willingness of his department to co-operate, but doubted the social and medical propriety of the department dispensing drugs to addicts.

It was decided to appoint a sub-committee to be composed of members of the Federal Service, who also are members of the Committee on Drug Evil, to suggest such changes as they might find desirable to strengthen the present Federal law. The Committee on Drug Evil will meet again next Tuesday, when it will receive suggestions from any one as to beneficial changes in the present laws.

This afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, the Legislative Committee will hold a hearing in the Assembly Chamber at City Hall.

NEW ROLE FOR GILLETTE.

He Will Appear Soon in a Play by Clare Kummer.

William Gillette will appear in a new play early in the new year. The play is from the pen of Clare Kummer, a cousin of the actor, who also wrote "Good Gracious Annabelle," the current offering at the Republic. Arthur Hopkins, who produced that comedy, will produce the new play.

This will be Mr. Gillette's first appearance in a new role since 1908, when he was seen in "Clarice." His appearance under Mr. Hopkins's direction is by arrangement with Charles Frohman, Inc. Mr. Hopkins will return from French Lick Springs today to prepare for rehearsals, which will be begun upon Mr. Gillette's return next Sunday from a holiday in North Carolina.

SENSATIONAL
Beyond Words
The Universal's Gripping Photo Drama
"The People vs. John Doe"
Directed by Lois Weber.
N. Y. TIMES—Conveys the same feeling of reality and sincerity as John Galsworthy's "JUSTICE" did.
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EXTRA—Greater N. Y. Clergymen invited to attend the Friday Performance as guests of the Universal Film Mfg. Co.
BROADWAY THEATRE
Direction of Stanley V. Mastbaum.
Twice Daily—2:15 and 8:15 P. M.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Symphony Orchestra. Lecture by Misha Appelbaum at each performance.
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LAST TIME
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TICKETS 50c to $1.50 NOW SELLING
LYRIC MATINEE TODAY 2:30
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William Fox presents "The Picture Beautiful."
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN
25c to $1.00. Few Seats at $1.50 & $2.00.
IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET
Tonight 8:15 GUSTAV Von SEYFFERTITZ
in "IM WEISSEN ROESSL."
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Nights at 8:15.
Mat. Tom'w 2:15. DADDY LONG-LEGS
Next Week, Lina Abarbanell in "Flora Bella."
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Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success.
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton.
After the Play See Atop This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
TODAY'S MAT.—Hecuba, Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur, L'Anglais tel qu'on le Parle, Le Faux Modele.
TONIGHT, Tomorrow Mat. & Eve.—Vitrail, Jeanne d'Arc, Rosalie, Camille.
GEO M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Eve. 8:30. MATINEES TODAY & SAT. 2:30.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.
LYCEUM WEST 45TH ST. EVES at 8:20 MATS. THUR. & SAT. at 2:20
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
THE LAUGH-A-MINUTE SUCCESS
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs 8:30 Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' play,
The Harp of Life
Globe B'way, 46th St. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30
Pop. Mat. Today $1.50
FULTON 46th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"
THE MASTER PLAY OF THE SEASON.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MATINEE TODAY
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, W. of B'way
Evs. at 8. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
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First Time at These Prices. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, 38th St. Evenings at 8:15.
Matinees TODAY & Saturday at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
Seats on Sale 6 Weeks Ahead.
LAUGHTER LEAPS FROM LIP TO LIP!
Captain Kidd, Jr
Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20.
HARRIS West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:30.
Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2:20.
OUR LITTLE WIFE
With MARGARET ILLINGTON.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
JOHN DREW in MAJOR PENDENNIS
BELASCO W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. LAST 6 TIMES
Seven Chances
THURSDAY, DEC. 21—Seats Tomorrow.
FRANCES STARR
in "LITTLE LADY IN BLUE."
Intolerance
D. W. Griffith's COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
LIBERTY 42d St. Twice Daily Inc. Sun., 2:15 & 8:15 P.M. ORCHESTRA OF 50.
MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
Cheating Cheaters
Century B'way, 62d St. & Central Park W. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY
DILLINGHAM & ZIEGFELD
The Century Girl
ELSIE SAM FRANK
JANIS BERNARD TINNEY
HAZEL LEON MAURICE
DAWN ERROL & WALTON
DOYLE HARRY VAN and
& DIXON KELLY SCHENCK
MONSTER BENEFIT
ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St.
Next Sunday Night.
TO ASSIST THE N. Y. COMMITTEE ON AFTER CARE OF
INFANTILE PARALYSIS VICTIMS
TO HELP RAISE FUNDS FOR THE CARE OF DISABLED CHILDREN
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THEATRICAL PROFESSION AND THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY
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Upstairs and Down
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Morning at 10:30, Saturday Dec. 16.
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JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, ADELE ROWLAND.
Hits the Bull's-eye.—Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.
Play with Music and Girls.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
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PRINCESS Stuart Walker's Portmanteau
"Put it on your list."—Times.
Every Night 8:30—Mats. Daily Ex. Fri. Eve.
Dunsany's Golden Doom, 2 Farces, God's Mountain (one great play in town), Tribune.
Today, Tom'w 2, Oscar Wilde's Birthday Infanta, Lady Willow Tree, Very Naked Boy.
Sat. at 3, Trimplet—Nevertheless—I Who Pass.
39th St. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Pop. Matinee Today 2:25.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"
BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. FRI., DEC. 29.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.
Magnetic!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Today.
48TH ST Theatre, East of B'way. Evs. 8:30 $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
The 13th Chair By BAYARD VEILLER
"Twice and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Heywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.
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With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.
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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
LAST 6 TIMES WM. HODGE in FIXING SISTER
DEC. 18—SEAT SALE TOMORROW.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1916.

GERMANY'S PEACE NOTE.

After all the trumpeting that announced its coming to a feverishly expectant world, Germany's offer to make peace will be read with puzzled surprise. The note requesting the good offices of neutral Powers reads like a blending of the pious program of ALEXANDER I.'s Holy Alliance with the lucubrations of the lesser NAPOLEON put forth in his "Ideas," or later from the fortress of Ham. The public announcement that the identic note had been sent to neutral Powers, the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag yesterday, the dispatches foreshadowing the overtures, these attending circumstances, so carefully elaborated, have the look of a theatrical setting for an action customarily accomplished through sealed dispatches. Inevitably there will be two constructions put upon it. It will be said that Germany, victorious in the field, has so far demonstrated the superiority of her military force that she is in a position to be magnanimous, to offer terms of peace which enemy Powers will be well advised in accepting. On the other hand, Germany's move will be construed as a sure proof that, the objects for which she began the war being manifestly beyond her reach, she seizes the advantageous moment of her Rumanian triumph to propose terms which she fervently prays may be accepted at once, since at no future time can she hope to make peace on terms so favorable, or to make peace at all on terms of her own choosing. The Japanese precedent will occur to every mind, for it was after notable victories that Japan, confronted by the approaching exhaustion of her resources, requested President ROOSEVELT to use his good offices.

The question of immediate interest is whether peace will really come from this overture. The picture presented to the view of the world should be attentively studied. The Chancellor's speech yesterday gives no definite information about the terms proposed. The note proves to be equally barren of definite proposals. There is vainglorious boasting of "gigantic advantages" gained over the enemy, and the purpose is announced to continue to a victorious end. Beyond that, we have nothing but a request for good offices. The note sent to the Vatican is in no sense more definite. If it will bear any construction, we might look upon it as a move to get a conference assembled in the hope that from it might come some possible framing of terms on which peace could be based. If the plan fails, then Germany would expect the world to put the responsibility for continuing the war upon the Allies, a matter as to which the world would form its own opinion.

Now contemplate for a moment the position of the Entente Allies, with a view to forming an intelligent opinion of their probable reception of peace proposals now. We see them one and all girding up their loins for renewed and greater effort. England has reorganized her Ministry, in France the announcement will be made today of a complete reconstruction of the Cabinet, and changes are impending in the direction of military affairs with a view to greater efficiency in the field. In Russia the greatest transformation of all is being wrought. The Duma now has a controlling majority, made up in considerable part of former members of the Right, resolved to demand a Ministry responsible to the legislative body and to the public opinion of the nation, while the Imperial Council, hitherto an instrument of the autocratic Government, now for the first time gives heed to the voice of the people, and by a great majority stands with the Duma in insisting upon a fundamental change in the Government system. Both chambers are resolved that the secret and paralyzing German influence shall be absolutely rooted out and destroyed, and both reflect the determination of the Russian people that the war must be prosecuted to a successful end.

What Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Russians mean by a successful end of the war has been made plain to the understanding of the whole world by the repeated utterances of their representative statesmen. They mean that the war must end in a way that will insure them against further wars, that when it comes peace must be permanent and guaranteed. When Chancellor von BETHMANN HOLLWEG declared yesterday, according to the Berlin dispatches, that the proposals now put forward were "appropriate to the establishment of a lasting peace," he used the same formula, but in a sense not the same, that has been often employed in London, Paris, and Petrograd. The indispensable and foundation guarantee of lasting peace has been declared by ASQUITH, by BRIAND, and by TREPOFF to be the destruction of Prussian militarism. To remove the standing menace, that is the way to make peace permanent; to destroy the thing that brought on this war is the only way to make sure that it will not be followed soon by other wars. The German Chancellor and the note say nothing about this. Silence on that point is significant, we may be sure that it is also fatal.

To conclude a peace which would leave Germany free to believe that the achievement of her designs of conquest and world power was only deferred would impose upon the Allies the imperative necessity to continue and increase their military preparations against her, it would put upon them the burden of enormous expenditure for armies and navies, it would leave the whole world a prey to the deadening apprehension of future wars. No one of the Allies can hint at the acceptance of peace on such terms, for all the others and the whole world beside would oppose and condemn any Power that entertained the thought. The fact and the ideal of Prussian militarism must be annihilated, the German ideal of Germany triumphant, dominant, the rest of the world in subjection, must pass from the German mind. That is the only basis of an enduring peace.

There has been much strange talk lately in Germany of the people. We have been told that the war is no longer one of Governments but of peoples, and HINDENBURG, the popular hero, has been repeatedly and ostentatiously praised in imperial quarters. Is it the condition, the dire suffering, the complaint of the people that has forced the hand of the Government? The Rumanian triumph bulks larger on the map than it does in reality. There is little definiteness in the story of the stores of foodstuffs falling into German hands. And the military achievement there is more than balanced by the failure at Verdun, by the demonstration on the Somme that intrenched German troops can be forced back. If the people have made their voice heard in the Chancellery and in the Palace the new peace overtures are explained. There are dark rumors, too, of a changed spirit in Austria. More significant even than the note itself is the official statement from Austria expressing the opinion that now a loyal effort should be made to bring about a discussion of terms of an amicable peace. Emperor CHARLES has been under the tutelage of a statesman who had little liking for German dominance over Austria. If there is misery in Germany, certainly there is torturing want in the Dual Kingdom. Can it be that Emperor CHARLES, fully realizing that the triumph of Germany would leave him only a puppet in the Kaiser's hands, has resolved upon a move that would at once deliver his people from starvation and himself from effacement? That, too, would explain the note, so strange in form and void of promise.

Whatever may be the truth about that, the note does not leave upon the mind the impression that the overtures come from a Power secure in its triumph. Quite the contrary. Germany's freedom to "expand" would have to be won in her next war, it has not been won in this. And what of her trade upon the seas? Has she destroyed England's navy, has she achieved that freedom of the seas about which her statesmen have talked so much? It is strange that Germany should ask the world to believe her victorious in the war when her navy dare not leave its refuge and no ship of hers now flies the German flag anywhere on the waters of the ocean. It may be that Germany has merely wished to open the door. It is not our custom to act jointly with European Powers in European matters, but there is nothing to prevent the President from transmitting Germany's request to England, France, Russia, and Italy. He cannot urge acceptance of the proposal upon those Powers unless they display a willingness to consider it. The most that can be hoped for is that the Allies may make use of the opportunity to propose counter-terms. We may be sure that they would be very different from the terms of the German note. All these things may be viewed as a step toward peace, but it can be an assured step, a step not to be retraced, only if the German people are ready to force upon their Government a change of form and a change of heart.

WAR ON ENGLISH SPARROWS.

While it is well-nigh universally admitted that the English sparrow is a nuisance, the New Jersey Audubon Society has rightly set itself against the proposal that a day should be appointed in that State for the killing of these birds by the Boy Scouts and the population in general. The society is not concerned so much with the fate of the sparrows, which it agrees should be exterminated, but with the effect of such a battle on unoffending bird life, and, most of all, on the boys who do the killing.

"While it is freely conceded," says the society, "that the introduction of "the sparrow has imposed an evil "greatly to be deplored, and while "any practical means of ridding the "country of these birds would be "welcome, the present proposal of enlisting the co-operation of Boy "Scouts in the work of wholesale "bird killing cannot be sanctioned by "this society. In our opinion it can "not be sanctioned by any humane "people interested in wild life or child "welfare."

Aside from the ethical aspects of the question, it is more than probable that on this sparrow field-day hundreds of birds of quite unoffending species would be killed. The proportion of adults able to tell at a glance and with certainty the English sparrow from his many useful and harmless cousins among American song birds is surely small. It is undoubtedly still smaller among the Boy Scouts. The proposal is unfortunate from many points of view. The problem of the English sparrow is a serious one, however, and one to which such bodies as the Audubon societies should apply themselves with vigor. The extermination of these quarrelsome and destructive feathered pests by proper and effective means would be a work for which the whole community could be grateful.

MISPLACED APOLOGIES.

Schrecklichkeit ought not to apologize. To be impressive the ideal of ruthlessness ought not to be blurred and marred by evasions, tergiversations, childish denials, and excuses, like a boy caught in the jam closet. The thing is plausible, admirable in a sense, only when it is defiant. The Superman made this mistake when he invaded Belgium. He should have been challenging, arrogant, defiant; in fact, he was at first, but after a while he began to explain that he hadn't been ruthless at all; he had only been foiling a conspiracy of embattled Belgium to descend on his empire and conquer it, proved by documents which he found in Brussels after he had successfully defended his liberties.

Schrecklichkeit, on its apologetic and least admirable side, is busy again, this time over the slave raids in Belgium—not yet over the slave raids in Poland and Northern France, because the horror of the world, as usual, is vocal chiefly over Belgium. The explanation at first was that the raids proceeded from economic necessities. That not serving, we heard that the true reason was the necessity of weakening the German garrison in Belgium. Now it seems that the Belgian population is lazy and won't work, so it must be made to work. If that reason does not stop the outburst of indignation from the neutral world, Schrecklichkeit will find something still less convincing, for if the lamb is enslaved by the wolf it must be because the lamb muddied the stream. ÆSOP knew that he was defining human selfishness and unreason in that story, but he did not dream that he was defining Frightfulness; he would not have supposed Frightfulness, had he ever heard of it, to be so awkward and clumsy about its apologies, or, indeed, to feel the need of any.

The Belgians, in former times, had not the reputation of idleness; but if they have become so, how about Poland and Northern France? Belgium may have been pauperized by the world's charity, but Poland has had mighty little of that, and so has Northern France. The slave raids began in Poland a year ago, spread to France last Winter and Spring, and were not inaugurated in lazy Belgium until this last Autumn. If they were made necessary by Belgium's laziness, were the deportations in Poland and France instituted as practice games, to get the hand of Schrecklichkeit used to it before it was applied to the real source of the evil, the real home of idleness?

"Searching and deportation," telegraphs the Belgian Minister of Justice, "reach with no distinction "men wanting work and men wanting none. Workmen are forced "away in full labor." Doubtless, however, Schrecklichkeit tears these men away from their tasks because it knows that, being Belgians, they will sooner or later become infected with the national vice of laziness and wishes to take time by the forelock. Nevertheless, the ingenious explanations of Schrecklichkeit, for some strange reason, make no impression, except one of deepened horror, upon the neutral nations, and the Holland section of the League of Neutral Nations, disregarding them altogether, appeals to the United States to take at once the lead in a movement to end "this hellish scourge, which at "this moment lacerates the whole of "Northern France and Western Russia," as well as Belgium.

A VETO MESSAGE WORTH READING.

Mayor MITCHEL'S message to the Board of Aldermen vetoing certain salary reductions in the City Budget of 1917 is a model of clear exposition and destructive criticism. He doesn't leave the Honorable Board a leg to stand on. He shows that, after twenty days' study of a budget of $211,115,016.82, the board has essayed a reduction of $120,420, one-twentieth of 1 per cent., and some $4,700 of that sum does not belong to the budget. There could not be a greater, if wholly unconscious, compliment to the foresight, carefulness, and pondered investigation with which this Board of Estimate and Apportionment builds the budget than the beggarly little decreases which the Aldermen have been able to suggest; and the Mayor shows that not economy, but political or personal spite, has moved the Honorable Board.

The Aldermen accepted, and rightly, some 20,500 increases of salaries. They manifested their saving instinct as to only sixty-six. They laid down the rule that they would oppose increases of salaries which would produce more than $4,000. Then they smashed their own rule in six cases. The increases they approved and those they disapproved were alike deserved. And they refused twenty-six increases of salaries under $4,000. Small politics, personal ill-feeling, seems the only explanation of this unfortunate intrusion of the Aldermen into a subject with which they are peculiarly unfitted to deal.

The Mayor stands on the solid ground that the salary should be "the "measure of the value of the work "done." The President of the Board of Aldermen, as a member of the Board of Estimate, has a responsibility, a power, in the City Government which should be recognized by something like proportionate pay. Certainly $7,500, the salary provided by the budget, is not too large. The post should be made attractive, so that the fittest candidates may be found for it. The cutting in two of the pay of Mr. WIRT, the distinguished specialist, under whose advice the reorganization of the elementary schools is going on, appears to have been promoted by the indignant local pride of the Aldermen, unable to forgive him the crime of coming from Indiana. The Aldermen also arose against the new post of Executive Manager of the Board of Education. The Board of Education spends every year, the Mayor tells us, more than $12,000,000 on supplies, repairs, and so on. That means work for a competent administrator. It cannot be done, save cursorily and inefficiently, by the members of the board, whose main tasks are different and take all the time they have to give.

Another instance of the curious irritation which intelligence, precision, and a steady, far-reaching policy seem to cause in the Aldermen, whose old tradition is of a haphazard way of doing things, is seen in their zeal to erase from the budget the consulting architect and three other members of the city planning staff. The problems of a great city have to be thought out and worked out. It grows so fast in the present that its future must be studied and prepared for. Its future business convenience, beauty, its orderly and healthful increase, must be pondered by experts. Any municipal council in Germany would be astounded by opposition to city planning.

Everybody who likes vigorous style, everybody who is interested in the civilized City Government, should read this veto message. "I consider it important," writes Mr. MITCHEL, "that the people of the city should "know the character of the action "your board has indulged in, in order "that they may have their attention "properly turned to the importance of "electing members to your body who "will co-operate conscientiously and "intelligently with other city officials "in furthering the businesslike conduct of affairs."

Has New York ever had as conscientious, intelligent, and businesslike conduct of its affairs as under this administration?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

No Lowering of Speed Permissible.

Whether or not the present charges for mail transportation by pneumatic tubes are excessive is a question which the public, having no information on the subject, is quite willing to let the Postmaster General discuss as much as he pleases with the companies owning the tubes. Should he be able to get better terms, of course that would be regarded with satisfaction by so nearly everybody that the grief of the few objectors would not add appreciably to the world's woe. But when the Postmaster General proposes, as he does, to abolish this form of service in all of the cities that have it except New York, and to cut it down here, then the public is instantly and deeply interested and will remain in a state of resentful apprehension until he gives convincing proof that the change will not result in slower deliveries than those now made.

Even as it is, almost all of us are growling a good deal of the time over the slowness of the mails, or at any rate over the fact that they are not faster than they are, and it will take a lot of showing to convince us that any available, or even imaginable, means of carrying mail matter can give a speed even approaching that of the pneumatic tubes. Auto trucks may be fast, but they are little better than ox carts compared with the speed of the carriers driven by air through the smooth conduits where no traffic policeman ever raises a warning hand and no obstipate driver ever asserts the proud privilege of consulting his own convenience instead of other people's.

It is, indeed, a pity that the tubes cost a good deal to install and no small amount to maintain and operate. They render excellent service, however—service apparently not to be performed with equal expedition in any other way, and service that would be severely missed by those who are its beneficiaries. And that means everybody, directly or indirectly.

New York, the greatest of all taxpayers, would be especially grieved if its mail facilities were in any degree cut down. They are far from being too large as it is, and, though economy in the expenditure of public money is highly commendable, there are economies that are worse than extravagances, or at any rate just as bad.

There's No Accounting for Tastes.

Of course it is the business of nobody except the British themselves what forms and ceremonies those whom they select to manage their affairs choose to go through before undertaking that honorable and momentous task. No matter how seemingly inconsistent those forms and ceremonies may seem to be with realities of government as conducted in the British Empire, we all know that it is in seeming only—that they are merely picturesque survivals from another age, and that their preservation is only a matter of taste and habit. Nevertheless, it does produce something of a shock in American minds to read that the great lords and the possibly greater commoners who constitute the new British Cabinet, before they settled down in their respective offices, went to the King's palace and kissed the King's hand.

They did it because it has been done by all their predecessors—because not to do it would have been a violation of precedent, of long established custom. And probably the hand-kissing has an air of absurdity only when viewed from such a distance as across the wide sea. That it can be done by men as self-respecting as any in the world is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that these men did it. And yet—and yet—well, in the kindliest of ways one can express just a little wonder that those eminent Englishmen felt not even a little repugnance for manifesting their loyalty to what their King represents by a gesture, the making of which would be almost unthinkable in this closely related country.

Our own higher officials are not considered really in office until after they have sworn to support and defend the Constitution of nation or State, as the case may be, but never a one of them kisses anybody's hand. That is not our way of doing things. When a Queen was on the throne these osculations did not at all offend the remote observer—seemed a rather pretty ceremony, indeed. But a King makes it so different!

A Surprising Word Was Used.

In the proclamation issued by the German Government, the other day, half appealing and half commanding the German women of every rank to enter the public service as actual workers, there was one curious and significant phrase. As translated, it characterized as "idiotic class distinctions" those lines which, more rigidly in Germany than in any other European country, except perhaps in Austria, have divided the population into little less than separate species.

If these distinctions have come to seem "idiotic" to the rulers of Germany, then it would indeed be impossible to exaggerate the influence toward democracy which the war has exerted, for certainly, before the war, the dividing lines between class and class were held to be natural, immovable, and commendable—in short, necessary for the existence of society as in Germany it ought to be.

There a man or woman was "born" or was not, and that ended the matter for him or her, and it also decided the things he or she could and could not do. All that is ended if class distinctions really were called idiotic in an official proclamation of high provenience.

The change would be so enormous, however, that one is almost forced to doubt the accuracy of the translation.

British "Slackers" in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Britain has been condemned right and left for not enforcing conscription long ago on the people but, after centuries of fighting, she has her own way, like the bulldog, of getting a grip on things. The slackers in England, who had hoped she would "muddle through" without bothering them, have recently been getting some rude shocks, and slowly, but very surely, they are being lassoed and led into the training camps every day. The latest proposition, vented in the London press, that America be asked to help in a raid on British slackers all over the United States who, under one guise and another, are hiding behind the Stars and Stripes. There are lots of them, young, able-bodied men, quite fit to be fighting in the trenches or North Sea, who bring forward the cowardly excuse that they have business, family, and other ties which bind them, forsooth, to America. Mark you, these are the slackers (I have seen them in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia) who, after a big lunch, over a Benedictine and cigar, freely criticise the British methods of conducting the war and have the impudence to ask: "What is England doing?" Shame on their heads! May their sons grow up to say: "What did you do, daddy, in the big war?"

I hope American women will get after those fellows and decorate them so freely with the white feather that they will be glad to quit. Good luck and more power to President Wilson's elbow if he will fix his seal on this latest proposed movement and help the British Consuls summon all these men to show just cause and impediment why they should not clear off at once and do their bit. Meanwhile, I would like to tell them that a month ago four girls of one family, all gentle-bred and used to luxury, gave up home, friends, and everything in Victoria, B. C., and went over to London, two to go as nurses and two as ambulance drivers with the Red Cross.

Personally, I am a Britisher, 53 years of age, and have been rejected four times for service as being "too old." Nevertheless, I have had three lucky escapes from being torpedoed by submarines and am thankful I am still alive to sign myself

WILLIAM A. JOHNSTONE.

New York, Dec. 9, 1916.

An International Court.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's paper "Cosmos" advocates, as a basis of peace, an international court similar to our own Supreme Court. As far as it goes, this is well enough. But a court is bound by its own precedents—at any rate, our own courts act in practice on the doctrine of *stare decisis*. "Cosmos's" proposed court would, to quote his own language, "build up gradually and by a series of decisions a body of precedents that would, so to speak, take the form of an international common law." In building up this international common law the court would be (and quite properly, despite the theory of the separation of powers,) legislating. If it has to follow its own precedents, it has no power to repeal its own legislation. Since any lawmaking body is fallible, any system will surely break down unless there is a power somewhere to repeal legislation. In our own country, if the Supreme Court creates a precedent of common law or of the interpretation of a statute, Congress has power to alter that precedent by statute, and if the Supreme Court creates a precedent of constitutional interpretation, as it did, for instance, in the income tax decision, a constitutional amendment is not impossible. Is it not essential to any scheme of international government that there be power somewhere to reverse rules of international common law established by the court? Is not legislation also essential on questions such as those which "Cosmos" recognises as non-justiciable? For these objects a full-fledged formal parliament need not be created at once, but I might suggest as a temporary expedient (1) that in the procedure of any such court as "Cosmos" suggests, it be understood from the outset that the judges themselves have power to alter their own precedents on grounds of international public policy; (2) that various permanent commissions be established to create a body of international law, each in its own sphere, as suggested in Walter Lippmann's "Stakes of Diplomacy." After all, the sooner we recognise that courts and commissions, in domestic as well as in international affairs, not only do but must legislate, and that they may therefore use legislative discretion in forming and in altering precedents, subject, perhaps, to some higher and more representative legislative body—the sooner we recognise this, the more realistically shall we be able to deal with domestic, as well as international, problems of readjustment. ROBERT L. HALE.

New York, Dec. 8, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Landscapes and Ocean Scenes by Paul Dougherty.

Paul Dougherty, who in his oil pictures has worked during the last ten years with a steadily increasing appreciation of chromatic values, is showing at the Macbeth Galleries a group of water colors that challenge comparison with the best of their kind.

They are landscapes and ocean scenes, ranging in subject from a Porto Rico evening to the harbor at Hongkong; and most of them show a building up of structure, with color eloquent of a hand and vision working together in unity. It is precisely the spontaneity and joy in these direct notations of nature that affirm the preliminary training, the intellectual readiness that makes possible a prompt response to emotional impressions.

The intellectual element in the pictures keeps itself out of sight, but it does its work. Even the artist hardly can have known the logic with which his happy brush conveyed his delight in the visible world. The structural forms are built with so much sensitiveness to the relation of the planes that the palest color scheme in the gallery has the same force as the fullest and most resonant chords. In the keyed little picture of the glorious sunlit mountains of Banff you have violet and yellow and blue differing by shades and veiled with sunlight—a theme with variations, in which nothing is arbitrary and every touch contributes to the sense of atmosphere and light. Nothing in the room more positively affirms its character as color.

Mr. Dougherty reconciles objective representation with the expression of his mood in these water colors to a degree immensely cheering to the large public believing that objectivity and subjectivity are indissolubly united in any healthy art. His exhibition will be open until Jan. 15, giving the post-holiday public a reasonable chance.

A Suffrage Error.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In repudiating the powerful militant wing of the suffrage "cause" Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says:

> The deepest and hardest prejudice in the public mind which the woman movement has had to overcome is the common acceptance of the idea that women are a single class, each individual possessing the same motives, same intelligence, and the same characteristics as every other. It has required three generations of agitation and of demonstration in college and school, factory, workshop, home, and club to prove to the world that there are as many kinds of women as there are kinds of men. Yet the relic of that old belief arises continually to our amusement or our discomfiture.

Any one at all familiar with the writings, premises, and speeches of suffragists knows that this notion of woman being a class has been promulgated by the suffragists and by no one else. It has been the suffragists' "deep, hard prejudice," not the public's, that women would vote always as a class, clinging together for the "pure" in politics; that is, either all Democrats or all Republicans.

Now, after three generations of demonstration, and since the last election, Mrs. Catt has apparently discovered that women are not a class, but a sex. It is gratifying to know that Mrs. Catt has herself learned this elementary social-political lesson, although it has cost the country so dear to teach her the obvious.

By Mrs. Catt's own admission, the suffrage house, built on the foundation of "women a class, and its solidarity," falls to pieces. It looks as though Mrs. Catt were on the verge of becoming an anti-suffragist.

CHARLOTTE E. ROWE.

Yonkers, Dec. 11, 1916.

Mass Meetings for Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In two recent editorials The Evening Post has spoken of the mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall, and has expressed the wish that other such mass meetings should be held all over the country to protest against the Belgian deportations.

Stimulated partly by this and partly by the report in the newspapers of Sunday that our Government had published its correspondence with the German Government in order to elicit an expression of the feeling of the country on the matter, we are organizing a mass meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Ridgewood, N. J. Our hope is that our action may lead other towns in this part of the country to feel that no community is too small to register its protest on this point, and that thus we may do our small part in crystallizing the feeling of the country into definite expression.

PAULINE PROVINE CLINTON.

Ridgewood, N. J., Dec. 11, 1916.

Dividing the Rush Hours.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present discussion of the daily subway crowds seems to confine itself to rather unsatisfactory recrimination of the subway authorities or a hopeful waiting policy for the marked benefit to be derived from the new subways, if they are ever completed.

The new subways may help and the present efficiency may be improved, but surely there is a fundamental condition that has been more or less overlooked.

The fact is that everybody, from long habit, is supposed to get to work in the morning exactly at 9 o'clock, and to quit work (far more exactly) at 5:30 P. M. In this fact and long-accustomed habit is the real trouble. How about changing the habit? A modern Chamber of Commerce might find time to work out the following suggestion:

Except for the uptown retail stores and a few special businesses such as stock brokers, bankers, &c., there is no real reason, as far as I know, why an office should begin its day's business at precisely 9 A. M. and stop at 5:30 P. M. If the different groups of business activities could get together through the various trade organizations and formulate a plan of regulation by which the butchers and bakers could begin work at 8:30 A. M. and close at 5 P. M., and the candlestick makers open at 8:45 A. M. and close at 5:15 P. M., a great public benefit would ensue.

ROBERT F. PUTNAM.

New York, Dec. 4, 1916.

THE WIDER VISION.

In former times, as Christmas neared,
I was content with gifts that cheered
The little few I called my friends,
Whose thought to life its sweetness lends,
Or those who nearest, dearest are,
Beneath the glowing, mild Home Star.
For these I planned, provincial, fond,
Kin-bound, nor ever looked beyond.

My household circle, narrow street,
My native town, it seemed but meet
In these should centre Yuletide joys.
Far from the wider world of noise.
Each year like other years before,
The circle narrowing, narrowing more—
Gift-giving, dull, perfunctory, slow,
A habit listless, a mere show.

Now I look out across the world.
My small-soul from its shell uncurled!
The limitations of my purse
I mourn, as sadly I rehearse
The needs of friends I long to cheer—
New kin of mine, this Christmas year!
And I would own the fabled gold
That Midas stored in days of old!

What matters race or skin or creed?
Suffice it, countless millions need!
The barriers are broken down;
No more I count my street, my town.
But of my scanty means I give
That unknown kin of mine may live,
And earn my cheer on Christmas Day,
By gifts sent to the Far-Away!

ELIZA A. FANNING.

OLD CAUSE OF WARS

Determination of Small Peoples to Win Freedom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an officer who has served as a volunteer for two years in the Serbian Army, I have taken great interest in the letters of "Cosmos" and of his critics. I may be dangerously conceited, but I have received the impression that all these writers have omitted the one essential point in the entire controversy.

A very superficial knowledge of history will prove conclusively that war can never cease so long as injustices toward entire peoples continue to be practiced. All progress has begun by an appeal to the reason and to the higher elements in humanity. All progress has been checked as soon as it reached the danger point where the privileges of exploiters have been threatened. All progress had finally to be brought about and maintained by physical force on the part of would-be reformers. Now, it is the pacifist's ignorance of this invariable rule in history which makes him take such a foolish attitude toward war, which is not by any means so great a horror as an injustice perpetrated for centuries.

The greatest such injustice has been the enslavement of entire races by stronger powers during many ages. The Serbians, for instance, have been under Turkish or Austrian tyranny between 450 and 550 years, during all of which time they have kept up a ceaseless struggle for liberty. And they have not the slightest idea of relinquishing their efforts until success finally rests upon their arms. Even if subdued in the present war, they will start again from the beginning the terrible struggle for national liberty. And let not the pacifist imagine that a coalition of all the powers to enforce universal peace will avail him. The heroic Serbs have more than once defied the might of the entire world; more than once have they plunged the nations into war. Wars have been ended dishonorably before now—notably in 1878—with the oppressed still under the lash. If the pacifist is really sincere in his love for humanity, he cannot advocate a peace now, which does not right crime, else he permanently defeats his own cherished ideal. He must regard the facts of history and universal movements of mankind. He must study human psychology and learn from that study that in every age there are a sufficient number of lofty souls bent on human progress, and determined, if necessary, to sacrifice blood and treasure to secure human advancement, to make peace with dishonor an impossibility.

In this present war he must learn that there are two real causes, not one. The wicked monarchs and aristocrats plunging Europe into war for pleasure or ambition is only one cause. A much deeper and stronger cause is the inflexible determination of Serbs, Poles, Italians, French, Rumanians, and other races to free their brethren of fellow race from the chains of the Middle Ages and of a foreign foe.

If the pacifist wants peace, he has the grandest opportunity now which he is likely ever to have. Let him advocate the freeing of the 7,000,000 Serbs who form from 65 to 95 per cent. of a dozen Austrian Provinces; of the Rumanians in Austrian Banat and Transylvania and in Russian Bessarabia; of the Italians in Istria and in the Trentino; of the Poles in Germany, Austria, and Russia; of the Finns and Lapps, of the Irish, and of the Jews, Syrians and other ruined races in Turkey. Here is the only program which has a ghost of a chance of securing permanent peace to the world. And it is a grand and noble ideal for a professing Christian nation to hold before it. And it will go far to wipe out the reproach that Americans thrive on the blood of the unfortunate without giving even moral support to the century-cherished ideals of those unfortunates so similar in their aims to the heroes of the American Revolution.

L. M.

New York, Dec. 3, 1916.

The Basis of Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the criticisms of "Cosmos," made by many writers in your columns, one is moved to second the plea of "Cosmos" that his articles be read before they are answered. Why do the critics persist in denouncing an immediate and inconclusive peace? The denunciation is so easy and obvious—and unnecessary—that every one would subscribe to it. "Cosmos" among the first. His articles are directed against an inconclusive peace. If I understand him correctly, he is trying to elucidate and define the questions which will have to be discussed at some time when the Allies are able to dictate terms of peace. It will be easy, at such a time, for hate or greed or mere expediency to cover up the real issues. A great neutral nation ought to be able to prevent the obscuring of these issues and ought to bring a sane, unbiased, intelligent point of view to the peace negotiations. But before it can do so, public opinion must be made intelligent by constant discussion of the problems raised by the war and by careful consideration of the measures which might serve to prevent another such cataclysm. "Cosmos" is endeavoring to focus the discussion. Let us welcome any effort to force us away from our habit of using vague and lofty phrases while we urge everybody else to keep on fighting indefinitely.

HARRIET FOX WHICHER.

Amherst, Mass., Dec. 7, 1916.

Dion Boucicault's Grave.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called in the public press to a recently published biography of my late husband, Dion Boucicault, written by Townsend Walsh, and a copy of which I found at the Public Library.

Typical of its tenor, its detraction, the refutation of which would be almost, if not quite, impossible at this late date, and which Mr. Walsh has seen fit to continue and again circulate, is one statement which reflects too grossly, too flagrantly, on the deep respect and affection in which I held Mr. Boucicault's memory to permit me to let it pass unrecognized and unchallenged, viz., the very last sentence of the volume, which asserts that no gravestone marks his resting place.

Had Mr. Walsh shown the same zeal and regard for simple truth, to say nothing of justice and fair play, that he has exercised in disseminating misinformation, he could have evidenced by his own eyesight, within an hour's time, the monument placed in Mount Hope Cemetery by my order a few months after Mr. Boucicault's death in 1890.

JOSEPHINE CHENEY,
(LOUISE THORNDYKE BOUCICAULT.)

New York, Dec. 11, 1916.

"On Les Aura."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Allies say of the Germans, "On les aura," (We will get them,) and put it in this fashion:

R Oumanie
FraNce
BeLgique
AngLEterre
RuSsie
JApon
PortUgal
SeRbie
ItAlie

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, Dec. 7, 1916.

CHANGES IN AUSTRIA.

Speculation on the Future Relations of the Central Powers.

New York, Dec. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "Germany Is Beaten and She Knows It," editorial remains valid in spite of Bucharest, and should even Constantine succeed in joining his imperial brother-in-law, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that Germany is, slowly but surely, walking down hill. Not only are, as you have pointed out with rare vigor and a profound knowledge of the whole complicated world situation, her initial purposes irretrievably compromised, but she has lost the highest stake, not only in individual but also national life, her honor: "Geld verloren, nichts verloren; Ehre verloren, alles verloren!" Kings can lose battles, wars, and even their countries, and preserve the love of their people, the respect of posterity. But William II. has, before the walls of Antwerp, forfeited his honor; is losing for himself and his nation through his wholesale slave trade in France, Belgium, and Poland the last shreds of the respect and sympathy of the neutral countries, and, last but not least, unconsciously, is digging his own royal grave by chasing into exile one worthy and valiant King after the other, dragging with him the German Empire.

I am, however, less concerned with the fate of the Hohenzollerns than with the future of my old country—Austria. And as an American citizen of Austrian descent, I heartily enjoyed the "chill" William had caught two days before the funeral of Francis Joseph. Could his Ambassador and other henchmen in this country tell us whether that chill, which prevented the robust German war lord from rendering his last homage to his faithful ally, was of a medical or diplomatico-dynastical origin? What? A man who, for the last two years and a half, braved all sorts of weather on the battlefields of France, Poland, and the Balkans could not stand, for barely fifteen minutes, a funeral ceremony in the well-heated St. Stephen's Church of Vienna?

This has probably been the first clash between the two monarchs. Charles I. has made the first step to reconquer his capital for his dynasty and his faithful Austrian people. Not William II., but Charles I., with the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony, the descendants of Francis Joseph's faithful anti-Prussian allies of 1866, close behind, headed the royal pageant and William's heir, the Pickwickian hero of Verdun, had to take a back seat.

Poor Francis Joseph had not been Emperor of Austria since June 28, 1914, the day of Archduke Francis Ferdinand's assassination; Emperor William was the overlord of Vienna, his ambassador, Tchirsky, was boss at the Ballplatz, and the Austrian General Staff a mere annex to the Grosser Generalstab in Berlin. Meagre as the news from Vienna is, we know so much—that within less than one week Charles I. dismissed the old Field Marshal, Archduke Frederick, as Commander in Chief of the Austrian Army, replacing him with the young, able, energetic Archduke Eugen, at the same time taking in the person of his confidant, Prince Hohenlohe, hold of the supreme direction of foreign affairs of his empire. He also took to the field, not as a royal vassal but as consul of equal rank with the armies of the Quadruple Alliance. In a few days Charles I. will open the Austrian Parliament, whose doors were closed since the outbreak of the war, and place Hungary's crown on his head.

Since General Joffre and his officers, yea, even the ultra-radical French statesmen, are not ashamed to attribute the victory on the Marne to the spirit of Joan of Arc, I, an old Austrian, need not hesitate to confess that I see the spirit of Empress Maria Theresa hover over her old palace in Vienna, seeking revenge for the Silesian robbery.

AUSTRIAN.

Badly Ventilated Theatres.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since a week has been set apart by the Health Department to demonstrate the aid of fresh air to health, it is a good time to consider compulsory regulation of air in theatres the same as fire and other regulations.

A ventilating engineer has stated that it requires only from ten to twenty minutes to poison every cubic foot of a schoolroom 20 by 60 by 10 feet occupied by from twenty-five to fifty children; also that we breathe 16,000 to 20,000 times a day. How much physical injury do we then do, ourselves in a crowded theatre for nearly three hours breathing the vile poison that has been inhaled millions of times before. The same

WILSONS GIVE FIRST OF STATE DINNERS

President and Wife Entertain Members of the Cabinet and Many Others.

VICE PRESIDENT A GUEST

Senator and Mrs. Saulsbury Hosts at a Reception to Members of Senate and Their Families.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President and Mrs. Wilson inaugurated the state dinners of the season this evening with a company of eighty covers, in compliment to Vice President and Mrs. Marshall and members of the Cabinet. The latter were all present except the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Labor.

A large house party entertained by the President and Mrs. Wilson for the occasion included Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House and Robert Bridges of New York, Joseph R. Wilson of Baltimore, brother of the President, and his daughter, Miss Allen Wilson; Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. Garfield of Williamstown, Mass.; Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, and Charles A. Talcott of Utica, N. Y.

The entire first floor was beautifully decorated with palms and roses, with pink the predominating hue and Killarney roses used on the table. A section of the Marine Orchestra played during the assembling of the guests and during dinner.

After dinner there was a short musical program in the East Room, where Miss Muriel Symons, a lieder singer, was heard, with Mrs. Ross W. David of New York as accompanist.

The dinner guests were Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory, Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston, Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield, Secretary to the President and Mrs. Tumulty, Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, Professor Stockton Axson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bridges, Judge and Mrs. W. C. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. George Creel, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, ex-Governor and Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, William G. Harding, Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House.

Also, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Hurley, Thomas D. Jones, Walter Lippmann, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lombard, Judge and Mrs. Robert S. Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Mellhenny, George Foster Peabody, Charles H. Talcott, Professor and Mrs. W. U. Vreeland, Joseph R. Wilson, Mrs. George Sale, Mrs. William H. Boiling, Mrs. Rose Page Davis, Mrs. Reginald Fendall, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Miss Dulles, Miss Alice Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. William W. Harts, Dr. and Mrs. Cary Grayson, Lieut. Commander Joseph C. Fisher, Major Richard P. Williams, and Lieutenant Edwin M. Watson.

Senator and Mrs. Saulsbury of Delaware were hosts at a large reception in compliment to the members of the Senate and their families. The reception was held at the Saulsbury residence, 1801 Nineteenth Street, which was decorated.

Solicitor of the State Department and Mrs. Cone Johnson entertained at a dinner dance this evening at the University Club in compliment to Miss Imogene Strong, debutante daughter of Representative and Mrs. James Young of Texas.

Mrs. George E. Hamilton entertained a luncheon company today for her debutante daughter, Miss Louise Hamilton.

Mrs. Delos Blodgett entertained at luncheon today for Miss McDaniel of Atlanta, a guest of Miss Helen Blodgett.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Theola Blumenthal the Bride of Samuel P. Bouton.

The wedding of Miss Theola Blumenthal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Blumenthal of 542 West 142th Street, and Samuel P. Bouton took place last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Joel Blau officiated.

The bride was attended by Mrs. Manus J. Blumenthal, her sister-in-law. John Bouton was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Henry A. and Magnus C. Blumenthal, Albert and Harold Masten, and Morton Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bouton have gone South on their honeymoon, and will live in New York on their return.

MISS TREE TO WED ARTIST.

Sir Herbert's Daughter Engaged to Curtis Moffat of New York.

Sir Herbert and Lady Tree of London have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Iris Tree, to Curtis Moffat of this city. Miss Tree came to America last year with her father and has accompanied him on his tours. She is now in Chicago, where Sir Herbert is playing. Miss Tree has never gone on the stage. She has written some verse, a volume of which will be published shortly in London.

Mr. Moffat is the son of Mrs. Aline Graves Moffat of 390 Park Avenue and a brother of Miss Helene M. Moffat. He was born in New York and has spent considerable time abroad. He studied art in France. For several years he has painted in a studio here. An exhibition of his pictures will be held soon at Knoedler's Gallery in Fifth Avenue.

No definite date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably take place soon.

BRIDE OF LIEUT. O. F. LANGE.

Miss Jean Worthington, Admiral's Daughter, Weds in Brooklyn.

Miss Jean Worthington, daughter of Rear Admiral Walter Fitzhugh Worthington, U. S. N., was married to Lieutenant Otto Frederic Lange of the Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. It was a military wedding throughout, in the infantry colors of blue and white.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. Howard Melish of Holy Trinity. The bridesmaids were the Misses Virginia Worthington, a cousin of the bride; Helen and Margaret Baxter, and Miss Stebard. Lieutenant Lange had Lieutenant Williams of the Twenty-third Infantry as his best man, and the ushers included Commander Leahy, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Cohen, also of the Twenty-third Infantry. The wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 111 Columbia Heights.

PARTIES FOR DEBUTANTES.

Misses Jennings, Tiffany, Nichols, and Chapin Entertained.

Débutante luncheons and receptions filled yesterday for the buds, and informal dancing and theatre parties in the evening rounded off the day.

Miss Jeannette Jennings was introduced yesterday afternoon at a reception which her mother, Mrs. Walter Jennings of 11 East Seventieth Street, gave for her, and this was followed by a dinner and theatre party. The girls receiving with Miss Jennings included the Misses Harriet Cramp, Helen Hoadley, Helen James, Caroline Knapp, Jeanne Gourd, Alice R. Lawrence, Nina Paris, and Ellen McCarter. The additional guests for the dinner and play were Oliver B. Jennings, William Kyle, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Irving Paris, Jr., Huntington Lyman, Jeremiah Evarts, William Taylor, and Mr. Noyes.

Mrs. Henry Fletcher Godfrey entertained at Sherry's with a luncheon of thirty covers for her débutante daughter, Miss Theodora Tiffany. Among the débutantes present were the Misses Elisabeth Remsen, Joan and Barbara Allen, Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, Ulrica A. Dahlgren and Marion Tiffany.

Miss Caryl Hankstaff was the hostess at a luncheon, also chiefly for débutantes, her guests including, besides débutantes, several young married women, among them Mrs. John Holme Ballantine, Mrs. Carley Harriman, and Mrs. David Heller, as well as the Misses Mary Sloan Colt, Esther Tiers, Josephine Wells, and Frances Ballard, about 18 in all.

Mrs. Farquhar Ferguson gave a luncheon of seventeen covers for her niece, Miss Marie L. Nichols and Miss Elisabeth M. Chapin, a young cousin, débutantes of the Winter, and this as well as the other luncheons was held at Sherry's. The guests included the Misses Elisabeth J. Wyeth, Henrietta Talcott, Helen Barret, Augusta de Forest, Katrine Hollister, Lorraine Kelly, Elizabeth Boland, Arabella Schwerin of San Francisco, and the Misses Craven, Chrystie, and May Ferguson.

MISS SILVIA DE BECK WEDS.

The Bride of George Washington Lewis in St. Andrew's Church.

The marriage of Miss Silvia Ishel de Beck, daughter of Mrs. Oscar de Beck of Mount Kisco, N. Y., and George Washington Lewis of Alexandria, Va., was celebrated yesterday at 11:30 o'clock in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. G. R. Van De Water officiated. Owing to mourning in the bridegroom's family the wedding was very quiet.

The bride comes from a Danish family. Her father was a Danish nobleman. Mr. Lewis is a direct descendant of both the Washington and Custis families. His country home is at Berryville, Va., where he and his bride will reside.

Guests from Virginia and Washington, D. C., attended the wedding.

REMARRIES FIRST HUSBAND.

Mrs. Margaret A. Lewis Howland, Author, Weds Samuel C. Lewis.

It was learned yesterday that Mrs. Margaret A. Lewis Howland, widow of William Legrand Howland, a well known composer, was remarried several months ago to her first husband, Samuel Cleghorn Lewis. The couple are now residing at 25 West Eleventh Street.

In 1906 Miss Margaret Abbot was married to Mr. Lewis, who is prominent in aviation circles. Five years later they were divorced, and a year later she was married to Mr. Howland, who died in July, 1915.

Mrs. Lewis is the author of several books, and has written under the nom de plume of Allen Abbott.

Miss Illoway to be Mrs. Illowy.

The engagement of Miss Miriam Ruth Illoway, daughter of Mrs. Jacob L. Illoway and the late Mr. Illoway of this city, to Richard Illowy of Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been announced.

Miss Illoway resides with her uncle, Dr. Henry Illoway of 1,118 Madison Avenue. There is only one letter difference between her name and that of her fiancé, Mr. Illowy, he is a native of Argentina, and was an importer of dyes in Buenos Aires until the war began. He came to New York recently to engage in business.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mersky-Markell Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 12.—Miss Jennie Markell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Markell of Brooklyn, and Simon K. Mersky of New Bedford, were married in the Hotel Aquidneck tonight by Rabbi Julius Block in the presence of relatives and many friends. Miss Sadie Markell, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the Misses Esther Nankin of Brooklyn and Sophie Richards of Newport were bridesmaids. Charles Cohen of Newport was best man. A bridal supper and dance followed.

Mrs. Arrington Weds Wm. Busing.

Mrs. Ethel L. Arrington, widow of Richard B. Arrington, a wealthy New Yorker, was married last night to William Busing of Manhattan, at the home of the bride, 81 Fisher Avenue, White Plains, the Rev. Dana Street, pastor of the Edgeview Avenue Congregational Church, officiating. Only a few relatives and friends were present. Waldemar Busing, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

COUNTRY LIFE TREND GROWS

Social Register for 1917 Shows One-fourth of Families Outside City.

The Social Register for 1917, just issued, shows some interesting facts in the matter of social statistics.

The trend to country life is growing more rapidly in New York than in other cities, and 25 per cent. of the prominent families now reside in the country, as against 15 per cent. in 1901. Philadelphia, however, is still the leader in its fondness for outdoor life, for a little more than 50 per cent. of its families reside in the country.

The gaps caused by this drift to the country seem to be filling up rapidly by the marked increase in the number of wealthy families of other cities who have removed to New York. At present there are 582 families of other cities giving New York addresses.

The register shows many more living abroad than last year, and also that hundreds have given up dwellings for apartment house life. More than 2,000 prominent families are now condensed in the modern east side apartments, bounded by Fiftieth Street, Fifth Avenue, and Lexington Avenue. A large per cent. of these bear Park Avenue addresses.

There has been a slight increase in the number of marriages and practically no variation in the mortality.

Reunion of "Old Fourteen" Pupils.

About fifty former pupils of "Old Fourteen," the public school in East Twenty-seventh Street, from which many men and women prominent in city and national affairs have been graduated, attended the annual dinner last night at the Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first Street. The dinner was a memorial to La Fayette Olney and Caroline Whiting, former Principals. Former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau presided at the dinner, and the speakers included Dr. Stitt, Associate Superintendent of Public Schools. Richard Croker was one of "Old Fourteen's" pupils, but he was unable to attend.

DUTTON'S
SETS OF ALL THE
STANDARD AUTHORS
IN LIBRARY BINDINGS
Many unique and unusual books in special bindings
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas's Church

BOLDT MILLIONS TO SON AND DAUGHTER

Fortune Estimated at $15,000,000 Will Be Equally Divided.

NO CHANGE IN PROPERTIES

Charities Quietly Supported by Hotel Man Will Be Continued by His Children.

The will of George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria and owner of the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia, which was filed for probate yesterday, divided his estate of about $15,000,000 equally between his son, George C. Boldt, Jr., and his daughter, Clover, wife of Alfred Graham Miles. The document was executed June 15, 1914, and provided that in case of the death of either the son or daughter before him, the share of such child was to go to his or her issue. George C. Boldt, Jr., has two daughters, and Mrs. Miles has one daughter, all under ten years of age. Mr. Boldt's wife died in 1908.

Mr. Boldt's will was filed by Francis S. Hutchins, of 27 Pine Street, his personal attorney and counsel for the Waldorf-Astoria. The document contained only eight brief clauses, three of which provided for the cancellation of any debts due the estate from either of the children or from his son-in-law, Mr. Miles, Secretary of the Waldorf-Astoria Segar Company, which was owned by Mr. Boldt. In a statement by Mr. Hutchins made after the will was filed, he said that these clauses in the will, which was drawn by him, were merely legal formalities, as there were no debts due from any of the persons named. The will made no public or charitable bequests, and on this point Mr. Hutchins said:

"Mr. Boldt in his lifetime expressed a horror of pur oasing posthumous fame, as he termed it, at the expense of his children. He felt that it was the duty of every man to give and to give liberally during his lifetime, and that he put this belief generously into practice those who know him will testify. His children shared his confidence fully, and it was his expressed wish to them that they carry on the work that he had begun."

On the subject of Mr. Boldt's charity, a close friend said last night that at least seventy-five young men had been helped through college by Mr. Boldt, often without knowing he was their benefactor. He contributed liberally and frequently to Cornell University, and had given a library to Alexandria Bay. He substantially supported the National Red Cross and many hospitals.

Thousands of his dollars had been advanced to men who seemed about to fail in business, and he always insisted upon his employes applying to him if they needed assistance. He took the ground that if an employer would not aid a deserving employe nobody else had a right to.

Concerning the value of the estate, Mr. Hutchins said:

"I can only say that it will reach a large figure. Mr. Boldt carried heavy insurance, and he was the sole owner of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel and its equipment, which represents a investment of several millions. He was also the sole owner of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company which held the lease on the Waldorf-Astoria, and, although important many times to sell an interest in the company, he never did so.

"Although Mr. Boldt in his will gave his children full power to dispose of these and other properties, if they cared to do so, it may be stated that there will be absolutely no change in the existing status of the properties. Both hotels will be operated in the future exactly along the lines which Mr. Boldt laid down. Mr. Boldt, Jr., is well qualified to do this."

Discussing informally, but in more detail the estimated value of the estate, Mr. Hutchins said that $10,000,000 would not be far out of the way. The Bellevue-Stratford, owned absolutely by Mr. Boldt, is assessed at $10,000,000, and is mortgaged for $5,000,000. Mr. Hutchins said he had no idea of the value of the Waldorf-Astoria stock. The company is incorporated at $5,000,000, and in recent years has cleared $700,000 a year, or about 14 per cent. on the capital.

The Waldorf-Astoria Segar Company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and the Waldorf-Astoria Importation Company at $500,000. It is understood that Mr. Boldt's stocks and bonds of other corporations are worth several millions. It was stated recently that Mr. Boldt's life insurance aggregated $700,000, but Mr. Hutchins said that this figure was too high.

George C. Boldt, Jr., who was named as executor of the will with his sister, will be elected shortly to succeed his father as President of the corporation he owned. He lives at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Miles lives at 80 Park Avenue.

TO TRY CAPT. DUNNING SOON

Federal Court-Martial Will Open at Sandy Hook on Saturday.

The trial of Captain Augustus U. Dunning of the Fifth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, who has been a Federal prisoner at Fort Hancock since Nov. 13, on a charge of neglect of duty, will begin before a United States military court at Sandy Hook, N. J., next Saturday.

Captain Dunning, who went with his regiment to Douglas, Ariz., and while there offered his resignation to Colonel Albert A. Van Wallraven after some trouble, was arrested in Paterson, N. J., shortly after his regiment returned, on complaint of Captain Walter L. Reed, U. S. A., assistant surgeon. Federal action has been taken in this case because the alleged dereliction occurred and the military charge was made against him before the regiment was mustered out of the Federal Service.

Captain Dunning is alleged to have disobeyed an order of Captain Reed's in connection with the mustering out of the regiment and in submitting reports of Government property. This is the first case in the East in which a National Guard officer has been cited for trial as an officer of the regular army. Under the regulations Dunning can be sent to a Federal prison if the court-martial so recommends and the sentence is approved by the department commander and the Secretary of War.

Gibbons Now Senior Catholic Bishop

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—The recent Consistory in Rome has drawn attention to the fact that Cardinal Gibbons is now the senior Bishop of the whole Catholic world. He is not, however, the official dean of the Sacred College, as that position is held by Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, Bishop of Ostia and Palestrina, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. The dean by age is Cardinal de Cabrieres, Bishop of Montpellier, who is 86. The dean by creation is Cardinal Netto, formerly Patriarch of Lisbon.

Mrs. Dan Guggenheim in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 12.—Mrs Daniel Guggenheim, wife of the capitalist and President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, entered Johns Hopkins Hospital today for treatment for a minor ailment. She and her husband arrived here on Monday night. Mr. Guggenheim left for New York after seeing that his wife was comfortable at the hospital. Mrs. Guggenheim took an active part in the campaign of Hughes for President.

G. L. Rives's Condition Unchanged.

George L. Rives, formerly Corporation Counsel of New York, who has been seriously ill since last July at his home, 60 East Seventy-ninth Street, was said to be in the same condition as during the last few weeks. His illness followed a stroke of paralysis.

EXPLAINS METHODS OF GERMAN FINANCE

Count von Roedern Denies the British Charge That Certain Factors Are Kept Secret.

ALL FIGURES PUBLISHED

No Policy of After the War Dumping Considered, He Declares.

BERLIN, Dec. 12. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Germany's war finances are an open book, from which an attentive reader can learn the height of the war expenditures, the maximum limit of the floating debt, and details regarding war outlays of the Federal States and municipalities necessary for forming a judgment as to the soundness of Germany's financial position."

This is the reply to T. McKinnon Wood, the British Financial Secretary to the Treasury, of Count von Roedern, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, who, in an interview with The Associated Press, discussed criticisms recently made by the British Financial Secretary that Germany was keeping secret essential factors of the financial situation, and showed how the figures are contained in the accounts published by Germany.

Owing to the war labor law and the extension of the field of operations in the Balkans, said Count von Roedern, Germanys war expenditures, which had averaged 2,187,000,000 marks monthly, had somewhat increased, but he was convinced that the necessary funds could be obtained in the future, as in the past, upon long-term loans, and he had no present intention of imparting into this standard German policy of funding the war expenditures and providing interest charges by taxation. The projected application of the proceeds of the tax on war profits, which in unofficial circles is estimated at 3,000,000,000 marks, to the reduction of the war debt, is only in form a departure from this principle, the tax mentioned being a non-recurrent levy of an extraordinary character and not regular revenue.

No "Dumping" Policy Considered.

Count von Rödern, like the business men with whom the correspondent has talked, scouted the possibility of Germany embarking after the war on a policy of "dumping," pointing to the absence of accumulations of manufactured goods for such a purpose and the expected high cost of raw materials as the conclusion of the war as a preventive factors, but declared that the restoration of the normal exchange rate of the mark would have been assisted by the restriction of certain imports, partly owing to high prices and the simpler scale of living introduced during the war, partly because Germany, under pressure of necessity had learned to use home substitutes for various raw materials, or, as in the case of nitrate fertilizer, to supplant imported articles with home products manufactured at considerably lower cost.

"The German Government," said Count von Rödern, "has been publishing during the war statements of revenues and expenditures for the preceding fiscal year in exactly the same fashion as before, namely, the submission of the usual budget in the Reichstag. This was done at the beginning of 1915 and 1916, and will be done again in 1917. The war expenditures for the army and fleet do not appear, it is true, in the budget estimates, but their maximum can be obtained from the amount of war credits voted by Parliament, just as in England. Great Britain does not publish a detailed account of war expenditures any more than does Germany.

"Mr. Wood has declared that while we publish the amount of our war loans we conceal the floating obligations of the empire. Whoever takes the trouble to study carefully our financial arrangements will see, on the one hand, the total war credits voted to the present, and on the other hand the total long-term loans, the exact figures of the latter having been published. The difference between the two sums represents a maximum amount for which short-term Treasury certificates may be issued. That maximum, however, is, naturally, approached only on the eve of the grant of a new credit, and is at present far from being reached, since the previous credit was authorized only last month. With each of our five war loans we have been able to convoke the greater part of our outstanding short-term obligations into the funded loan scope. This will be the case in the future.

"With respect to the communes in Germany, the Secretary said: "I will only repeat what I recently said in the Reichstag that the empire is refunding to the communes one-fourth of their expenditures for war relief, the sum thus repaid being roughly 500,000,000 marks. This statement makes it possible to establish the sum hitherto expended by the communes for family relief. Thus you see information on these supposedly secret items can easily be obtained.

Nation Able to Pay the Interest.

"That the German productive forces and German capital power are able to create and bear the necessary outlay for interest service on national war loans nobody familiar with German capacity for achievement can for a moment doubt. We can, however, point to a considerable achievement already in existence during the war. Besides the new permanent imperial taxes we have adopted a tax on war profits, the results of which are yet to be seen. Unlike England, we have not included the expected return therefrom in the budget. Furthermore, various Federal States have materially increased their taxes. These, which are principally for war relief, are naturally not included, as in England, in one uniform national budget, because Germany, like the United States, is a federated State. Such expenditures, however, can easily be found in the Prussian budget, for example.

"It has been intimated by the British Financial Secretary that your loans are largely paper," remarked the correspondent.

"What Mr. Wood says about the character of the German war loans," replied Count von Rödern, "is incomprehensible, coming from the mouth of an expert. How can any one conceive that war loans can arise and continue to arise from newly emitted paper money, when there are only 7,000,000,000 marks in the East in which a National Guard officer has been cited for trial as loans? The latter represent national wealth placed at the disposal of the empire, nothing else."

With respect to a reference to the unfavorable rate of German exchange, Count von Rödern said:

"The depreciation of the German mark abroad is certainly regrettable, but also unavoidable, and a passing phenomenon. It results simply from the fact that we are excluded from the trade of the world and from opportunities to export, while we continue to have a certain, if very limited, import. This situation will change with the conclusion of peace."

THIS BUDDHA NOT ORIGINAL.

Customs Court Decides Time Is Past for Copying Idol's Form.

The time has passed, in the opinion of the United States Customs authorities, for making "original" carvings or sculptures of the features or figure of Buddha. Artists aspiring for this distinction are too late by many centuries, according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers.

The importation responsible for the board's conclusion consisted of an antique carved figure of Buddha in sapphire, valued at several hundred dollars, and entered at San Francisco by the S. & G. Gump Company of that city. The Appraiser reported it a "work of art," and the Collector took duty at 15 per cent. The importers went before the board with the claim that free entry accrued under Paragraph 652, providing for "original sculptures."

Judge Waite, who wrote the decision for the customs tribunal, said the testimony failed to reveal who the sculptor was or the artist who first produced the image of which the figure is controversy appeared to be a copy.

B. & O. SUES WESTERN UNION

Wants Telegraph Co. to Abide by Terms of Contract Made in 1887.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company sued the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Federal District Court yesterday to compel it to abide by the terms of an agreement made between the two companies on Oct. 15, 1887, which provided that the railroad should transport free of charge all of the employes of the Western Union Company and everything it needed for construction and maintenance of its lines up to $10,000 a year and charge half rates for services exceeding this amount. The defendant company in return was to frank the plaintiff's messages on an equal ratio. The agreement was to run for fifty years, with the option of an additional fifty years.

The agreement was adhered to until April 25 last, when the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that while railroad corporations might contract with telegraph and cable companies for an exchange of service, those rendered by the railroads must be paid for at the usual rates. Therefore, the telegraph company refused to continue the agreement unless its services to the railroad company in excess of $10,000 a year should also be paid at the usual rates. Since then the telegraph company had been charging the plaintiff full rates for messages.

BIG JERSEY TAX INCREASE.

Munitions Plants Help State's Valuation Grow $112,360,415.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—An increase of $112,360,415 over the 1915 ratables is shown by the State Board of Taxes and Assessments, in its report today, of the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the taxing districts of New Jersey. The total is $8,696,814,010, or about $10,000,000 more than the advance between 1914 and 1915.

Munitions plants have helped some of the districts, the report says. The total is exclusive of $618,232 for bank and trust company stock, which is taxed separately. Valuations placed on certain railroads, rolling stock, &c., and the franchise levy on miscellaneous corporations will be included in other reports.

That many voters are still escaping the poll tax levy is shown by the fact that only 812,102 were assessed, an increase of only 12,149.

CHARLES C. LINTHICUM DIES.

Prominent Patent Attorney Was Counsel for U. S. Steel Corporation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Charles Clarence Linthicum, for many years Professor of Patent Law at Northwestern University, and a patent attorney of Chicago, Peoria, Pittsburgh, New York, and Washington, died at his home in Evanston today from acute indigestion. He was patent counsel for the United States Steel Corporation and President of the Patent Law Association of Chicago.

Mr. Linthicum was born in McLean County, Ill., in 1857. He was a graduate of Northwestern University, where he received the degree of LL. B., and in 1882 began practice in Chicago. Mr. Linthicum was a member of the firm of Linthicum, Hill & Fuller.

Ex-Police Captain Cornelius Leary.

Cornelius Leary, a Captain in the Police Department when he retired in 1913, after being connected with the department since 1871, died last night at his home, 324 East 120th Street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents when 4 years old. Captain Leary served during the civil war and during the last few years of his life received pensions from both the city and the Federal Government. During his career as a policeman he captured the perpetrators of the Nugent Bank robbery. Three daughters and a son survive him.

Grant Rohrer Dies in His Office.

Grant Rohrer, contractor and engineer of 36 West Thirty-fifth Street, who was active here for a number of years, died suddenly yesterday in his office at 38 Park Row. He was born in Lancaster, Penn., and was in his fifty-third year. Mr. Rohrer was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Pennsylvania Society, in addition to several fraternal orders. No sisters and three brothers survive him.

Col. O. H. J. Krag, Rifle Inventor.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Colonel Ole Herman Johannes Krag, former Chief of Ordnance in the Norwegian Army, and inventor of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, died here today. He was 70 years old.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. ANDREW WATSON, who for fifty years had been engaged in missionary work in Egypt, is dead, according to a Reuter dispatch from Cairo.

ARCHIBALD G. WETHERELL, head of the history department of Middlebury College, died yesterday in a hospital in Burlington, Vt., in his forty-first year.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD HARRY, one of Rochester's prominent bankers and widely known as a horticulturist, died in Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, aged 69 years.

JOHN McVICKAR, 73 years old, once President of the International Typographical Union and formerly editor of The Detroit News, is dead in Chicago.

JACOB BATTLE, a brother of George Gordon Battle of this city, died yesterday at his home in Rocky Point, N. C., in his sixty-fourth year. He was a lawyer and formerly a Judge.

ARCHIBALD FRANCIS JULIUS LANG, in the automobile supply business in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 734 East Ninth Street, Plainfield.

Miss GRACE DURFEY RIDER, a member of a well-known Brooklyn family and formerly a teacher of elocution in Miss Rounds's School, died in the Post Graduate Hospital on Monday, aged 40 years.

RICHARD H. WELL, head of the firm of Well & Sons, tobacco merchants in Manhattan, died suddenly yesterday on a Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad train as it was entering the Manhattan Transfer Station in New Jersey. The body was later taken to his home in Lawrence, R. I. Mr. Well was 40 years old and left a wife, a daughter, and a son.

LEONARD SMITH, 85 years old, a retired pencil case maker and a Past Noble Grand of Olive Leaf Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., died on Sunday at his home, 187 Calyer Street, Brooklyn.

ARCHIBALD VAN DE WATER, for forty years a resident of Glen Cove, L. I., and one of the early members of Glen Cove Lodge, No. 580, F. and A. M., died at his home there on Monday, aged 83 years.

Captain THOMAS ROBINSON, for twenty-five years ship news reporter for The New York Herald and later marine observer for the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, died on Monday at his home, 1,535 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 78 years.

LOUIS ST. JOHN WARING, 70 years old, formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died at Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, leaving a wife, a son, Robert Waring, of Brooklyn, and a daughter, Mrs. Glaze, wife of a Manhattan lawyer.

JOHN CRAIG SIMMONS, for many years with the commission house of Macy & Dunham in Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 1,324 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in his fiftieth year.

Commander GEORGE W. WOOD, U. S. N., retired, died at his home in Norfolk, Va., in his seventy-second year.

ISRAEL BOGUE, a horse breeder, was found dead in bed on Monday in his home at Farmingwell, Conn., in his eighty-second year.

PERCY L. WATERMAN, President of the Waterman Worsted Mills of Putnam, Conn., died on Monday at his home in Plainfield, Conn., in his forty-first year.

HERBERT W. JOHNSON, formerly a New Jersey State Senator, died on Sunday at his home in Haddonfield, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year. He was elected State Senator from Camden County in 1900, but resigned because he objected to capital punishment.

Mrs. SARAH C. DOTY, widow of James H. Doty, formerly a merchant in Yonkers, died on Monday at her home, 103 West Seventy-second Street, in her seventy-second year.

Mrs. GEORGE K. BADGER, whose mother, Mrs. Helen Emerson Barnes, died on Nov. 4, died on Monday at her home in South Orange, N. J., in her fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. S. ERMINE F. SHERMAN, wife of William H. Sherman, a retired superintendent of the Rogers Locomotive Company in Paterson, N. J., died on Sunday at her home in Ramsay, N. J.

Mrs. MARY CLARE JACKSON, wife of George Jackson of 201 Central Avenue, Orange, N. J., died on Monday night in the Orange Memorial Hospital.

JOHN KELLY LONG, employed by the Neighbour Limestone Company at Califon, N. J., died at his home there, in his forty-sixth year.

EDWARD M. STIRLING, Secretary, Treasurer, and Manager of the W. H. Drummond Company of Newark, N. J., died yesterday, at his home in Irvington, N. J., in his fifty-second year.

Miss BRIDGET GILMARTIN, widow of Philip Gilmartin, died yesterday at her home in Flushing, L. I., in her ninetieth year.

NATIONAL CITY BANK VOTES BONUS OF 20%

About 1,000 Employes Receiving $4,000 a Year or Less Will Be Benefited.

FIRST NATIONAL BONUS, TOO

Empire Trust and United States Mortgage and Trust Companies Also to Increase Salaries.

The National City Bank, the largest institution in the country, announced yesterday its decision to pay a bonus of 20 per cent. of a year's salary to all of its employes who have seen a year or more of service and who are not receiving more than $4,000 per annum. This is the first time that the bank has paid a bonus, and it is not committed to the payment of similar amounts in subsequent years. It was explained by Frank A. Vanderlip, President, that the award had been made as a result of exceptional, abnormal conditions.

Directors of the First National Bank at their meeting yesterday also decided to appropriate for the use of their employes a sum equal to 20 per cent. of their salaries.

The employes of the National City Bank sharing in the distribution will receive 10 per cent. on Dec. 15, 5 per cent. on April 1, 1917, and 5 per cent. on July 1. The number affected will be larger at the date of the second payment and still larger when the final 5 per cent. is distributed, as a large number of men and girls have been taken on this year.

The bonus is designed to meet the actual increase in the cost of living. The officials of the bank have made an extensive study of costs. They found that foodstuffs had advanced 41 per cent. in two years. Clothing, particularly shoes, has gone up very rapidly. Many other items, such as rent, transportation, gas, and electricity, have not changed. It is expected that the 20 per cent. extra will about cover the actual increase in the cost of necessities.

The bonus was decided upon without reference to increases in salaries. These have been taking place throughout the year. The average pay of the employes is said to be high, and advances are being granted in individual cases as they come up for consideration.

The City Bank now employs a total of 1,457 men and girls, of whom 1,001 are in the main bank and 456 in the branches. The work of determining how many of these will participate in the bonus has not been completed, but it is expected that the number will be around 1,000. The employes of the International Banking Corporation will receive the same award, but not the several hundred men and women in the National City Company, the City Bank's bond selling organization. A large part of the latter have been in the bank for only a few months since the absorption of N. W. Halsey & Co.

The Empire Trust Company has voted a special bonus to all employes, which, with the comprehensive profit sharing plan inaugurated several years ago, will total about 12½ per cent. of their annual salaries.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has authorized an additional payment to employes of 10 per cent. of the amount of their salaries received during the year. In view of the present unusual conditions the Directors have determined to make a further payment of 12½ per cent. of the annual salaries of employes receiving $1,800 a year or less and 10 per cent. to employes receiving more than this amount.

WIFE SUES F. F. PROCTOR, JR.

Asks for a Divorce After Discontinuing Separation Action.

Mrs. Georgia A. Proctor filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for a divorce from Frederick F. Proctor, Jr., son of the vaudeville manager. This action follows the discontinuance of a suit for separation brought nearly a year ago. Mrs. Proctor accused her husband of cruelty because of his attentions to other women. She has been receiving alimony pending the trial of the case.

Mrs. Proctor was formerly the wife of Captain Robert P. Lyon, from whom she was divorced in 1906. She married Proctor on June 12, 1911, at Stamford, Conn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

ARENSBERG—MICHAELS.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Michaels, 8th Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Leah, to Mr. Meyer Arensberg. At home Sunday afternoon, Dec. 24, from 3 to 6. No cards.

CHINNOCK—FRAZEE.—Jessie A. Frazee to Frank Du Chinnock.

COCHRAN—GAISER.—Laura E. Gaiser to Jon G. Cochran.

SMITH—BYATT.—Frances Byatt to Arthur G. Smith.

Married.

HALL—CHILD.—Elizabeth R. Child to Cliny S. Hall, at the residence of the bride's parents, 164 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J.

KAYSER—BUTTLAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Buttlar announce the marriage of their daughter Julia to Paul G. Kayser, Jr.

STEIN—TISCHLER.—Augusta A. Tischler to Mr. Barnett M. Stein, on Dec. 10, 1916.

STERN—NETTER.—The wedding of Arthur M. Stern of New York to Miss May C. Netter took place at New Orleans on Tuesday, the 12th.

VOGEL—KLEIN.—Dec. 12, 1916, Ruth Klein to Marum A. Vogel.

CHRISTMAN—PENTZ.—Dec. 11, Mary L. Pentz to Charles A. Christman.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—In New York City after a brief illness, Fannie Talulah Ackerman, mother of Philip Dodd and Earle V. Ackerman, in her 74th year. Funeral service at 14 East 38th st., Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Washington, D. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Rockville Centre papers please copy.

ACKERMAN.—At his home in Los Angeles, Cal., on Dec. 11, 1916, Martin Ackerman, formerly of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

AUSTIN.—Hannah Campbell, widow of Cox F. Austin of Closter, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 11, at her late residence, 140 West 91st St., New York, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral services at south Church, Bergen Fields, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 14, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

BAUER.—At South Orange, N. J., Kate Barnes, beloved wife of George K. Badger, sudden y, on Dec. 11, in her 55th year. Services at her late home,

CABLE MESSAGES RECEIVED BY EAR

War Department Announces Discovery That Promises New Era in Under-Sea Telegraphy.

MORSE CODE BY TELEPHONE

No Longer Necessary to Depend Upon Reading of Flashes—Experiments Conducted by Col. Squier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A technical discovery expected to revolutionize cable communication was announced by the War Department today. The discovery, the result of experiments initiated and carried out under the direction of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, U. S. A., Chief of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, will permit the reception of Morse signals in cable communication audibly instead of visually by flashes, as at present.

The principal drawback to cable communication has been the necessity of employing the visual recorder, requiring the employment of highly trained cable readers. The new invention—the "audion cable receiver"—is expected to do away with cable readers and bring the operation of ocean cables in line with land line and radio telegraphy.

The official announcement regarding the invention follows in part:

"The preliminary experiments, which have been in progress for some months, were made at the Government radio laboratories, and the actual tests on an ocean cable have been completed recently. The improvement consists essentially in the adaptation of the 'ticker' and audion types of instrument used for receiving the signals in radio telegraphy.

"The tests have been made on the Government Signal Corps cable from Sitka, Alaska, to Seattle, Wash., and the receiving apparatus was installed in the Seattle office. This cable is 1,086 miles in length and has a K. R. approximately equivalent to one of the Atlantic cables.

"The actual receiver is an ordinary telephone. The feeble current received is normally inaudible in the telephone. It is broken up by means of a slipping contact 'ticker' and rendered audible. In order to secure greater sensibility, a three audion amplifier is used in connection with the ticker. The sensitiveness of this apparatus is so great that less than one-twentieth of the voltage necessary for operating the siphon recorder is sufficient to give good traffic signals.

"The significance of this development may be realized when we remember that at present all the traffic for ocean cables has to be translated into an entirely different code at each end and that highly paid cable readers are required to decipher these messages. The present discovery brings the operation of ocean cables in line with land line telegraphy as well as radio telegraphy. The increased sensitiveness obtained by this method guarantees the operation of ocean cables under conditions when they would be totally interrupted as at present used and forecasts radical improvements in the world engineering practice of cable telegraphy.

"The experiments have been initiated and carried out under the personal direction of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, United States Army; by Dr. Louis W. Austin, in charge of the Naval Radio Laboratory, Bureau of Standards, and Dr. Louis Cohen, Consulting Engineer of the Signal Corps."

PEABODY WINS IN COURT.

Police Captain Dismissed by Woods Is to be Reinstated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The Court of Appeals today affirmed the order of the Appellate Division, First Department, in ordering the reinstatement of William F. Peabody as a Captain of the New York police force. The lower court annulled the finding of Commissioner Woods, who dismissed Peabody from the service for violation of the rules and conduct unbecoming an officer.

Peabody at the time of his dismissal had been a member of the force for fourteen years, and had received a medal for meritorious conduct.

No Time for Stockmaking.

"Where the goods are going to come from for the January and late Winter sales is somewhat of a mystery. The manufacturers accustomed to keep their factories engaged in making merchandise during November and December for these sales have been so busy with orders for immediate delivery that they have had no opportunity to make up stock goods for the purpose. Another difficulty that will have to be overcome is the scarcity of raw material. There is trouble enough now in finding materials sufficient to supply the immediate demand.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The December meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held next Tuesday evening at the Hotel Astor. In yesterday's issue of this paper it was incorrectly stated that the meeting was to have taken place last night.

The second annual banquet of the Silk Travelers' Association will be held on the evening of Dec. 16 in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor. An attendance of 800 is expected.

FOR MONEY ADVANCED

SHONGOOD BROTHERS

CHARLES AND JULIUS SHONGOOD, Auctioneers.

SALESROOM, 539 BROADWAY, Near SPRING ST., NEW YORK.

TODAY (WED.), Dec. 13, at 11 A. M.

Extraordinary and Unprecedented Sale of

500 MEN'S GUARANTEED FUR-LINED OVERCOATS

MANUFACTURED BY THE TANZER FUR COAT CO.,

20 WEST 30TH ST., NEW YORK,

For 12 years recognized as one of the leading manufacturers and wholesalers of GUARANTEED HIGH-GRADE FUR-LINED OVERCOATS in this country.

Never before in the history of the Fur Trade has a sale of equal importance and magnitude been held at the beginning of the Fur-wearing season. All the garments in the offering are right up to the minute in design, workmanship and vogue.

The assortment comprises Fine BLACK OXFORD and BROWN BROADCLOTHS, lined with the choicest and most perfect and beautiful skins of Natural Dyed Muskrat, Russian Marmot, Natural Mink and other rare and fashionable skins. Collars are of finest Persian Lamb, Beaver, Otter, Seal, &c. Every garment has THE TANZER GUARANTEE, which will be in effect precisely the same as though the garment was purchased in regular way.

Goods on Exhibition Up to Time of Sale.

Department Store Buyers, Clothiers and Dealers in High-Grade Fur-Lined Overcoats now have an opportunity to secure dependable garments at their own prices.

"The auctioneers would respectfully state that in this sale will be contained without doubt the finest assortment of Rugs and Rare Gems in Furniture they have ever had the pleasure of offering."

NOW ON EXHIBITION

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries

Silo Building, 546 Fifth Av., and 1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.

James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers.

Highly Attractive and Important Sale

French, Italian, Spanish and English Art Objects,

Removed from 647 Fifth Av. and 6 East 87th St.

Many Oriental Rugs and Antique Rugs and Carpets.

Sale Days TOMORROW (Thurs.), Friday and Saturday, at 2:30

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

HENRY RETHORN and LOUIS S. BAUM, individually and as co-partners trading as RETHORN & BAUM.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

Sale Friday, December 15, at 10:30 A. M., AT 779 BROADWAY,

A LARGE AND HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF

MEN'S and YOUTHS' SUITS and OVERCOATS

Piece Goods, Linings, Trimmings Buttons, Padding, Etc.

ALSO

Electric Cutting Machine, Cutting Tables, Desks, Safe, Fixtures, Etc.

THIS DAY at 2:30 P. M. at The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

A Very Important SALE AT AUCTION

Diamonds and Jewelry

for Estate of Mary E. Gillman (dec'd), of Brooklyn. Also by order of Robert Paul, Esq., of New York.

An unusual opportunity to acquire Diamond Jewelry of excellent quality at bargain prices.

On view until time of sale.

Mr. C. Bestelere Clarke, Auct.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY, WATCHES,

Large Lot of Loose Pearls, One Pair of Large Pearl Earrings

Value at $10,000

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell Tuesday, December 19th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York, a very fine line of Pearl Jewelry, Pearls, GOLD and DIAMOND jewelry consisting of rings, bracelets, pins, chains, brooches, lavalliers, solid silver knives and forks and spoons, watches, such as split seconds, repeaters, etc.

Auction Monday, December 18th, between 10 A. M and 4 P. M.

The Entire Stock of FIXTURES of the **Emporium Cloak & Suit Co.**

Will Be Sold at Public Auction by

H. KARP, Auctioneer,

Today, Wednesday, Dec. 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 20th St. and Broadway, N. Y. C.

The above comprises brand new, up-to-date

FIXTURES

All in the latest mahogany finish.

Also 5,000 Yds. of Battleship Linoleum, Oriental Rugs, Draperies, Shades, etc.

On view Monday, Office and Salesroom, 20 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 4197 Spring.

A very high grade stock of

TRIMMINGS

Silk Ribbons, Real Filet Collars.

Attention of Costume & Theatrical Supply Houses, Manufacturers of Bags, Caps, Hats, Waists and Dresses, Millinery Supply Stores. Excellent opportunity for Department & Dry Goods Stores. One of the largest stocks ever sold in these lines.

VALUED AT OVER $60,000.

Consisting of large quantities of Art & Needle Work Material, Spool Silk, Silk Ribbons, Gold & Silver Thread, etc. 500 yds. Venise Edges and Insertions, 1,000 yds. Black Silk Venise Lace up to $7.50 yd., 5,000 yds. Beaded Fringes, Bands, Gold & Silver Laces, 50,000 yds. Paisley, Persian, Bands and Motifs, up-to-date Collar effects; 1,500 doz. Hand Crochet Ornaments, Silk Wheels, Soutache Ornaments; 1,000 pcs. Barmen Armaberg Silk Braids, Trimmings, etc.; 500 gr. Barmen Beadings, quantity of French Val. Laces with gold and silver insertions; 10,000 yds. Silk Piping & Cords, 5,000 pcs. Imported Lace Collars, Lace Jabots and Scarfs, in the latest effects; 1,500 pcs. Silk and Velvet RIBBONS in all shades from line 50 to 250, ranging as high as $12 a piece.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer, sells

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13th, 1916,

Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., N. Y. C. The above strictly without reserve. For further information telephone Spring 4299.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DUFFY-CARNEY COMPANY, Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 18, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,156 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned and bottled goods, Clysmic water, ginger ale, cash register, safe, fixtures, shelving, counters, desks, etc.

ROSENBERG, Receiver.

Hon. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

TOBIAS A. KEPPLER and LEON DASHEW, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHWARTZ BROTHERS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1916, by order of the Court, at 11 A. M., at Maine Street, Tarrytown, N. Y., and on Wednesday, December 20th, at 10:30 A. M., at 520 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 30 machines, 30 leaf power tables, silks, voiles, safe, chairs, three meters, etc., located at Tarrytown, N. Y., and at 539 Broadway same, consists of waists, lawns, cotton goods, cotton, desk, chairs, typewriter, fixtures, etc.

LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Receiver.

SIMON E. HAMBURGER, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

Inspection Friday, December 15th, and Monday, December 18th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 28,952. —In Bankruptcy.—PETER A. HARTIGAN, Bankrupt.

Peter A. Hartigan was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 7th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, December 11th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SEARSKIN and Plushes, all colors, by manufacturer. Call 7380 Spring.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for F. & H. Burgundy and green. J. Novick, 40 West 28th St., 5th floor, Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH.—Can use a quantity of white broadcloth. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

CLOAKINGS.—Open for large quantities of heavyweight and lightweight for cash. Rosenfeld & Son, 158 West 29th St.

CLOTH.—Uncoated and rubberized, such as bombazine, cashmeres, poplins, tweeds, prints, and other fabrics; quantity no object; spot cash; mail swatches, &c. M. Lefkowits, & Sons, Ltd., 460 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal, Quebec.

COATS.—Placing immediate orders on better grades, (Spring.) Call Thursday morning with samples. Room 1,006, 171 Madison Av.

COATS.—We are looking at children's and juniors' coats; also placing orders. Kirschner & Michaels, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobbers placing orders on ladies' and misses' Spring coats. Call with samples, 36 West 36th St., floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies', misses' Spring coats from $2.75 to $15. Room 406, 40 West 32d St.

CAOTS.—Will look at Spring coats from 2 to 6 tomorrow. Jobber, on eighth floor, 15 West 21st.

COATS.—Jobber will look at Spring coats and suits all week. Third floor, 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats, all week, 31 floor, 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats, 51 West 24th, ninth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at novelties all week; also, chinchillas and corduroys, 1st floor, 15 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits all week. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., 47 West 34th, is open for good jobs of women's Fall and Winter suits and coats.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big cash jobber looking at samples. 32 East 31st St., 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Any morning before 12 noon, 152 West 27th St., one flight up.

COATS, SUITS.—Placing orders latest models, 118 West 27th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on snappy silk and novelty dresses for Spring to large out-of-town jobber; bring samples Wednesday afternoon, Class & Quality, 41 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber ready to place Spring orders house dresses, wash skirts, and middies. Call Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, The Robinson Co., 666 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted for silk and serge dresses, with latest styles; orders given immediately. Apply between 9 and 12, Majestic Mfg. Co., 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobbers looking at silk dresses from $7 to $15. Contractors, with samples, should apply at Burk Desk Co., 44 West 18th St.

DRESSES.—Will look from 9:30-11 at popular-priced street and afternoon dresses, 29-33 West 30th St., third floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses, better kind, all week. Seventh floor, 137 West 25th.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

FLANNEL.—Open for quantity of white flannel; will pay cash. The Mutual Skirt Co., 134 West 37th.

INFANTS AND CHILDREN'S COATS.—Jobber looking at samples. Call at 8 West 18th St., 5th floor.

PLUSHES.—Open to buy any quality or quantity cheap for spot cash or jobs of pile fabrics. Write to R 15 Times.

PLUSHES.—Will buy any quantity of any description for spot cash. Write Box L 125 Times.

POPLINS, Velours, &c.—Will buy any quantity at a price. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

POPLINS, velours, serges wanted; cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st. Madison Square 9177.

SERGES, any quantity 4408, W. F. X., desired; all colors; cash. Schlang Co., 151 West 29th St.

SILKS.—Will buy seconds and jobs of silks and satins. 7934 Spring.

SKIRTS.—Complete skirt plant wanted, with 15 to 25 machines. L 120 Times.

SUITS AND COATS.—Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., 47 West 34th, will look at good lines of women's coats and suits for Spring.

SUITS, COATS.—Jobbers will look at samples. 19 West 24th St., eleventh floor.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BATH ROBES for immediate delivery, for ladies and men. A. Rosenblatt, 141 West 29th St., New York City.

BEAVER STRIPS.—S. Blumenthal's, 1¼ and 3¼ inches wide; cheap. Farragut 6167.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, gray; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 220 5th Av.

CARR'S MELTON, Clay's Fabrics, Irish Frieze. Uhlig & Co., 110 East 27th St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Manufacturers, attention! Have bought a bankrupt stock of yard goods in cotton and wool materials. Will be shown at 50 West 17th St., 11th floor. Must act quick; call for Mr. Lavan.

CLOTH.—Wool jersey cloth, 54-inch sport colors; also dress shades; immediate delivery. Granercy 0120.

COATS.—2,000 cloth and plush coats to close out at a ridiculously low price, including our wonderful $10 plush coat, now reduced to $8.75; nutria, Hudson seal, muff and bottom, 45 inches long, guaranteed lining; don't buy plush coats until inspecting this wonderful value. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St., 9136 Mad. Sq.

COATS.—1,000, consisting of plushes, Bolivias, wool velours, and different other materials, to close out at a low price. Sterman and Hand, 147 West 26th.

COATS.—50 mixture coats, $2.75; 250 American velours, to close out, at all prices. Rubin & Ujma, 50 West 17th.

COATS.—Entire stock of ladies' and misses' coats to close out. Braaman Brothers, 144 West 27th St. Farragut 6204.

COATS.—Misses' and juniors', to close out; immediate delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 West 26th.

COATS.—Job of ladies' plush coats to close out cheap. H. Goldstein & Co., 648 Broadway.

COATS, Children's, 400, close out; cheap; leading models. P. M. S., 119 West 23d St.

COATS.—To close out, velours, &c. $4.50 to $10. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—1,500 plush coats to close out at a sacrifice. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Closing out plush, velour, $6.75 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—100 coats to close out in a job. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs, close out cheap. Kapian and Alper, 51 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out. Max Lempert, 120 West 18th.

CORDUROY.—White, 1,500 yards, 27 inch; sell cheap. Novelty, 116 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, Georgette, and velvet; exceptional values. Gluckner & Co., 115 West 30th St., Wm. Blau, Receiver.

DRESSES.—Have 500 serges, serge and silk combinations and garbardines, to close at special price. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

DRESSES.—100 party dresses on hand for immediate delivery, to close out. B. Gerst & Co., 145 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—500 serge and silk to close out; don't miss this opportunity. Joseph Rosenberg Co., 141 West 36th.

DRESSES.—200 serge dresses to clean up at $2.75 net. S Schwartz & Brothers, 120 West 18th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, poplins, to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Evening dresses; lot of 50; close out $3.75. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—500 silk, 300 cloth, close out cheap. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

FASTENERS.—Dress spring fasteners, better than imported; 1,000 great gross, all sizes, immediate delivery, $6.50. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th, Greeley 3603.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Julliard and Company style, 4,800, all colors, immediate delivery. Joseph Berg Company, 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

FU...S.—Red fox sets at $9.50 and $10.50. D. Berger, 9 East 8th St.

GEORGETTE, imported, in navy, 30 pieces; will sell at the price. L 138 Times.

HOSIERY.—Big assortments, various styles to close out. Gold Hosiery, 450 Broadway.

MILLINERY, satins, cotton backs, all shades, white, green, gold. Madison Square 5620.

MUFFLERS, from $3.50 to $36 a dozen; immediate delivery; guaranteed to fit. A. Phillips & Co., 142 West 26th St.

POPLINS, silk and wool; immediate delivery. Marks & Benner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

RAINCOATS.—To close out, men's, women's, children's raincoats; also girls' raincapes. Schwartz Bros., 31 West 15th St.

SERGES, 54231; all shades; below mill price. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st St.

SILK WAISTS packed in holly boxes for holiday trade in stock; $2.25 up. Daily Waist, 3 West 19th.

SILKS.—Highest pastel shades. 37 West 28th, Mad. Square 7816.

SKIRTS.—I have for January clearance sales 500 fancy sport-striped skirts at $1.95; 250 tweed mixtures at $2.00; 100 all-wool plaid and check tricoine cloth skirts at $3. J. Barish, 39 West 20th St. Phone Chelsea 1869.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest spring fastener made; carded or bulk; black and white, 0-30-600; immediate delivery. Thos. J. Delaney & Co., 31 Union Square, Stuy. 1460.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Large quantities; spring fasteners, black and white, size O; bulk or cartons; immediate delivery for export. Spring 9539.

SPORT SUITING.—If you have an opening for brand-new sporty suiting, phone us. Hess & Co.; Madison Square 10,500.

SUITS.—500 ladies' and misses' Fall suits in serges, poplins, and gabardines to close out. 470 4th Av., Room 1,004.

TAFFETA, evening shades, silk mat, below market price. Fifth floor, 20 West 32d.

SUITS.—Fur trimmed, to close out; sacrifice prices. M. R. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—Stylish stout suits to close out. Steinberg & Schofield, 7 West 30th.

SUITS, Fall, to close out. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS, velours, black, navy, and colored, at $1.35. Madison Square 9888.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Young man, 5 years' experience as buyer of cloaks and suits with prominent jobber, desires to connect with reliable house; excellent references. Address Box 82, 352 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..4¾@4¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....4¾@4¾ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Close the Store, Keep the Office.

As an illustration of what he thinks the argument of the retailer is worth who wants the cash discount retained because it is turned over to the office fund and makes up the losses of different departments, the head of a large manufacturing concern yesterday gave the following instance: A department store owner called a conference of his buyers and told them all without exception that their sales records were very poor. Summing up his criticism, he said: "The office is the only department that is making any money." One buyer had the temerity to say: "Well, why don't we close up the store and just keep the office?"

Object to Cancellations.

Now that the dates are approaching and cancellations appear imminent, considerable fault is being found by jobbers in regard to the announcement of certain hosiery mills that orders not filled by Dec. 15 or 31, as the case may be, will be canceled. The contention is that the mills have no right to cancel orders arbitrarily, and that the mills are "morally" wrong in canceling even in cases where orders were placed with that proviso. The jobbers is said to be that certain mills are delaying deliveries purposely in order to resell the goods at current and higher prices. One seller, who stands to lose about 1,000 dozens of hose in this way, threatens court proceedings if delivery is not made at the prices specified in the original order.

Duty on Down Quilts.

B. Altman & Co. imported down quilts covered with silk. Duty was taken on them at 45 per cent., because the silk was the chief value in the articles. The importers appealed to the Board of General Appraisers, claiming the imports should only pay 40 per cent. duty under the specific provision for "quilts of down." Judge Howell, who wrote the opinion of the board, upheld the claim of the importers. He said, among other things: In the case at bar, the Assistant Attorney General argues that it is the silk covering which predominates and gives the quilt its characteristic appearance, the down being hidden from view. Of course, the down in a quilt is always hidden from view, but it is, nevertheless, the predominant and indispensable material."

A Boy's Idea That Paid.

There is a delivery boy for an uptown department store who recently had an idea that brought him a five-dollar gold piece and may be the means of increasing good-will for the store. As it often happens, this boy was confronted with the necessity of leaving a package with a hall man of an apartment house, because the customer was not in at the time. Knowing that complaints often were received at the store about the delay or non-receipt of goods left in this way, the boy decided that it would be a good thing to slip a note under the customer's door telling her where the package was. The customer was very much pleased and told the proprietor so. The result was the reward for the boy and the printing of cards on which the various titles of apartment house employes appear. Now when a boy has to leave a package with any one but the customer he puts an X on the proper place on the card and slips it under the door. Complaints of losses or delayed receipts of packages have been much reduced thereby.

War Risk Rates Hit Burlaps.

The jump taken by war risk insurance rates since German commerce destroyers have again been reported on the high seas has added to the difficulties of the burlap trade by increasing the landing cost of goods in this country. The rate for goods in direct shipment between Calcutta and this city was said yesterday to be 5 per cent., while recently it was under 1 per cent. The rate on shipments from Dundee and other British ports to New York has risen from 1⅛@2 per cent. to 6@10 per cent. Jute continues to rise, being quoted yesterday at London at £41 per ton. The demand for burlaps in this market was reported good, the merchandise being priced on the bases of 5¾ cents for 8-ounce 40s and 10 cents for 10½-ounce goods of the same width. Both figures apply to spot goods.

Gray Goods Prices Steady.

Continued inactivity on the part of buyers, save where second-hand goods are being offered, has not weakened the price position of the local gray goods market so far as the mills are concerned. This is about the only feature at the moment. Trading yesterday was confined almost entirely to printcloth sales from second hands, with a little sheeting business mixed in here and there. Mill prices on printcloths, spot, were more or less nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
38-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¼c
39-inch, 56-64s	7c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-84s	8¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

Advance After Order Is Taken.

Price advances are general enough in all branches of trade, but a new dodge is being worked in one case instance, at least. Having cause to replenish his supply of rubber and steels, a corset manufacturer placed an order a short time ago and, following the acceptance of his bill, sent confirmation. This should have closed the transaction and obligated the seller to deliver the goods according to specifications. Notice, however, was sent out of a price increase to become effective after the order was taken and confirmation given. The advance amounted to 5 per cent. The corset manufacturer was given the opportunity to cancel or pay the higher price. He let the order stand and paid the increase.

Change of Spirit in Retailing.

The rights that salesmen possessed before conditions switched in favor of the sellers were very few. Numerous instances were related of discourtesy at the hands of buyers. A few days ago a number of salesmen were present in a buying office waiting for the buyer to come in and look over the lines. The buyer had made his appointments, but was "on the floor," when the time came around to keep them. A member of the firm chanced to pass by, saw the salesmen and inquired why they were waiting. He was told. He got hold of the buyer in a jiffy and instructed him before the audience of salesmen that in the future, let everything else go when it was a question of keeping his appointments to look over goods.

Sure the Market Will Recover.

The sharp comeback in cotton yesterday, following the violent breaks of late last week and on Monday, gave added confidence to first-hand sellers of various kinds of goods in the gray that the price of the staple would gradually come back to its recent level, or possibly exceed it. This, they argue, will do away with the necessity of lowering goods prices here in order to stimulate the demand. It is for this reason that mill prices at the moment hold very close to the high levels of the recent past in the face of the lower price of cotton. With their product for nearby delivery very largely disposed of, the mills can afford to sit back a while and await developments. In fact, they are glad to get time enough to figure up the year's profits.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000

ATLANTA, Ga.—Orme, Rabinowich & Ogus; Mrs. T. F. Carr, millinery; 421 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Fribush Bros.; L. Fribush, ready-to-wear; Grand.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; I. Sonneborn, woolens; 2 East 23d.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dietzrich, linens, bed spreads; 32d and Av. B.

BOSTON—E. H. White Co.; C. H. Jennings, domestics; linens; Miss H. B. Cobham, cloaks, suits; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' cloaks, suits; L. F. Hill, dresses, girls' coats; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; W. M. Lichtenstein, men's furn. goods, hosiery; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—H. W. Warren, domestics; Imperial.

BOSTON — Jordan-Marsh Co.; D. E. Walsh, domestics; H. J. Pendergast, silks, velvets; W. F. Varnum, youths' clothing; F. A. Burdick, coats; F. E. Ruggles, children's knit underwear, hosiery; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON — Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 921 B'way.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Best, misses' costumes; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Miss Murphy, serge dresses; E. Hahn, leather goods; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Miss Gilman, misses' skirts, children's dresses, coats; Mr. Phillips, women's coats; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; basement buyers; M. Levy, waists; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. S. Rogers, women's gloves; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Margolis & Jacobs; M. Jacobs, ready to wear; 903 5th Av.

BOSTON—Goldberg Bros.; M. Goldberg, woolens; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; S. A. Foote, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; J. A. Milligan, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss S. Larson, children's millinery; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—The Fair; E. Kane, millinery; 225 4th Av.; Gregorian.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. Buchner, young men's, boys', children's clothing; 115 5th Av.; Belleclaire.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. Gottlieb, cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. Garrity, corsets; L. Marks, general mdse.; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.;—G. Wentzelch, laces; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Stone & Co.; M. Stone, 10c, 25c mdse.; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Independent D. G. Co.; A. R. Wolff, notions, drugs, cigars; 1,133 Broadway.

CINCINNATI — Alms & Doepke Co.; T. A. Manley, coats, suits, waists; 350 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Mooh, Berman & Co.; A. Mooh, clothing; Ansonia.

CLEVELAND—Max Co.; Miss F. Berger, misses' children's wear; 37 W. 20th; Breslin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; Max Lindner, waists; 37 W. 20th.

CLEVELAND — Prints - Biederman Co.; A. Prints, woolens; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND — Lindner Co.; A. V. Dilley, women's furn. goods, waists; Miss B. Miller, waists; 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Billstein, Klapper Co.; M. H. Billstein, novelties, notions; Mr. Klapner, dolls, toys; Martinique.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor Son & Co.; Mrs. Keyes, misses' wear; Mrs. J. C. Orem, ready to wear; 470 4th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Crowl's; L. L. Crowl, millinery, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; H. A. Metcalfe, ready to wear; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—Hudson-Milner Co.; Miss Kelly, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Steiger Co.; Mr. Cox, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Sawyer Co.; J. L. Fowler, shirts; Murray Hill.

HOUSTON, Texas—Galveston D. G. Co.; R. Weis, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Mrs. H. E. White, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Bon Ton; L. R. Davis, cloaks, suits; 383 4th Av.

MERIDEN, Conn.—A. S. Thomas; J. J. Killeen, notions, furn. goods, hosiery; 220 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Bissonere, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; P. H. Burke, upholstery goods; E. Mackie, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; 75 Spring.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks Ribbon Co.; J. Marks, ribbons, silks, dress goods; Martinique.

OMAHA, Neb.—Orkin Bros.; M. Orkin, ready-to-wear; 21 W. 34th.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—F. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss McMahon, misses' coats, suits; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; B'way and 19th.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Miss J. Dowd, representing; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Earle Store; A. Weinberg, jobs silk waists; 1,140 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; M. Hirsch, jobs silk, cotton waists; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Hoffman Bros. Baer Co.; M. M. Dunn, piece goods, domestics, linens; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; E. Edsell, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Keystone Cloak and Suit Co.; R. Levenson, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; M. Linman, jobs, silks, dress goods; 1,261 B'way.

PITSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman & Co.; H. A. Koch, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; E. N. Eckenrode, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; C. C. Arbogast, ribbons, laces, jewelry; 200 5th Av.; Breslin Square.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss M. Cole, millinery; 230 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. Outlet Co.; J. Samuels, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. C. Dreese, men's, boys' clothing; 200 5th Av.; Breslin.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. E. Baker, linens; 230 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co.; J. H. Lambert, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. J. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss S. Killian, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; M. T. Cummings, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; L. D. Graham, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; F. Ewalish, children's hats; 621 B'way; Prince George.

ST. LOUIS—Standard Suit & Skirt Co.; I. Dreshman, suits, skirts, dresses; New Strand.

ST. LOUIS, M

TRADE BOARD WANTS TO DIVIDE UP PAPER

Proposes a Distribution Scheme, Under Federal Control, to Meet the Industry's Difficulties.

CONFERENCE TO PASS ON IT

New Figures Regarding Manufacturing Costs and Current Prices Made Public by Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Following a hearing today before the Federal Trade Commission, at which paper manufacturers, publishers, and printers were represented, an agreement was reached, under the direction and control of the Trade Commission, that a conference should be held in Washington Friday at 10:30 A. M. to discuss a plan for the distribution of paper of all kinds to buyers, under the agency and control of the commission.

The earlier stages of the hearing today were filled with statements by publishers of dailies and weeklies in the smaller centres inland as to their difficulties in getting paper at any price. Many hours were occupied with these statements before the hearing reached the point where definite suggestions of the remedy for the present print paper situation were forthcoming.

Attorneys for the manufacturers complained that the commission was dealing with them and with the entire situation in a summary way. Statements of facts ascertained by the commission, with statistics of the paper trade, were distributed to those present, and the manufacturers said they wanted time to study these statistics and find out what they were confronting.

The attendance divided itself into three groups—the manufacturers, the publishers of metropolitan papers, and the country publishers. The interests of each appeared to be distinctly different, the metropolitan publishers, having large contracts, found themselves aligned with the manufacturers in opposition to the attitude of the commission and also to that of the country publishers.

Commissioner Davies advanced the proposition that the commission be authorized by all concerned to act as a distributing agency between manufacturers and consumers of print paper, and after some discussion of the matter an adjournment was taken to give opportunity for the three groups to hold conferences and decide what their course of action should be.

Makers Propose a Conference.

When the hearing was resumed John Boyd Potter, representing the American News Print Manufacturers, announced that he had been authorized to say that he would at once telegraph to every member of the association to come to New York on Friday morning for a conference on the situation, and the various interests would be asked to be represented at that conference by committees authorized to make an agreement. The Federal Trade Commission would also be asked to be represented by one or more members at the conference.

Commissioner Davies at this point expressed that as a matter of good faith the manufacturers suspend for ten days the signing of new contracts for paper because such contracts would diminish the visible supply, which would prejudice the interests of other consumers not so fortunate as to be able to make large contracts. Ex-Congressman C. T. Ansberry, representing the News Print Manufacturers, dissented from this view of the matter and insisted that the manufacturers were in duty bound as soon as they had agreed to contract, whether they had signed them or not.

"Contracts may have been signed today," replied Mr. Ansberry, "some contracts are under consideration that have reached the point of agreement. We cannot refuse to sign them now."

Mr. Davies insisted that it was entirely a matter of good faith on the part of the manufacturers.

The Trade Commission than took a short recess and went into secret session. When the hearing was again called to order by Chairman Hurley he announced that there would be a conference of the parties concerned in Washington, and not in New York, on Friday morning. Rooms, he said, would be provided for the various groups of interests, and the members of the commission would meet each group as might be advisable. The conference could continue on Saturday. On Monday, he said, the Trade Commission would sit to consider the final organization of the plan for the commission to act as distributing agency for the paper industry.

To this Mr. Porter at once gave assent, and Ernest S. Smith, representing the nine sanctions of publishers with authority from the conference of that group, said that the agreement was satisfactory to them. The organizations embraced in this group include the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, with 2,000 papers; the National Editorial Association, the New York Press Association, with 400 papers; the New Jersey Newspaper Publishers' Association, with 200 papers; the Kansas Dailies league, with 25 papers; the Colorado Press Association, with 400 papers; the Pennsylvania Newspaper Association, embracing the associated dailies of the State, the State Editorial Association, and the State Weeklies Association, with 600 papers in all; the Missouri Press Association, with 350 papers, and the North Carolina Press Association, with 70 papers.

In the final acceptance of the plan for the conference it was agreed that all the Canadian paper manufacturing associations should be included, and notice was sent to them tonight to have representatives present.

Mr. Ansberry brought up again the question of pending contracts, and said that numerous contracts had expired or were to expire. Many others would expire on Jan. 1. While it was difficult to adjust the business situation to the requirements suggested by Commissioner Davies, that no contracts should be executed for a period of ten days, until the proposed conference could reach an agreement on distribution, the suggestion, he said, would be lived up to by the manufacturers.

Trade Board's Conclusions.

The conclusions resulting from the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission which were laid before the manufacturers and publishers were, in part, as follows:

"The price advance in news print paper which occasioned this investigation began early in 1916, and has continued down to the present. Most news print paper, probably about 90 per cent., is sold on contract for periods of a year or more. Before the price advance began contract prices for news print paper were generally less than $2 per hundred pounds, free on board mill. During the first half of 1916 contract prices for large quantities in some instances went as high as $3 per hundred pounds, and since July 1, 1916, have run as high as $3.50. Most of the contracts now in operation will expire within three or four months.

"Contract market purchases newspaper publishers have been paying manufacturers and jobbers very much higher prices. Before Jan. 1, 1916, current market prices ranged generally between $2 and $2.50 per hundred pounds, delivered, depending on quantity, freight, and other circumstances; but since that time they have gone up as high as $6 or $7 per hundred pounds for a considerable volume of business, and even higher in exceptional instances.

"The average price received by domestic manufacturers of news print paper has been 2 per cent. advance in anything like the degree that current market prices advanced, because most of the paper was sold under contracts previously made. On the average the actual net receipts of domestic manufacturers for news print paper were less than $2 per hundred pounds during the first half of 1916.

"The average cost of manufacture of news print paper in domestic mills was $1.90 per ton, or $1.65 per hundred pounds, during the first half of 1916, as shown both by the manufacturers' own cost sheets and by the costs as revised by the accountants of the commission. Furthermore, these average costs were slightly lower than the average costs in any year from 1913 to 1915.

"All the revisions made in the costs, as shown by the books of the manufacturers, resulted in a deduction of 10.49 per ton from the average cost for 1916 of $1.16 per ton for the first half of 1916.

"The average of the cost figures mills was about $4.50 per ton less than the average for the United States mills in 1916.

"Both Canadian and United States averages show no increase in cost during the first half of 1916 as compared with 1915. These averages represent more than 80 per cent. of the total production of news print paper of United States mills and about 75 per cent. of the total production of Canadian mills.

"Figured on the book investment, revised where information showed inflations in capital, the rate of profit for nineteen United States companies in 1915 averaged 5.82 per cent., as compared with 9.34 per cent. for fifteen companies in the first half of 1916. These profits were obtained from the total business of these companies, most of which, however, are engaged mainly in the manufacture of news print paper.

"Both production and imports increased substantially in the first half of 1916 over the two preceding half-year periods."

H. B. Varner, Chairman of the News Print Paper Committee of the North Carolina Press Association, a witness before the Trade Commission, filed with the Department of Justice during the day a request that paper manufacturers be prosecuted for alleged combination. His charge was that North Carolina publishers, who formed a committee to purchase paper, were told by the large paper-making concerns that the mills could not supply them because the manufacturers had sold all their 1917 output to their old customers.

Frank P. Glass of Birmingham, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, announced tonight that the Paper Committee and Directors of the Publishers' Association would meet at the New Willard Hotel on Friday morning at 10 o'clock to consider what action, if any, shall be taken in connection with today's hearing before the Trade Commission. All publishers would be welcome, he said.

Crude Rubber Market Unsettled.

Rumors of restriction of import permits on the part of the British Government, coupled with the reports of German peace overtures, unsettled the local crude rubber market yesterday. Buying was checked, and prices softened. Upriver fine was quoted at 80 cents a pound, spot, while upriver coarse and upper Caucho ball were worth 54 to 55 cents a pound. Of the plantation grades, both first latex and smoked sheets were held at 70 to 80 cents.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Forty-one corporations were chartered today with aggregate capitalization of $1,120,200. They included:

Colorado Pure Lead Corporation, drugs, tinctures, extracts, explosives, acids, alkalies, 1,000 shares, $100 each; 3,000 shares, no par value; carry on business with $115,000; H. Alexander, L. M. Woodworth, J. L. Rawlinson, 40 Wall St.

Galban, Noecker & Co., Inc., importer, exporter, merchant, steamship agent, $200,000; R. Noecker, R. Galban, V. Badron, 419 West 129th St.

W. J. Sparks, Inc., machinery, hardware, autos, chemical, dyes, cotton yarn, cloth, $100,000; J. Miller, H. G. Blake, A. H. Tomes, 17 Battery Place.

Neudimond Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $100,000; L. H. Leckamp, A. J. Dimond, G. H. Neumeyer, Cedarhurst.

Intermediate Chemical Corporation, chemicals, 500 shares, $100 each; 200 shares, no par value; carry on business with $51,000; Alfred Lapurgade, Jr., H. Lawson, 497 Dean St., Brooklyn.

The Nagel Manufacturing Co., Inc., ladies' wear, $50,000; A. S. Cox, C. M. Byrne, S. Marion, 112 Chrome St., Brooklyn.

J. Bartholomew & Sons, Inc., Vernon, milling of grain, $60,000; W. V., H., M. H., and J. Bartholomew, Vernon.

The Met-Oh-Lene Co., Inc., dyes, chemicals, paints, 500 shares, $100 each; 500 shares, no par value; carry on business with $32,500; L. Prashker, J. Hikelheimer, H. E. Reid, 165 Audubon Av.

Arthur D. Dana & Sons, Inc., foster and preserve interests and affairs of the family of Arthur D. Dana, agency, brokerage, $50,000; J. J. Coyle, R. C. Craymer, A. D. Dana, 1 Hudson St.

W. H. Nye & Co., Inc., construction, wrecking, building materials, $30,000; M. H. Norton, S. M. Moffatt, W. H. Nye, 280 5th Av.

A. Sidney Davidson Coal Co., Inc., coal, coke, wood, $50,000; H. N. Berry, P. P. Woods, J. H. Davidson, 649 West 194th St.

Pool Catalog Co., Inc., hotels, restaurants, theatrical, proprietors, managers, $25,000; M. Epstein, A. Griffen, W. H. Barnes, 4,180 B'way.

Kingsboro Garage, Inc., Brooklyn, autos, garage, $10,000; P. Schoenfeld, E. R. McCarthy, J. B. Knodell, 199 to 94 St.

Madison Film Corp., moving pictures, $25,000; C. W. Bingeman, J. J. Mettola, J. V. Serpico, Madison, N. J.

Dierks Lumber Co., Inc., lumber, iron, steel, $25,000; H. Dierks, B. Durant, W. Drunan, 50 E. 42 St.

An-Kor Fastener Co., Inc., snap fasteners, $25,000; J. Danzier, I. B. Louis, A. J. Belst, 35 Nassau St.

John C. Sleater Co., Inc., decorative linens, scarfs, textiles, merchandise, leaseholds, realty, $20,000; B. Kegeler, A. R. May, E. M. Rueter, 248 Central Av., Brooklyn.

Southern Export Corp., mercantile, agency, commission, brokerage, $20,000; D. Miller, B. E. Smythe, P. D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

McMahon Co., Inc., Canastota, funeral directors, furniture, $12,000; J. S. H. Rogers, C. B. Newkirk, H. McMahon, Canastota.

Standard Pasteurizing Machine Co., Inc., Rochester, milk, cream, pasteurizing machines, $20,000; A. M. Baker, A. G. and G. E. Fuller, Monona St., Rochester.

Belle Silk Mills, Inc., textiles, $15,000; S. Buchner, M. Schoor, J. Sobel, 607 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

John B. Elsey, Inc., Bronx, autos, $10,000; R. O'Sullivan, A. and L. Allenberg, 381 Central Park West.

P. A. O'Neill, Inc., trucking, contracting, stevedore, $10,000; T. P. Hall, J. F. Moran, P. A. O'Neill, Jersey City, N. J.

Louis Langstaffen & Son, Inc., retail drygoods, $10,000; M. Stark, J. and L. Lustgarten, 1,373 St. Nicholas Av.

302 West 53d St. Corp., realty, $10,000; A. McP. C. W. and F. Mitchell, Nanuet.

Bell Plumbing Supply Co., Inc., Brooklyn, plumbing supplies, $10,000; T. and L. H. Belanowsky, 1, Mayers, 246 West 108th St.

Brill-Monfort Co., Inc., novelties, $10,000; E. E. and A. C. Brill, N. Monfort, 233 West 24th St.

The Vance-Cobb Co., Inc., Rochester, stocks, bonds, commission, selling agents, grocery store, capital no par value, carry on business with $7,500; R. A. Cobb, L. J. Baskin, R. R. Vance, 239 Haselwood Terrace, Rochester.

Anglo-American Securities Corp., realty, construction, stocks, bonds, managerial, capital no par value, begin business with $1,000; A. B. Sleeper, H. B. Lake, R. M. Atwater, Jr., 25 Broad St.

The Talent, Inc., Eddyville, motion pictures, hotel, restaurant, cafe, capital no par value, begin business with $500; L. H. Gunther, S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, 28 Nassau St.

The Becker Rose, Inc., aprons, dresses, $5,000; G. Haag, L. Becker, R. M. Bernfeld, 207 West 147th St.

Authorizations: National Recorder Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo., $30,000. Representative, W. W. Kay, 422 Marine National Bank Building, Buffalo.

Peoples Realty Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., realty, construction, $35,000. Representative, John A. O'Brien, 31 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Jersey Silk Mills, Inc., North Plainfield, N. J., silks, silk goods, bonds, debentures, obligations, $100,000. Representative, T. J. Mitchell, 256 4th Av., New York.

Capital increases: Electro Bleaching Gas Co., New York, $200,000 to $500,000; Alfred M. Best Co., Inc., New York, $50,000 to $75,000; Nu Fastener Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $4,500; the Underwood Silk Fabric Co., Inc., Palatine Bridge, $20,000 to $50,000.

Capital decrease: Wilson Shoe Manufacturing Co., New York, $25,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Red E. Garment Co., Inc., Manhattan; Imperial Dress Co., Inc., New York; David Marks & Sons, Manhattan; Preferred Pictures Corporation, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Charters filed: Ye Redfern Co., Inc., South Orange, conduct a general publishing business, $5,000; F. Clark Smith, East Orange; Edward W. McDonough, Ira T. Redfern, South Orange.

Dollwood Machinery and Supply Co., Jersey City, manufacture and deal in machinery, tools, supplies for engineering and construction work, $5,000; C. H. Jarvis, Philip L. Nieser, John R. Turner, Jersey City.

Sweetbriar Farms, Inc., Somerville, buy, sell, and deal in farms, farm products, and stock of all kinds, $12,000; Harold R. Zeamans, Brooklyn; Burt Getaison, Merton C. Hopa, New York.

Garrett Engineering Co., Inc., Beverly, manufacture and sell building, roofing paper, paints, oils, etc., $50,000; James A. Coffey, New York City; Jacob M. Robinson, Frank McIlvain, Philadelphia.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 12.—Charters filed: Central American Oil Co., acquire oil lands and develop the same, $5,000,000; George W. Dillman, F. D. Rossi, K. E. Longfield, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Colles Demountable Rim Corporation, manufacture rims for automobiles and other vehicles, $3,500,000; H. Sheldon, R. W. Downes, New York; George H. Roeder, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Detroit Gas Turbine Corporation, manufacture machinery, trucks, aeroplanes, tractors, &c., $2,000,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Harter Motors Corporation, manufacture automobiles, motor boats, &c., $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman L. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

American Electrolytic Chlorination Co., manufacture gold, silver, &c., $400,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman L. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(†) This character means terms of appeal.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—141—Armour Packing Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. State of Missouri, on the relation of J. D. Barker, Attorney General.—Dismissed with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

606—Mr. Snowden Marshall, appellant, v. R. B. Gerdine, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives of the United States.—Argument continued for appellee and concluded for appellant.

608—P. Crane, appellant, v. Hiram W. Johnson, Governor, &c., et al.: 494—Kate P. McNaughton, appellant, v. same.—Argued. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 18: Nos. 84 (and 718,) 285, (and 287 and 288,) 30, (and 58,) 43, (and 180,) 124, 108, 115, 112, 104, and 36.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Swiss Bank Verein (Zimmerman.
Lehigh Valley Transp. Co (Madison.
Eames (H. B. Claflin.
McCarthy (NY. N. H. & H. RR.
Timmins (Easton.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Auto Vacuum Freezer Co (Wm. A Saxton Co, Inc.
Autopiano Co (Story & Clark Piano Co.
Ashley (Frank A Weeks Mfg Co.
Amundsen (Baltimore.
Senft (Lewis.
Worden (Kenny.
Woerhide (Johns-Manville Co.
Am Oil, &c, Co (Western Gas Const Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty.

McWilliams (Illini.
Re Coal Boat 33
Liability
Follette (Catherine T et al.
Pierce (Bell.
Am Thermes Bottle Co (Tower Mfg & Novelty Co.
Cook (Flagg.
Silverstein (Kaufman.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Merritt & Chapman & W. C (Sir Freda.
Endner (N Y Recorder.
Edgett (same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.
Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Rinaldi v. the Mohican Co., aplt.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer denied, without costs.

Grace, aplt., v. Town of North Hempstead.—Motion for leave to file a brief granted; briefs to be served on both sides on or before Jan. 10, 1917.

Re claim Bloomfield for compensation, &c., v. November employer, and Zurich Gen'l Acc't and Liability Ins. Co., ins. carrier, aplts.—Order reversed and claim remitted to the State Industrial Commission for the purpose specified in the opinion of Hiscock, J., with costs against the commission to abide the final award of costs.

Ridgewood Land and Improvement Co. v. Saxe et al., State Tax Com'n, aplts.; re settlement account Westchester Trust Co. as substituted trustee, &c., Hodgman, dec'd, &c., Seaman, ind'y and as exrx., &c., aplt., Order affirmed, with costs.

Re application City of Yonkers, aplt., for peremptory writ mandamus directed to the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County to pay Schoeneck et al.—Order affirmed, with costs on the authority of the City of Geneva v. Bd. of Supervisors, 68 N. Y. 1.)

Re application Baker, aplt., v. Maguire, Supervisor of Janitors, &c., et al.—Order affirmed, with costs, on the ground that the proceeding is against the wrong party.

Peabody v. Peabody, aplt.—Com'r, &c., aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs, on the ground that no question of law is presented for review.

Ward et al. exrs., of Ward, dec'd, v. Briggs, aplt.; Purcell, aplt., v. Burroughs et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Re petition of Truesdale.—The appeal in this matter having heretofore been dismissed, there is no occasion for a further stay therein and the stay heretofore granted is vacated and set aside.

DAY CALENDAR.

Gates Co (Stevens Construc Co.
White, adm (Leb Val RR.
Kelley, adm (NY Cent.
Prince, inf (Int'l Ry.
Bird et al, exrs (same.
McNamee, exr (Chenoweth et al.
Loeffler et al (Loeffler.
Nowakowski, inf (NY & N Shore Trac.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, P. J., McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Striker (Daly.
Dodge & Dent Mfg Co (Penn.
McBride (Howes T & C Re Connell.
Silverstein (Standard Accident Ins Co (2.)
Meisel (Central Trust.
1st Nat Bk of Seattle (Gidden.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Arachne Mills Co (Arachne Mills Co (Redemption Co.
Re Contractors' Supply Co. (Terral Supply Co.)
Shikes (Melville.
Lehman (Morgenthau.
Shockley (Big Ledge Copper Co.
Farson (Bd. of Educat.
Wolff (Int R T.
CNY (Good, (3.)
People, &c (Di Simone.
Ambrosi (Mt Jessup Coal Co.
Cordoni (same.
Same (Kemmerer.
Ambrosi (same.
Biagioli (same.
Same (Mt Jessup C Co.
Meyer (Mayo.
Mutual Bank (Turner.
Sec for Relief of Poor Widows (Loughlin.
Abo (Harris.
McCall (Atkinson.
Sprotz (Shulman, (3.)
Williams (Williams, (3.)
Treadwell (same, (4.)
Greenwald (Neldenberg, (2.)
Manhattan Petticoat Co (Loebinger.
Murray Transp Co (Del & Hud Co.
Niemotka (same.
Westwood (Westwood.
Victoria Bldg & Co (O'Connor.
Zobel (same.
Collins (Paramount Picture Corp.
Lang (Robins Dry D & Repair Co.
Re CNY.
Corey (Fortin.
Re CNY, (Van Bergen)
Re O'Brien.
CNY (Courtleigh.
Met Life Ins Co (50th St R E Co.
Dyer (Mass.
Hirsch (Kaplan.
Kunts (Kunts.
Bertet (Bertet.
Nat Cloak & Suit Co (Krasnow.
Brown (Brown.
Guile (White & Co.
Companis Banc de P & M (Trieste.
Leupier Trad Co. Inc (Aetna Explosives Co.
Ernst (Shurman.
Re Perfruner.
Block (Bobenson.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Re parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Re Haviland Av.
Travelers Ins Co (Christopher.
Wood (Duff-Gordon.
Hall's Safe Co (Hospital.
Man Ry (Gens.
Demurrers:
Reaney (Bunnell.
Rams (Pay.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Goldsmith (Winterwitz
Alt (Grady.
Equitable Trust Co (Jackson Const Co.
Preferred causes:
Reich (Cockran.
Central Trust Co (Stackpole.
Darrow (Humiston.
Levine Bros (Streitmann.
Hart (Glass.
Clear.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—Calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Inc—Fitzpatrick (Mandelson Auto Trucking Co.
Inc—Acee (Harris.
Inc—Freedman (same.
Inc—Shinault (same.
Di Quirico (Lah & New England Ry.
Rosen (NY Rys.
Rosenmann (Prest.
Goldstein (Berck.
Gottlieb (Rosenthal.
M Weber (Waltz.
M Weber (same.
Abeleff (Lasky.
Anastasio (NY Rys.
Breen (Dabol.
Fuchs (Bender.
Buehler (O'Toole.
Am Woolen Co of NY (Addison
Gunn (Gunn.
Carr (Candler Const Co.
Fallen (New England Oil Co.
Sehn (Wise.
Guenther (Ridgway Co
Anderson (Stewart.
Nilsen (Hutchinson.
Sommer (Rosenbaum.
Considine (Rowland.
Bousal (Palermo.
Katzman (Kravitz.
Tirrell (N Y Herald.
Janet (Pitts Plate Gl.
Newman (Singer.
McCann (Jacobs & Dauns, Inc.
Stensler (Bd Gas Lt. Co of CNY.
Jacobson (R H R.
Rios (Nos 1 & 2 R R.
Bertz (I & R R.
Jockaway (Tabashnick
Meyer (Allen.
Hamilton (same.
Hartenstein (N Y Rys.
Pisco (N Y Staats-Zeitung.
Krone (Pabst.
Brady (N Y Rys.
Di Carlo (Thomas Orr.
Truckin & Forward.
Epstein (Man Av Hld.
Holder (N Y Rys.
Ganga (Rice.
Gilronan (Lawaia.
Kreutzerman (Greenberg.
Spirt (Hart.
Greenstein (Mutual Milk & Cream Co.
Darts (Lehigh Coal & Nav Co.
Byrnes (Lexington Cor.
Davy (1st R T.
Fachs (Faltoute.
Ahern (R T Subway Const Co.
Brenner (Weil.
Klein (CNY.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Default.

House (1st R T.
Pensky (Empire Ship's
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rochelle (Armstrong (2.)
PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kanarienstein (Goldkiang.
PART VII.—Gorf, J.—At 10 A. M.
Tomaisky (Duidero.
PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—No day calendar.
PART IX.—Wiltaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Williams (CNY.
PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Isaacson (Gimbel Bros, (2.)
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.
Inc—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel (Wallace.
Titus (Griffin.
Friedman (Blauner.
Wickstrom (Peck.
Northern Bank of NY (Sprocesig.
McWhorter (Nonnenbacher.
Dennihy (Gratz.
Lithgow (Harvey.
Bankers Serv Corp (Mutual Trust Co.
Seltzer (Levin.
Horne & Co (CNY.
Rubber & Cell Harness Trim (Fed Adv Agcy.
Hern.an (Roberts.
Zucker (Rosenberg.
Patterson (Firis RR.
Anderson (Mutuitt.
CNY (6th Av Coach.
Sauer (McCarthy.
Stein (Cas Co of Am.
PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kent (Mfg Co (Wellington.
PART XVII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Morris (Proctor.
PART XVIII.—No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Caroline C Itehmke,
Angeld Schierl,
George C. Wood,
Agostino Dauria,
George L. Zimmerman,
At 11:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Felice Anania,
George A Haines.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills.
At 10 A. M.:
Kate Lee Hannan.
At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Mary L. Van Ness.
Annie McLaughlin.
Veronica Oberlein,
Sophie Mayer.
Gustav A. Krauss,
Julia A. Lynch,
Lama J Furr,
Mary C Senn,
Laura W Ronaldson.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Clary (Goodman.
Brady (Van Horne.
Bon Ton Tailoring Co (Pinckney.
Oppenheimer, Collins & Co (Paine.
J Dreaner Co (Nelson.
Wing (Martinson.
Sperger (Westin.
Glesen (Schurtz.
Periman (Lawrie Tailoring Co.
Colombo (NY Rwys.
PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Aaron (McCahill.
Greenwald (Int R T.
Wolbandler (Cohen.
Monaco (Antler Rty Co.
Burke (2d Av R R.
Bliss (N Y Rys.
Bakutis (N Y Rys.
Kaufmann (same.
Schilling Press (Kerr.
Reynolds (Siegel.
Cohen (Moritz.
Katz (Batkin, (2.)
Rosenberg (Fire Adj.
Harris (Norton.
Newman (Fischer.
Bloom (Int R T Co.
Ginsburg (Heller.
Bruh (Zinit.
Hall (NY Rys.
Stupp (Goldberg.
Sawyer (Baachkopf.
Barush (N Y Rys.
Scher (Greenhut Co.
Goodfleisch (Sterling.
Gordon (Martin.
Stankovics (Weinberger.
Desner (Ruppert.
Penn RR (Fields.
Martin (NY Rwys.
Sacobenson (same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term.
Goetz (Law Pub. Co.
Greenthal (Mack.

PART III.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar.—At 10 A. M.
Salmon (Pawcett.
Wisoff (Pearl Candy Co.
Appelbaum (Knederer.
Rotardi (Levett (2).
Friedman (Norwich Union F I Co.

PART IV.—Finnelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Hirshfeld Winter Realty Co. (Karen Levy (Edward L Steckler, Sec'y Et. Johnson (Deasby Cor. Blek—) Ludvigh. Dallas (Friedman—Attorne B. Blumenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Guitt—Beck—William J. Burke.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Priscilla Van Wyck (Isaac Silberman—Alfred Katz.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Macduff (Nathan Schreiberdorf—Mabelle L. Beebe. Nicholas Alexander E. Ostrander (Nathan Schreiberdorf—Mabelle L. Beebe. Nicholas Patonnas (Anastasios Manaros—Anastasios Manaros and Kostis Egenis.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Joseph Pershal (Jacob Schwartz—Jacob Schwartz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Met Sav Bk (Palmer.
Dollar Sav Bk (Mitchell-McDermott Con.
Friedlander (Bennison.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.
Nolan (Malley.
Hall (Union Ry.
Watstein (Celtic Co.
Socoloff (Halt.
Greenbaum (Scher.
Murray (No Sand Co.
Bernstein (Con Tel & El Sub Co.
Rosenfeld (McCann.
Kelbert Con Co (Frey.
Johnson (Int R T.
Highest number reached in regular order, 240.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Nellie Graham.
Michael Kolberg.
Clinton Stephens.
Peter Daniel Weiler.
Otto Bauschleburger.
Wills for probate:
Mary A. Radlein,
George H Seymour,
Christine Jones.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

John Bell Co (Ranale Con Co et al—Isidor Silver, Henry Siebert Jr (Louis H. Gold—Edward J Flynn.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 2 P. M.

Strauss (ONY.
Kennedy (Arnua.
Lane (Manhattan Co.
Swisshelm (Co & Sub RR. (2.)
Govers (CNY.
Godfrey (Med Society.
Besant (Prish.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Filippelli (Cavagnaro, (2.)
Herman (Cohn.
Silberstein (Glickstein.
Bell (Bell.
Poe (Poe.
Zenard (Gandy.
Donnelly (Donnelly.
Drillich (Drillich.
Bultman (Muller.
Rogers (Kenneally.
Duffy (NY & Q Co Ry
Hartnett (same.
Cummings (same.
Barcipante (Philadelphia & Reading Coal Co.
Stein (Sander.

PART II.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Hauser (same.
Meeler (same.
Janowsky (same.
Voight (NY, W. & C. Co.
Newman (same.
McCann (Grey.
Nager (NY Rys.
Hammer (H Kelley Co
La Macchia (Fay.
Pappish (Slutsky.
Rankin (Truck Co (Globe & P F I Co.
Scheffman (Lowenhertz.
Silver (Polkin.
Gefner (Seena Rty Co.
Pionatis (Jacobovits.
Schulder (Fox Am Co.
Rainer (Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Busser (Callender.
Ashford (NY Rwys.
O'Connor (Rosa.
Despres (Kurarok.
Famous Players Film Co (Am Play Co.
Schiefer (NY Rys.
Singer (Singer Sewing Mach Co.
Saperstein (Schreiber.
Prisen.

PART III.—For trial.
Goodman (Rubenstein. Case on.

PART III.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

J.—Commercial calendar.

Newton (Houghtaling & Co.
Olsen (Bldg Corp (Title Guar. &c, Co. Case on.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II, Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Paiselt (42d & St Nich Av Ry.
Hart (B H R R.
Shanley, an inf (Shamechinsky.
Reid (Link et al.
Blenklewics (Seager's Garage, Inc.

The following causes to be passed for the day down for a day on this call:
Smith, as admx (N Y & L I Traction Co.
Harris (NY & Q Co Ry
Feet (same.
Ager (CNY.
Parker (Nass El RR.
Johnson, as admx (Potter et al.
Mohasco (N Y & Q Co Ry.
Frasier (L I RR Co.
Hunn (Elder et al.
Neil (Dunn.
Wilson, as infant (Ford Motor Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1316.

DIVIDENDS.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

December 13, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared dividends of One and One-half Per Cent. for quarter ending December 31, 1916, and One and One-half Per Cent. on account accumulated dividends on the preferred stock of this Company, payable on January 15, 1917, to holders of record at the close of business December 20, 1916. Checks for such dividends will be mailed to the holders of voting trust certificates for preferred stock of record on December 20, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.

L. F. ROWE, Secretary.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 21.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1916.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable February 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1917.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Tomallis (L & W Coal.
Tanf (Eisele.
People (Magill.
Same (Latimer.
Same (Springsteel.
Fusco (N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Luciano (Lawrence Park Realty Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Gennett (Grauhert.
McAllister (Mahlde(3)
Becker (same (3).
Vermilyea (same, (3.)
Johnson (West Hi RR.
Ulrich (Levy.
Costalis (Vallaca.
People (Lavisa.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

German Peace Proposal Causes Violent Decline in Stocks—Speculators the Sellers.

What all the world knew must come some time, a formal proposal for peace in Europe, took the markets by surprise yesterday. It came from Germany, the only quarter from which it could come as the map now stands.

Traders did not wait to form any clear judgment whether or not the proposal was likely to succeed before plunging into the seling of stocks. They sold munition shares and practically all other classes of stocks, and the day's net results were revealed in an almost unbroken list of net declines running up to two figures, with loss of from three points to five in many of the active issues. The transactions were far in excess of two million shares, and the selling continued heavy up to the very close. Only in exceptional cases was any substantial recovery from the day's lowest shown in the final figures.

Such a market could be produced only by liquidation on a large scale, but it was liquidation by traders rather than by investors. The inactivity of the preferred stocks of many companies whose common shares were sold heavily was suggestive of the fact that those who sold were those who owned not the stocks themselves, but merely the equity over the money borrowed on them, those in other words who had been speculating on margins. Fortunately those margins for the most part had been much more substantial than margins frequently were in past times of big markets. Moreover commitments in stocks had not very lately been enlarged. High money had engendered an attitude of caution, and it was well that it was so in view of the pressure which the market was called upon to meet.

After yesterday's heavy selling the speculative position must be much less vulnerable than it was, but to many observers the fact that the market rallied very little from its lowest prices suggested that the process of speculative readjustment invited by the formal proposal of peace had not yet been completed. It would appear, however, that that depends in no small part upon the interpretation put upon the reception which the Allies will give to Germany's peace suggestion. Traders were quick to assume that this suggestion would speedily lead to peace, but that view was by no means universally accepted. On the contrary in high banking quarters the belief was voiced that the war would probably go on, and that not until Germany is wiling to accept terms much less favorable than those she is understood to have offered now, will the war come to an end. Perhaps the dominant opinion in informed banking quarters was that Germany's proposal will lead to some counter proposals likely to be of a nature which Germany will not now accept and which the Allies will not be able to enforce until they have greatly increased the pressure upon Germany.

To assume, however, that the security of American business and the future of American enterprise are dependent upon a prolongation of the war would be to adopt a very narrow view indeed. Traders who base their expectations and their market operations upon the repeated flips of war orders and of frequent large additions to our gold supply may be gravely concerned over the possible ending of the war at an early date, but those who own stocks for better reasons than those hardly will be disturbed in that fashion. One banker expressed the thought yesterday that we had already gotten out of the war pretty nearly all the prosperity which we can expect to derive from it. If that view be accepted, and many have been coming nearer and nearer to accepting it, the ending of the war would need cause no business concern even from the sordid viewpoint of selfish material interests. The world will be the better off for peace and so, too, will the United States, morally and intellectually from the very outset, and materially also so soon as the shock of the change from war to peace has been overcome. But that change cannot be assumed to be at hand merely because the first formal proposal that the conflict cease has been made.

The commodity markets responded in orthodox manner to the suggestion of peace: Cotton rose and wheat fell. The movement of foreign exchange and of the prices of foreign Government issues also responded logically to the suggestion of peace. German exchange rose sharply, and the principal external debt of the Allies, the Anglo-French bonds, advanced in decided manner. The stolid course of sterling exchange is likely explainable on the ground that it was selling at no great discount, whereas German exchange was. Moreover, the English market did not seem likely to jump to the conclusion that peace is now attainable upon terms insuring its permanency, and peace upon any other terms could not truly be regarded as peace at all.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	97⅜	97⅞	5.83
Argen. Gov. Div.		Feb. 21,'17	99½	99⅝	6.25
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'17	100⅜	100¼	4.75
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	100⅜	100⅝	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100	100½	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100½	4.47
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	90½	100½	4.78
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1 '21	99¼	99⅝	5.07
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97⅜	98¼	5.60
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 16,'17	99	99⅜	6.30
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	100⅝	101⅛	4.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	106	4.80
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1925	97	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.96
Prov. of Que.	4	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.83
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.26
Rep. of France.	5	Is. of 1916	148	151	...
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	88⅜	92½	6.75
Do rubles.		Aug. 14,'28	28⅜	28⅝	...
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	3.87
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	3.80
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	98	99	4.50
Anacon. Con.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	3.50
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100½	100⅝	3.13
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1 '19	99	100½	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102⅝	103¼	5.26
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.75
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.30
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅜	98⅛	4.45
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅜	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.		Apr., 1918	101⅜	102½	4.30
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.70
Can. North.	6	July10,'17	100	101	4.50
Can. North.	6	July10,'18	100	101	5.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	102⅝	5.55
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
Eastn. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98		6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.57
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.57
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100¼	4.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99¾	100⅛	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	101	3.80
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	3.50
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.37½
Mich Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	98⅜	100⅜	5.73
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Morgan & W. S.		Dec., 1918	99¼	100¼	4.85
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅜	100	4.50
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅛	100	6.00
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100⅜	101	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	101¼	4.45
Rem. A., Un.			67¼	67⅝	...
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	88	90	11.50
Southern R.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	3.50
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.83
Wh'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Wm. R. Arm.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	98⅛	6.45
W.V.T. & R.	6	June, 1917	99⅜	100⅛	5.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	3.50
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan.15,'18	100⅛	101	5.45

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, (via London) Dec. 12.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued Dec. 7, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion, increased	181,000
Gold, increased	271,000
Treasury notes, decreased	51,788,000
Notes of other banks, increased	2,601,000
Bills discounted, decreased	145,008,000
Advances, decreased	935,000
Investments, increased	14,779,000
Other securities, increased	688,000
Notes in circulation, increased	68,220,000
Deposits, decreased	238,282,000
Other liabilities, decreased	9,414,000

Total gold holdings, 2,513,753,000 marks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1916.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Day's sales	2,352,469	464,489	271,476
Year to date	214,643,247	165,706,522	42,599,988

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
64	66	100	Acme Tea	65	65	65	65	-1½
142	148	100	Adams Express	144	144	144	144	-2
16⅝	17⅜	900	Advance Rumely	18	18	17	17	-1⅝
35	37	300	Advance Rumely pf	38	38	36	36	-2½
80	81½	6,800	Ajax Rubber	86½	86½	79½	80	-6
12	12⅜	3,800	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅜	12⅝	12	12	-⅛
7⅞	8	200	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
29⅜	30½	9,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32½	32½	29⅜	29⅝	-2⅞
87½	88½	2,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	89½	89⅝	88	88	-1⅞
90¼	93	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	92	93	90	90½	-2½
102½	103⅛	700	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	103	103	103	103	...
98¼	99	11,800	Am. Beet Sugar	103⅜	104⅛	98¼	98¼	-5⅜
...	107	100	Am. Brake S. & F	107	107	107	107	...
53	53½	21,800	Am. Can	56	56	53	53¼	-1½
114	115	200	Am. Can pf	114¼	114¼	114	114	-¼
71½	72	17,200	Am. Car & Fdry	73⅝	73⅝	71⅛	71⅛	-3⅛
117	113¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	119	119	119	119	...
35¼	...	600	Am. Coal	31	31	31	31	-1
51½	52	800	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52	51½	51⅝	-1¼
128	134	100	Am. Express	130	130	130	130	-5
14½	14⅝	1,600	Am. H. & Leather	15⅜	15⅜	14½	14½	-1½
71	72	4,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	76⅜	76⅝	72	74	-1
28	28⅜	1,500	Am. Ice Securities	30	30½	28¼	28¼	-2
20	21	1,400	Am. Linseed	21¼	21½	20⅛	20⅛	-1⅜
52	53½	2,000	Am. Linseed pf	55½	55⅝	52	52	-1½
85	85½	20,900	Am. Locomotive	89⅛	90	84½	85⅜	-1⅞
106½	107½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	-1
9½	10	900	Am. Malt	9⅝	10	9⅜	9½	-1
47	50	100	Am. Malt pf	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	-2⅝
108	108⅛	57,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	112¾	113⅜	107	108	-5⅝
114	116	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115⅜	115⅜	115¼	115⅜	-1
97	99	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	99	99	98⅜	98⅜	-⅝
67	68	5,700	Am. Steel F'dries	69⅜	69⅞	66¼	67	-1
112	112¼	4,500	Am. Sugar Ref	114⅜	114⅞	111½	112⅜	-2¼
62⅜	64⅜	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	63	63	63	63	...
...	...	10	Do., odd lot	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
125¼	125⅞	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	125⅞	125⅞	125¼	125⅛	-½
2	2⅛	7,000	Do., rights	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-32	2 1-32	...
217	220	200	Am. Tobacco	218	218	218	218	...
108¼	109	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108¼	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	-½
47	48	7,700	Am. Woolen	52⅜	52⅜	46⅞	47	-6½
95¼	97	800	Am. Woolen pf	96⅝	96⅝	95¾	95¾	-1⅞
59⅞	60	10,800	Am. Writing P. pf	64½	64½	59⅝	59⅞	-4
50	51	6,900	Am. Zinc L. S.	56	56	50	50	-6½
...	77½	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	78¼	78¼	75	75	-3
87⅛	87⅝	121,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	93½	93⅞	87	87½	-6½
46	60	100	Asso. Dry Gds. 2d pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	-1¼
65	68	100	As. Dry Gds. 1st pf	68	68	68	68	-1
103¼	103⅜	6,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	104¼	104½	102¾	102¾	-1½
100⅝	100½	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	-1½
119	121	200	Atlantic Coast Line	120½	120½	120	120	-1½
135⅝	136	11,000	At., Gulf & W. I	143	143	135	135¼	-5½
69	70	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	71¼	71¼	70½	70½	-1⅞
73¼	74	31,300	Baldwin Loco	77½	78¼	73½	73⅝	-1
102½	104	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	103	103	103	103	-1½
82⅜	84½	4,800	Baltimore & Ohio	85½	85½	84	84	-1⅝
74	74⅜	100	Baltimore & O. pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	...
...	...	2	Bank of Commerce	190	190	190	190	...
1⅜	2	900	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
157	158⅜	1,400	Barrett Co	164½	164½	158⅜	158⅜	-5⅞
575	590	600	Bethlehem Steel	610	610	590	590	-21
...	...	30	Do., odd lot	625	625	625	625	...
145	165	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	155	155	150	150	-10
82½	83¼	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83	83¼	83	83	-1
132	135	100	Bklyn Union Gas	132½	132½	132½	132½	-⅝
8	9	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	8	8	8	8	-½
86	87	500	Burns Brothers	86⅜	87	86	86	-1
65¼	65⅞	14,200	Butte & Superior	67	68	64⅜	65⅜	-3¼
22	23	6,400	California Petrol	24¼	25¼	22	22	-1⅝
52	54	1,500	California Pet. pf	57½	57½	53	53	-5
164½	164⅝	4,300	Canadian Pacific	168	167	164½	164½	-1
50	59	300	Car C. & O. pf	50	50	50	50	...
101½	102	57,900	Central Leather Co	111¼	111½	101¼	101½	-0¼
...	...	100	Central Leather pf	115	115	115	115	-2
107½	108	1,900	Chandler Motor	110	110½	107	107⅛	-4½
63¼	63⅝	11,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	68¼	68¼	63½	63½	-2⅞
14	14½	1,100	Chi. Great Western	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅛	-⅝
40½	41	2,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	42	42	40⅝	40⅝	-1½
91¼	92	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	92	92	91	91¼	-1
120	123	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123	123	123	123	-2
123¼	124	1,000	Chi. & Northwest	124	124	123¼	123¼	-⅝
35⅞	36¼	20,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	37⅛	37⅞	36	36	-1⅝
34	35	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	37½	37½	35	35	...
23⅝	24½	44,600	Chile Copper	26¾	26¾	23½	23⅝	-3⅝
61½	62	24,800	Chino Copper	65⅞	65⅞	59½	61½	-5¼
53	54	700	Clev., C., C. & St. L	54	54	54	54½	-1⅛
49⅝	49⅝	16,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	53⅜	54½	49½	49⅝	-4⅝
44⅜	45	21,500	Columbia Gas	48	48¼	44⅞	45	-3⅜
47	47½	500	Comput. Tab. Rec	48½	48½	47½	47½	-1½
24	25	300	Con. Cal. Min	24½	24½	24½	24½	-½
111	116	100	Consolidated Coal	112	112	112	112	-5
133	133¼	1,900	Consolidated Gas	134	134	132¼	133¼	-1½
124	125½	600	Consol. Gas, Balt	127½	127½	125	126¼	-1¼
93	94	2,000	Continental Can	97⅞	97½	92	93	-4⅝
58	59	500	Continental Insur	58½	58½	57	58	-2
23⅝	24	34,000	Corn Products Ref	25⅞	26⅞	23¼	23½	-2⅜
101½	103¼	2,900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	109½	109½	107	108	-2
73⅝	75⅜	45,100	Crucible Steel	82⅝	82⅝	75	75⅜	-7⅛
120	121	200	Crucible Steel pf	120⅝	120⅝	120⅛	120⅛	-1⅝
55½	56¼	45,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	64	64½	55	55	-8½
97⅛	98	2,800	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	98½	98½	97½	97⅛	-1½
98½	99½	400	Deere & Co. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99	99	-½
17	18	200	Den. & Rio Grande	17	17	17	17	-1½
40	41	1,600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	41	43	40¼	41	-3¾
30	34	100	Detroit Edison Co	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼	...
39	39½	8,400	Distillers' Securi	42	42	38	39	-3½
20¼	21	600	Dome Mines	21	21	20¼	21	-½
68	70¼	400	Driggs-Seabury	74	74	70½	70½	-5
65	70	100	Elec. Storage Bat	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	-1⅞
35½	35½	16,500	Erie	36⅝	36⅝	35⅛	35⅛	-1⅝
49½	50	1,200	Erie 1st pf	51⅝	51⅝	50	50	-1⅞
23⅝	23⅞	2,700	Gaston, Wms. & W	28	28	23¼	23⅜	-2½
173½	175	4,700	General Electric	178½	178½	174	174	-4
66⅜	67	7,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	68¼	68¼	66⅜	66⅜	-1⅞
...	98	1,800	Granby Consol	101⅞	101⅞	97	97	-5¼
116¼	116⅝	2,100	Great Northern pf	116½	116½	116¼	116⅜	...
39¼	39½	16,700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	41⅜	41⅜	39¼	39½	-2¼
48	49	1,800	Greene-Cananea	50	50	49	49¼	-1
142	146	1,400	Gulf States Steel	150	150	141	143	-7
104	110	100	Hudson Motor pf	108	108	108	108	-1
132	133	100	Homestake Mining	134	134	134	134	+1
104	104⅜	2,400	Illinois Central	106½	106½	104	104	-2½
62¼	63	50,200	Inspiration Copper	66⅞	66⅞	61¼	62½	-4½
17	17¼	2,000	Interboro Consol	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	-⅝
71½	72¾	400	Interboro Con. pf	72¾	72¾	72	72	-⅝
20	22	600	Int. Agricultural	21½	21½	20¼	21	-⅝
48	49	300	Int. Agricultural pf	49¾	50	49	49	-2
118	121	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	121	121	120	120	-4½
78⅞	80	300	Int. Harv. Corp	80	80	79	80	...
39⅜	39¾	45,300	Int. Mer. Marine	44⅝	45	39¾	39¾	-5
111⅞	111⅝	42,950	Int. Mer. Marine pf	116⅜	116⅜	110½	111½	-4⅜
43½	44¼	22,100	Int. Nickel	46½	47	43½	43½	-3½
55	57	20,000	Int. Paper	63¾	63¾	55	55	-8¾
101½	102¼	7,700	Int. Paper pf	104½	107	102	102	-5¼
78	80	800	Jewel Tea	84	90	84	90	+5
109	110	100	Jewel Tea pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+¾
25	25½	2,200	Kansas City South	28¼	28¼	25½	25½	-1⅝
69½	70¼	800	Kelly Spring Tire	70¼	70¼	69½	69⅞	-2⅜
51¼	51⅝	74,200	Kennecott Copper	54⅝	54⅝	50¼	51¼	-3⅜
97	97⅜	24,300	Lackawanna Steel	103	103¼	97⅜	97⅜	-5½
110	111	300	Laclede Gas	112	112	111	111	-¾
22½	23	800	Lake Erie & West	25½	25½	23	23	-2½
48	49	700	Lake Erie & W. pf	49	49	48¼	48¼	-1⅝
31¼	31½	1,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	32	32	31¼	31¼	-1
79⅝	80	2,500	Lehigh Valley	80½	80½	79½	79½	-1½
275	290	100	Liggett & Myers	289⅞	289⅞	289⅞	289⅞	-5⅝
24	25	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25½	25½	24½	24½	...
128	130½	200	Louis. & Nash	130	130	130	130	-1½
82	82⅜	100	Mackay Cos	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	-1⅞
60	62¼	5,800	Maxwell Motors	70¾	70¾	62¾	62¾	-8¼
74½	75	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	79⅝	79⅝	76½	76½	-3
...	44	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	-3½
64	66	900	May Dept. Stores	68	68	64⅝	64⅝	-1½
101	101½	15,100	Mexican Petroleum	106⅝	106⅝	101	101	-6
96	99	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	98	98	98	98	-1
43	44	13,500	Miami Copper	44⅞	44⅞	41½	41½	-4
130	135	100	Michigan Central	133	133	133	135	...
30	32	200	M. & St. P. and S. S. M	30	30	30	30	-½
116⅜	118	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118⅜	118⅜	118	118	-⅝
9	9½	5,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9½	9⅝	9	9	-⅛
20	20	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20	20	19	19	-1½
17½	17⅝	2,100	Missouri Pacific	17½	18	16⅝	16⅝	-1½
18	18	3,500	Mo. Pacific rights	18	18	16⅝	16⅝	-1½
34⅝	34¾	16,800	Mo. Pacific w. i	34⅝	34⅝	33½	33½	-1½
60	60½	800	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	61½	61½	60	60	-1½
106	106	1,300	Montana Power	106	106	104	104	-2½
83	83	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	83	82	82	-1
34½	34½	6,900	Nat. En. & St. Co	34½	34½	30	30½	-3½
65½	65⅝	2,700	Nat. Lead Co	65½	65⅝	62¾	62¾	-3¼
268¾	269	10	National Surety	268¾	268¾	268¾	268¾	...
28½	29	20,500	Nevada Con. Cop	30½	30½	28¾	28¾	-1½
163	163	4,960	N. Y. Air Brake	163	163	155½	155½	-9½
106¼	106½	14,000	N. Y. Central	106¼	106½	104½	104½	-2⅝
36⅞	37	3,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	36⅞	36⅞	51½	52½	-3½
29¾	30	1,000	N. Y. Ont. & West	30¾	30¾	29	29	-2
30	30	1,300	Norfolk Southern	30	30	30	30	-½
136⅜	136⅝	5,800	Norfolk & Western	136⅜	136⅝	134¼	134½	-2⅜
85½	85½	100	Norfolk Nav. Cent. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	...
71	71	700	North American	71	71	70½	70½	-½
110½	110½	3,700	Northern Pacific	110½	110½	109¾	110	-½
141¾	141¾	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	141¾	141¾	141	141	-4
112	112	4,300	Ohio Cities Gas	112	112	109½	110⅝	-4½
6½	6¾	100	Ontario Mining	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	-¼
102	102	800	Owens Bottle Mach	102	102	100	100	-2½
23⅝	24⅜	3,500	Pacific Mail	23⅝	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜	-⅜
99⅞	100	1,500	Pan-Am. Pet. & T. pf	99⅞	100	98	100	-⅞
56⅜	56	6,200	Penn. R. R	56⅜	56⅜	56	56	-⅝
41	42	2,200	Philadelphia Co	41	42	41	41	-3
82	82	100	P., C., C. & St. L	82	82	82	82	-3½
52⅝	53	19,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	52⅝	53⅛	45	46	-7⅝

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We offer a varied list of sound first mortgage serial bonds, each issue secured by a first-class income-earning building and land in New York or some other large city, to net 5½%.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
410	A. W. W. & E.	13¼	12¼	12¼	13
150	A. W. W. & E. participating	39	35¼	37	39
150	A. W. W. & E. partic. 1st pf.	74	73	73	74
210	Cities Service	335½	326	330	333
530	Cities Serv. pf.	94	93¼	93¼	94
800	Comwith. Power	61	60	60	61
300	Com. Power pf.	84½	84	83⅝	84½
1,700	Nor. Ohio Elec.	46	44½	44½	46
900	Nor. Ohio Elec. pf.	82¾	81¾	81¾	82½
100	Fed. Light & Tr.	16¾	16	16	18
150	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	55	54	54	54½
80	Std. Gas & El. pf.	43¾	43	42¾	43½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	5	5½
Appalachian Power pf.	40	45
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	86	88
American Cities A	11	14
American Cities pf.	47½	49
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	50½	51
American Light & Traction	330	332
American Light & Traction pf.	112	113½
American Power & Light	80¼	81
American Power & Light pf.	87½	88
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	74
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	95	...
Baton Rouge Electric pf.	90	93
Carolina Power & Light	38	39
Carolina Light & Power pf.	100	101
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	70	72
Central States Electric	19	22
Central States Electric pf.	77	78½
Central States Electric pf.	31½	32½
Colorado Power	101	103
Colorado Power pf.	82½	...
Columbus Electric pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	68	...
Eastern Texas Electric	33½	35
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	120	132
El Paso Electric pf.	100	...
El Paso Electric pf.	100	102
Electric B. & S. pf.	68	71
Electric Properties	90	94
Empire D. E. pf.	54½	58
Federal Light & Traction pf.	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric	75	78
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities	95	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	...	46
Illinois Traction	49	51
International Traction	90	92
International Traction pf.	30	45
Interstate Electric	47	49
Lincoln Gas & Electric	11	13
Mississippi River Power	40	...
Mississippi River Power pf.	12	15
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	57	60
Northern States Power	107	108
Northern States Power pf.	100¼	101
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	96½	97
Pacific G. & E. pf.	91¼	92
Pine Bluff Ry. & L. pf.	98	100
Puget Sound Traction	30	...
Puget Sound Traction pf.	89	40
Pennsylvania Light Co.	82	83
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	77½	78
Republic Ry. & Light	15	23
Securities Corp. general	80	85
Securities Corp. general pf.	85	96
Southern California Edison	107	108
Southern California Edison pf.	97½	100
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	16	16½
Standard G. & E.	123	125
Tampa Electric	10¾	11
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	48	49
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	83	85
Toledo Traction	11	13
United Gas & Electric	74½	78
United Gas & Electric pf.	12	15
United Gas & Railways	50	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	79½
Western Power	20	21
Western Power pf.	69¼	70½
*West Penn. pf.	103	107
Yadkin Riv. Pr. 7 p. c. pf.	99	101

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101¼
American W. W. & E. 5s	80½	81½
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99¼	...
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¾	101¼
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	80	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	...
Cumb. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98½	...
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98	100
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¼	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	100	...
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 5s, 1935	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90¾	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1926	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	95½	...
Interm. R. T. L. & P. 5s	90	95
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1936	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	96½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	98
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75¾	76¾
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	100	100½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97¼	98¼
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	87½	...
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	90	...
Seattle Electric cons. 5s	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	...
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1928	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	95½
West. Penn. Power 1st 6s, 1946	97½	...

*And dividend.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1916.	Increase.
First week December	$3,130,000	$93,000
July 1-Dec. 7	65,919,000	11,592,000

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

First week December	533,400	71,400
July 1-Dec. 7	12,898,919	479,078

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

First week December	302,220	160,872
July 1-Dec. 7	17,958,558	3,545,307

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

First week December	334,000	68,000

Public Utilities.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for November—

	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$125,634	$116,148
Net	61,378	56,382
Sur. aft. chgs.	34,190	28,846
11 mos. gross.	1,337,152	1,245,419
Net	661,630	620,023
Sur. aft. chgs.	359,410	320,168

INTERMOUNTAIN RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. for the year ended Oct. 31—

Gross earnings	225,750	158,028
Net after taxes	92,127	58,312
Sur. aft. chgs.	41,040	32,348

NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	8,327,217	8,147,362
Net after taxes	2,045,290	1,850,582
Gross inc. after misc. deduc.	1,992,513	1,930,005
Bal. after bond & note int.	627,809	620,252
Sur. aft. renew. & repl'ce rec.	452,987	516,937

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Kentuck	.04
Andes	.18	Mexican	.20
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.08
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.03
Caledonia	.25	Overman	.05
Challenge Con.	.05	Petosi	.04
Chollar	.06	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.13	Sierra Nevada	.20
Con. Virginia	.13	Union Con.	.30
Gould & Curry	.06	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.11	Mexican dollars	.57
Jacket	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.90	Dis'field Daisy	.08
Halifax	.43	Florence	.20
Jim Butler	.85	Goldfield Cons.	.65
MacNamara	.06	Goldf'd Merger	.06
Midway	.20	Great Bend	.05
Mizpah Extension	.14	Jumbo Extension	.30
Monarch Pitts.	.10	Kewanas	.22
Montana	.05	Silver Pick	.27
North Star	.13	Sprarhead	.07
Rescue	.28	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Extension	.29	Big Jim	1.25
Tonopah Nevada	4.45	Nevada Hills	.20
Tonopah Nevada	9.00	Packard	.42
West End	.70	Rochester	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.38
Atlanta	.10	United Eastern	4.50
Booth	.31	United Mines	1.87½
Comb. Fraction	.06	White Caps	.54
Diamondfield B H.	.08		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10¼	10¾	Gold Sov.	6¾	7
Elkton	12	13	Isabella	22½	23
Cresson	770	775	Granite	62	65
El Paso	41	50	McKinney	27	32
Findlay	6¾	7⅛	Portland	200	210
Gold Cycle	238½	200	Vindicator	125	150
Gold Dollar	2	4	U. Gold M.	23	23½

DULUTH EDISON ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 43.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of the DULUTH EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY has been declared for the quarter ending November 30, 1916, payable January 2, 1917, to holders of record of Preferred Stock at the close of business December 19, 1916.
C. R. VAN SURGEN, Secretary.

YEAR'S DIVIDEND OVER 300%

The E. W. Bliss Co. Votes Third Extra on Common Stock.

The fall of prices in the security markets yesterday made a curious contrast with evidences of prosperity as displayed in announcements of extra dividends by industrial corporations. The E. W. Bliss Company voted the third extra of 100 per cent. for the year on the common stock, making the total to be ordered paid in cash since Jan. 1 816¼ per cent. on the $1,500,000 stock. The latest special distribution, as well as the usual quarterly payment of 1¾ per cent. on the common and 2 per cent. on the preferred, will be made Dec. 23.

The Western Union Telegraph Company declared an extra of 1 per cent. and the usual quarterly payment of 1¼ per cent., to be disbursed Jan. 15. The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company ordered a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on account of accumulated dividends and the usual quarterly disbursement of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock. Payment will be made Jan. 15. Beginning Jan. 1 it is expected that regular payments of 1¾ per cent. will be made.

The Transue-Williams Steel Forgings Corporation began dividends with a quarterly payment of 1 per cent., due Jan. 13, and the American Snake Shoe and Foundry Company declared an extra of 2 per cent. on the preferred and 2 per cent. regular, and 1¾ per cent. for the quarter on the common, all payable Dec. 30. The Directors also declared in advance the usual quarterly payments on both classes of stocks for the three ensuing quarters of the current fiscal year.

The Federal Oil Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock. The American Gas and Electric Company declared an extra of 2 per cent. in common stock on the common, together with the usual quarterly payment of 2½ per cent. in cash.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	..
2s, c, 1930	99¾	..
4s, r, 1925	110¾	..
4s, c, 1925	110¾	..
4s, r, 1925	110½	..
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¾	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme T 1st pf.	97	98
Alb & S.	245	..
Am S N.	41½	43
Do pf.	51¾	53
Am B S & Fdy pf.	195	198
Am Cot O	98	101½
Do pf cts.	97¾	..
Am M cts.	9¾	10
Do pf cts.	47¾	50
A S pf.	92	95
Am Snuff.	140	150
Do pf.	105	109
Am Sug R pf.	120	121
Ann Arbor	58	60
Do pf.	60	70
Assets R.	3	3½
Assoc Oil.	70¾	71¼
Asso D G.	28	30
A. B & A.	15	17
Barrett Co pf.	118	121
Beech Crk.	44½	72
Brown Sh.	70	100
Do pf.	99	100
B, R & P.	97	99
Do pf.	119	..
Burns Bros pf.	105	116
Bush Ter.	90	103
Can So.	57½	57¾
Case (J I) pf.	86	89
C, C & O.	25	30
C R R of N J.	300	310
C & A.	..	..
Tel.	150	155
Chi & Alt.	18	19¼
Do pf.	20	30
C & N W pf.	179	180
Chi, St P.	..	..
Iowa Cent.	6	8
Do pf.	13	16
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	75
Kan C So pf.	58½	60
Kelly S pf.	95	99½
K & D M.	5½	8
Do pf.	..	50
K'ge Co El L & P.	121	122
L & M pf.	124	126
Long Isl'd.	30	35
L & N 1st pf.	89	89½
Do 2d pf.	50	80
Lorill'd Co.	227	235
Do pf.	117	118
M'kay Com pf.	64½	65
Mah C R.	390	..
Man B'ch.	1¼	2¼
Man Elev.	120	132
Man Shirt.	74½	..
M Dep Sts pf.	106	110
M St P & S S M 1.	75	85
Mon P pf.	117	117½
M Wd pf.	114	..
Mor & Es.	80¼	89
N C & St L.	130	140
Nat Bis.	122	126
Do pf.	124½	127
N C & pf.	110	112
Nat En pf.	98	101
Nat L pf.	113	114½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	28
N Y, O & St L.	38	41
Do 1st pf.	77	81
Do 2d pf.	97	83½
N Y Dock.	14	21
Do pf.	47	49¾
N Y, L & West.	114½	120
N W Tel.	52½	60
Owens B M pf.	117	120
Pabst B pf.	91	93
Pac Coast.	55	65
Do 1st pf.	70	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pac M pf.	92	100
P T & T.	34½	34½
Do pf.	97¼	100
Peo G. C.	106	107
Peo & E.	13	16
Pett-Mull.	..	30
Do 1st pf.	..	94
P, C, C & St L.	..	94
Do pf.	105	120
P, Ft W & C.	156½	..
Do spec.	144¾	..
P S C pf.	105	107
Quicksilver	2½	4½
Do pf.	2½	4½
Ry Stl Spr pf.	100	103
Rdg 2d pf.	45	46
Reps & S.	174½	80
St L S W.	29¾	30
Do pf.	51	53½
Sears-R pf.	126½	..
So P R S pf.	116	..
St'd M pf.	87	93¾
Studeb Co pf.	109¼	110
T F L & P.	150	165
T St L & W cts.	10	11¼
Do pf.	15½	20
T C R T.	94¼	98
Do pf.	120	125
Und Type.	104	108
Do pf.	110	120
Un B & P pf.	75	80
Un Cig M.	40	48
Do pf.	100	104½
Un Cig Stp pf.	118	118½
Un Drug.	73	75
Do 2d pf.	92½	95
U S C I P pf.	62	68
U S R & T pf.	28	34
Raf pf.	1½	1¾
U S R 1st pf.	87	90
Do 2d pf.	92½	95
U S Steel pf.	118¾	114
Va-Car Ch pf.	113	52½
W Md pf.	48	114
Wis Cent.	23	48
W'gh (F W) pf.	124	55
Wor P pf. A.	95¼	100
Do pf. B.	53	60

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Adventure	5	5	4½	4½
5	Ahmeek	114½	114½	114½	114½
460	Alaska Gold	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾
720	Allouez	74	74	71	71
6,480	Am. Zinc	55¼	56½	50¾	50¾
225	Am. Zinc pf.	77¾	77¾	75½	75½
2,600	Arizona Com.	15	15¾	14¾	14¾
200	Butte & Bal.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
445	Butte & Sup.	68	68	66	66
2,220	Cal. & A.	87	87	83	83
39	Cal. & Hecla	585	585	570	570
30	Centennial	22	22	22	22
200	Chino	66	66	59½	59½
4,115	Copper Range	74	74¼	69¾	69¾
4,495	Davis-Daly	6¼	6¾	5¼	5¾
550	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3	3
3,800	East Butte	17¼	17¾	16¼	16¾
880	Franklin	10⅝	10⅝	9	9⅛
110	Greene-Can.	50½	50½	49¼	49¼
795	Hancock	19½	19½	17½	17½
10	Hedley Gold	21	21	21	21
650	Island Creek	68½	70	66	66
1,495	Isle Royale	38	38	35	36
70	Keweenaw	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	Lake	14	14	13½	13½
100	Mason Valley	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,100	Mass. Con.	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾
80	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
30	Miami	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¾
50	Michigan	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
850	Mohawk	108	108	99	100
15	Nevada Con.	30½	30½	30¼	30¾
945	New Arcadian	6	6	5¾	5¾
150	New Idria	16	16	15¼	15¾
100	Niplissing	3	3¼	3	3⅛
3,120	North Butte	25½	25½	24	24
300	Old Colony	2⅞	3⅛	2	3⅛
680	Old Dominion	76½	78½	74¼	74¾
260	Osceola	94½	98½	92	92
7,410	Pond Creek	22¾	23¼	21¾	21¾
185	Quincy	93¼	93½	84½	85½
2,745	Shannon	30¼	30½	30¼	30¼
20	Shattuck	2	2¼	2	2
150	South Lake	6	6	6	6
1,300	South Utah	40c	40c	40c	40c
140	St. M. Land	100	100	96	97
103	Sup. & Bos	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅜
60	Superior	16	16	14¾	14¾
665	Tamarack	44½	45	42	42
490	Trinity	7	7	6¼	6¼
5,460	Tuolumne	1¾	2¼	1¾	1⅞
890	U. S. Smelter	73	73	70	70½
164	U.S. Smelt. pf.	51¾	52	51¾	52
700	Utah Apex	4	4	3¾	3⅞
1,640	Utah Con.	20¾	20¾	17⅞	18
100	Utah Copper	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾
1,035	Utah Metals	7¾	7¾	6¾	6¾
5	Victoria	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Winona	5¾	5¾	5	5
155	Wolverine	52	52	49	49¼
660	Wyandot	2¼	2¼	2	2

RAILROADS.

5	Boston & Alb.	176¼	176¼	176¼	176¼
90	Boston Elev.	79½	79½	79½	79½
120	Bos. & Maine.	44	44	43	43
82	C.J. & S.Y. pf.	106¾	106¾	106	106
10	Maine Cen.	100	100	100	100
180	New Haven	56	56	55	55

MISCELLANEOUS.

40	A. Agr. Ch. pf.	106	103¾	103	103¾
170	A. Pneu. Ser.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	A. Pneu. S. pf.	11	11	11	11
19	Am. Sugar	114½	114½	113	113
10	Am. Sugar pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½
95	Am. Wool pf.	96¾	96¾	95¼	95¼
10	Amoskeag	74	74	74	74
3,585	A. G. & W. I.	141¼	142	134½	135½
105	A. G. & W. I. pf.	71	71	71	71
405	Cuban Cement	22	22¼	22	22¼
195	Ga. Ry. & E.	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
1,220	I. P. Cement	22	22¼	22	22
220	I. P. Cem. pf.	37	37	33½	33½
690	Mass. Gas	95¼	95¼	94	94
10	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	80	80
300	Miss. River P.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	N. E. C. Y. pf.	65	65	65	65
10	Nova S. Steel	143	143	143	143
45	N. E. Tel.	125	125	125	125
115	New River	27¼	27¼	26	26
220	New River pf.	85½	85½	84	84
420	Nipe B. Sugar	159	159	158	158
120	Punta Al. Sug.	50	50	50	50
5	Pullman	164	164	164	164
485	Swift	152	152	149¾	150¼
45	Torrington	67	67	67	67
775	United Fruit	158½	159	155	155
1,700	Uni. Shoe M.	68¾	68¾	67¼	67¼
2	Uni. S. M. pf.	90	90	90	90
1,460	Ventura Oil	9¾	9¾	8¾	8¾

BONDS.

$20,000	A.G.& W.I. 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
15,000	Am.T.& T. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
111,000	Am.T.&T. n.is.	90½	90½	90½	90¾
2,000	C. B. & Q. J. 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	C.J. & S.Y. 4s.	87	87	87	87
2,000	C.J. & S. Y. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
10,000	Mass. G. 4½s. 1929	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Punta A. S. 6s.	98	98	98	98
10,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
6,000	U. S. Sm. 6s.	110	110	110	110

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ship.	66	66	66	66
100	Ship. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
145	Booth Fish.	60	60	60	60
103	Booth F. pf.	87¾	88	87	87
630	C. C. & Com.	5¼	5¼	5	5
455	C. C. & C. pf.	87¾	87¾	86	87
100	Chi. Elev.	10	10	10	10
305	Chicago Tpol.	74	74½	72½	72¾
80	Ch. Rys. No. 3	21	21	21	21
50	Ch. Rys. No. 3	3	3	3	3
20	Com. Edison	143	143	143	143
120	Diam. Match	131	131	131	131
25	Hart S. & M.	84	84	83	83
60	Deere pf.	100	100	99¾	100
180	Harbman	79¾	79¾	77	78
134	Lindsay Lt.	20	21	20	20
1	Mont. Wd. pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
250	Pulp	13	13	13	13
40	Carbon	202	202	202	202
205	Prestolite	139	140¾	138	138
27	Peoples Gas	106½	106¾	105¼	105½
43	Pub. Serv.	45	45	42	45
602	Paper Board	32¾	32¾	32	32
50	Quaker Oats	338	338	338	338
5	Quaker O. pf.	111	111	111	111
719	Sears-Roebuck	230	230	220	230
50	Strawboard	51	51	51	51
1,775	Stew. Warner	108	108	104¼	104¼
2,834	Swift	153	153	14-2½	146½
1,069	Carbide	210¾	210¾	206½	206¾

BONDS.

$5,000	City Conn. 5s.	81½	81½	81½	81½
5,000	Paducah 4½s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
5,000	Met. El. 1st 4s	70	70	70	70
5,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼
5,000	Morris 4½s	93	93	93	93
13,000	Edison 1st 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102½
2,000	So. S. El. 4½s.	90	90	90	90
2,000	Wilson 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Swift 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
14,000	Pub. 6s.	98	98	98	98

BALTIMORE.

STOCK.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
280	Arund. S. & G.	39¼	39¼	39	39
215	Balt. Tube	127	127	125½	125½
60	Balt. T. pf.	110	110	110	110
25	Bank of Balt.	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾
620	Con. Coal	113	113	111	111
625	Con. Power	127	127	125	125
10	Com'l Credit pf. "B"	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
740	Ceded Rel.	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾
2,730	Cos. G. & G.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
1,716	C. O. & G. pf.	5½	5½	5	5
115	Dav's'n Chem.	47¼	47¼	47	47
1,200	Elkhorn Fuel	23	23	22

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
100 American Coal
50 American Thermos Bottle
100 Bayless Pulp & Paper Com.
50 By-Products Coke Stk. & Rts.
100 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
500 Cons. Coal of St. Louis
50 Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
100 Clinchfield Coal
15 Commonwealth Insurance
25 Donald Steamship Co. Pfd.
25 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
300 Freep't & Tampico Fuel Oil Com.
25 Franklin Insurance
100 General Manifold & Ptg.
50 Great Lakes S. S.
50 Germania Insurance
25 German Alliance Ins.
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
25 Home Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
50 J. B. Stetson Co. Com.
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
50 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
50 N. Y. State Railways Com.
100 Pittsburgh Steel Com.
50 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
100 U. S. Radiator Com. & Pfd.
100 Virginian Railway Com.
100 Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Atlas Portland Cement Pfd.
25 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 Amer. Iron & Steel Com. & Pfd.
50 Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
5 Central Indiana Ltg. 5s
50 Continental Insurance
50 Childs Rest. Com.
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com.
100 Famous-Players-Lasky Film
25 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
25 Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
10 Guaranty Trust Stock
5 German American Insurance
20 Hercules Powder Com.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Interborough Rapid Transit
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 L. C. Starrett Co.
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
100 Midland Securities
141 Nichols Copper Com.
50 National Fuel Gas
50 N. Y. State Rys. Com.
15 Otis Elevator Pfd.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
25 Pacific Coast 1st Pfd.
25 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
100 Remington Typewriter 2nd Pfd.
55 Singer Manufacturing
100 Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
9 Union Elevated Ry. 5s
100 Woodward Iron Com.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

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WELLS'S PLURALITY BIGGEST

Tabulation of State Vote at Late Election Announced by Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—More than 12 per cent. of the voters of New York State who cast their ballots for President last month failed to vote for State Engineer at the foot of the ticket. According to election figures tabulated by George Glynn, the Governor's auditor, the vote for Presidential electors was, exclusive of the soldier vote, 1,632,305, and for State Engineer 1,429,018, a difference of 203,287. The Wilson electors received 756,889 votes, and Henry R. Beebe, Democrat, for State Engineer 617,526, a difference of 139,363 or more than 18 per cent. The vote for Hughes electors was 875,416, and for Williams for State Engineer, 811,388, a difference of 64,028, or more than 7 per cent.

Hughes received 96,535 more votes than Whitman, and Wilson 72,369 more than Seabury. While Hughes's plurality was 118,527, Whitman's was 161,290. James L. Wells, Republican, for State Treasurer, leads the State officers in pluralities, having 247,330, with Hugo for Secretary of State, second, with 213,627; Travis, for Controller, next with 213,018; Woodbury, for Attorney General, 208,808; and Williams, for State Engineer, 193,758.

For United States Senator Calder, Republican, received 836,301 votes, and McCombs, Democrat, 604,051, a plurality of 232,250.

The proposal for a $10,000,000 bond issue for forest preservation was adopted, and the proposal for a Constitutional Convention defeated, although total figures were not given.

The Governor's figures show that the Progressive, Independence League, and American parties lose their State party identity; none polled the 10,000 votes for Governor required to maintain it. This means that they will not be permitted to nominate by primaries, but will have to resort to petitions.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Announcement of Germany's peace proposals precipitated a flood of selling upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with prices crumbling in all directions. Liquidation showed throughout the list. The reaching of stop orders added to the volume of offerings. The dealings in United States Steel common were on a particularly heavy scale, nearly 170,000 shares of that stock changing hands on the Consolidated. It was the biggest day as to volume on the Exchange in several years. The commission house dealings were on a heavy scale, with commission brokers handling a great total of odd lot orders.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold	12¾	12¾	12	12
620	Allis-Chal. pf	21½	29	20½	20½
30	Ajax Rubber	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
890	Am. B. Sugar	104	104	99	99½
1,425	Am. Can	53¾	53¾	54¼	54¼
1,280	Am. Car & F.	75¼	75¼	72	72
280	Am. H. & L.	15¼	16	14¾	14¾
260	A. H. & L. pf.	74½	75	73	73½
360	Am. Ice Sec.	29⅝	29½	29¼	29¼
60	Am. Linseed	21½	22¾	21½	21½
2,720	Am. Loco.	89⅝	90¾	84½	85¼
5,720	Am. S. & R.	113	113	108	108
40	Am. Sugar	114⅜	114⅜	112⅜	112⅜
160	Am. Woolen	52	52	48¼	48¼
320	Am. Zinc	55⅞	55⅞	49⅝	49⅝
15,195	Anaconda	93⅛	93⅝	88	88
160	A., T. & S. F.	104	104½	103	103
7,870	Baldwin Loco.	77⅝	78½	73⅞	74⅜
140	Balt. & Ohio	84⅜	84⅜	83⅜	83⅞
60	B'klyn R. T.	83¼	84	81	81
1,280	Butte & Sup.	67⅝	67⅝	65¼	65½
1,020	Cal. Petrol.	26⅛	26⅛	23⅞	24⅛
60	Cal. Fet. pf.	55	55	55	55
18,950	Cent. Leather	110⅝	111¼	103½	103⅝
100	Ches. & Ohio	65¼	65¾	63¾	63¾
60	Chi. Gt. W.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
280	C., M. & S. P.	91¾	91⅞	91¼	91¼
190	C., R. I. & P.	37½	38⅜	36⅝	36⅝
3,790	Chile Copper	24⅝	25⅛	24	24
1,220	Chino Copper	65¼	65¾	60¼	60½
1,960	Col. F. & I.	53¾	54	49½	49¾
240	Columbia Gas	46¼	46¾	45¼	45¼
1,680	Corn Products	26	26¼	23½	23½
12,950	Crucible Steel	82¾	82⅝	75	75½
2,490	Cuba Cane S.	63⅛	63¾	56⅜	56⅝
690	Dist. Sec.	42½	42⅞	38½	38¾
4,780	Erie	36⅜	36⅝	35½	35½
40	Erie 1st pf.	51½	51½	51¼	51¼
690	Goodrich Co.	68⅜	68⅝	66¼	66¼
290	Gt. North'n ore	41½	41½	39¼	39¼
60	Greene-Can.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
1,690	Inspir. Cop.	66⅝	67	62⅜	62⅝
1,240	Int. Mer. M.	43⅝	44½	40⅝	40⅝
1,980	Int. Mer. M. pf.	113⅛	114⅛	111⅞	111¼
960	Int. Nickel	46¼	46⅜	44¼	44¼
890	Int. Paper	63½	63½	55	55
70	Interboro Con.	17¼	17½	17½	17½
5,960	Kennec't Cop.	55⅞	55⅞	50⅝	50⅝
1,090	Lack. Steel	102¼	102⅝	96	96
140	Lehigh Valley	80½	80½	79⅝	79⅝
180	Maxw'l Motor	70	70½	65¾	66
2,980	Mexican Pet.	106⅝	106⅝	101¼	102¼
1,240	Miami Cop.	45	45	42¾	42½
160	Mo., Pac. & T.	17½	17½	17½	17½
190	Nat. E. & Sta.	33	33	32	31
100	Nat. Lead	63½	63½	62⅜	62⅜
340	Nevada Con.	23½	23½	22⅝	22⅝
480	N. Y. Central	106⅜	106⅝	105	105
120	N.Y., N.H. & H.	56	56	51¼	51½
120	N.Y., O. & W.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
120	Norf. & West.	137	137	136½	136¾
200	Nor. Pacific	103½	103½	100¼	100¼
390	Pacific Mail	26	26½	25⅜	25½
80	Pennsylvania	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¼
240	Pitts. Coal	52	52	44⅜	44⅜
520	Press. S. Car.	81	81	79¼	79¾
190	Ry. Steel Spr.	56	56	55	55
1,240	Ray Copper	31¼	31¼	28⅞	28⅞
3,570	Reading	106	108¼	105½	105⅝
3,980	Rep. I. & S.	86	85¾	79⅜	80
290	Shattuck-Ariz	31	31	30½	30¾
120	Sloss-S. & I.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
980	South. Pac.	97⅞	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
970	South. Ry.	29⅝	29⅝	28¼	28¾
1,620	Studebaker	119¼	119¼	116¼	116⅞
80	Union B. & P.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼
2,970	Union Pac.	144⅞	144⅞	142¾	142⅝
140	United Fruit	158¼	158¼	156¼	153½
1,590	U. S. I. Alco.	134⅜	134⅝	128	123⅜
2,950	U. S. Rubber	68	68¼	65	65¼
169,950	U. S. Steel	122¼	122¾	117¼	118¼
4,220	Utah Copper	119⅝	120	114	114
140	Va.-Car. Chem.	45⅝	45⅝	44½	45
60	Wabash pf.	57	57	57	57
1,540	West. Elec.	58⅜	59½	56¾	56⅜
240	Willys-Over.	37⅛	37⅜	37	37

MINING STOCKS.

3,500	Atlanta	.11	.11	.10	.10½
1,000	Florence	.24	.24	.24	.24
200	Goldf'd Con.	.67	.67	.67	.67
1,500	Grandnee	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
1,000	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	Jumbo Ext.	.31	.31	.31	.31
1,300	Kewanas	.27	.27	.25	.26½
350	Portland	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
300	Tonopah Ext.	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
200	Union Gas	.56	.56	.56	.56
500	Yerrington	.41	.41	.41	.41

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 953,825 shares of stocks and $1,195,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 139,085; railroads, 10,950; oils, 256,730, and mining, 547,110. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	†Aetna Explo.	8⅝	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝
800	Am. S. Tob.	25½	25½	24½	25⅛
1,500	Am. W. Paper	6⅜	6⅜	5	5
800	†Butler Chem.	3½	3½	3¾	3¾
700	†Butter. Jud.	70	68¾	68	68
1,000	†Cal. P. Cor.	32½	32½	32½	32½
1,700	†Cal. Shipbuild.	14¼	14¼	13¼	13½
285	‡Carbon Steel.	120	122	109	109
4,000	Carwen Steel	15⅞	15⅞	14⅜	14⅜
2,000	‡Central Fdy.	31	31½	27	27
1,100	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	49	49	45	45
2,500	Char. Ir. Am.	8¾	8¾	7⅞	8
700	Char. Ir. Am. pf.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅜
1,500	Chev. Motor	168	*173	158	160
400	‡Cramp Shipb.	95	95	92	92
70	Emer. Phon.	10	10	10	10
300	‡Fall Motors	8	8	8	8
700	Fed. Dyestuff & Chem., w. i.	45	45	15	15
2,500	Fed. Dyestuff & Chem., reg.	56	56	53¾	54¼
500	‡Gen. Motors	145	145	140	140
1,800	H. & B. C. Co.	43½	43½	42	42
500	I. A. F. S. Cp.	*24	*24	23½	23½
5,200	†Joplin Ore S. (new)	40	40	40	40
4,000	Key. T. & R.	15½	15⅝	14⅜	15⅜
1,000	‡Lake T. Boat	10½	10⅝	9⅝	10
700	M. A. v. t. ctfs	53	53	47	47
1,000	M. A. pf. v. t. ctfs., 1-3 pd.	63	63	62½	62½
15,000	‡Midvale Steel	67⅝	67⅝	64½	65⅜
200	‡Mitchell Mot.	54½	*55½	54½	54½
1,200	‡Nat. A. Corp.	36	36	34	35
3,500	‡N. Y. Shipbldg	47¼	47¼	45½	45½
100	N. Y. Trans.	15	15	15	15
5,000	N. A. Pulp & P	13½	13¾	11⅜	12
350	‡Pierce-Arrow	55¾	55¾	55	55
150	‡P. E. & M. Co	95	95	90	90
100	‡Rep. M. T.	71	71	71	71
565	A. O. Smith Cp	41	41	40¾	41
315	A. O. S. C. pf.	96½	96	96	96
4,300	‡Smith Mot. T.	4¼	5	4½	5
500	‡Spicer Mfg.	46¼	46¾	46	46
100	Spring. B. Co.	85	85	83	83
40	S. B. Co. pf.	122	122	122	122
2,300	‡Steel A. Cp.	6⅜	6¾	6⅛	6¾
10,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	36⅜	36⅝	35	35
110	†Todd Shipy'ds	90	90	87½	87½
2,000	‡Transue-Williams S. Forg.	47¾	47¾	44½	45½
700	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	‡Un. Dyewood	66	66	65	65
2,000	Un. Profit S.	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
200	†U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,100	U. S. Steamship Co.	6⅞	6¾	6½	6½
7,000	‡Un. Motors	59¾	59¾	57	57¼
10,000	‡Un. Alloys S. Corp.	55½	55½	51	53
1,700	‡Voss - Phone Corp., w. i.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	‡West. Elec. rts.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	‡Wilson Packing, w. i.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
200	World F. Corp. v. t. ctfs.	¼	1	1	1
20,000	‡Wright - M. Aircraft Cp.	23½	23½	20⅝	20⅝
1,100	‡Wright - M. Aircraft pf.	72	72	70	70
2,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5

RAILROADS.

1,000	†N. Y. Cent. rts.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,000	†Pere Mar.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛
50	†Pere Mar. pf.	71	71	71	71
3,500	‡Rock Isl., w. i.	43⅜	43⅜	41½	41⅝
100	‡Rock Isl. pf. (A)	90	90	90	90
500	‡Rock Isl. pf. (B)	77¼	77½	77	77
700	‡Wab. - Pitts. Term., w. i.	23¼	23¼	23	23
100	‡Wab. - Pitts. T., w. i. pf.	55	55	55	55
500	‡Western Pac.	23½	23¼	*22½	22¾
500	‡West. Pac. pf.	49	49	48½	48½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
75	Illinois P. L.	235	240	240	— 4
200	So. Penn. Oil	615	580	580	— 40
5	St. O. of Ky.	750	750	750	+50
400	St. O. of N. Y.	285	278	278	— 6
50	Vacuum Oil	398	385	390	— 9

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	‡Bar. O. & G.	3½	3⅞	3¼	3⅜
1,600	‡Cont. Ref.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
750	‡Cosden & Co. Oil Ref.	17⅜	17⅜	16½	16⅜
2,300	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14¼
500	‡Cos. O. & G. pf.	5	5	5	5
31,000	‡Federal Oil	6⅝	6⅝	5⅝	6⅜
1,150	‡Gen. R. & P.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
1,500	‡Houston Oil	22¾	22¾	21½	21½
25,000	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	½	½	⅜	⅜
10,000	‡Merritt Oil	14½	14½	13	13½
3,500	‡Midwest Oil	46	47	45	45
5,400	‡Monon. Oil	75	75	72	73
32,500	‡Okla Oil	12	14	12	13¼
2,000	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1	1¼	1	1¼
5,000	Okla. P. & R.	10½	11	10	10¾
500	‡Omar O. & G.	47	47	47	47
6,000	Penna. Gaso.	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	‡Royal Dutch	69	67	66	66
2,500	‡Sap. O. & R.	11	11	9½	9½
16,800	Seg. O. & R.	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
10,000	‡Sinclair Oil	66½	66½	62¼	62¼
2,500	‡Unit. Wes. Oil	¾	¾	½	½
5,000	‡Utah Pet. (a prospect)	60	60	53	53
10,000	Vacuum G. & O.	1¾	1⅞	1⅝	1¾
3,500	‡Victoria Oil	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
50,000	‡W. E. O. & G.	80	105	80	105
10,000	‡Wyo. Petrol.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Ala.-Br. Co. M. (a prospect)	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛
8,630	†Alaska Mines	92	93	92	93
10,000	†Alas. St. Cop.	29	30	29	29
5,500	†Am. Com'der	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
5,300	†Ariz. Chlor.	49	49	45	46
1,050	†Ariz. C'fields.	⅝	1	⅝	1
25,000	†Atlanta	11	11	10½	11
1,000	†Axurite Cop.	53	53	53	53
1,100	Big Jim	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11,500	Big L. Cop.	3¾	3¾	2⅝	3⅛
8,500	‡Bisbee Copper (a prospect)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	†Bit. Cr. Cop. (a prospect)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
750	†Booth	14	14	13	13
18,000	†Boston Cr.	85	90	85	90
8,000	Bos. & Mon.	74	74	70	70
5,700	†Brad. Cop. M.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	But. Cop. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	16	16	13¼	13¾
2,200	Butte Detroit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
320	Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,700	†Caledonia	55	55	48	51
60	Greene-Can.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
1,690	Inspir. Cop.	66⅝	67	62⅜	62⅝
1,240	Int. Mer. M.	43⅝	44½	40⅝	40⅝
1,980	Int. Mer. M. pf.	113⅛	114⅛	111⅞	111¼
960	Int. Nickel	46¼	46⅜	44¼	44¼
890	Int. Paper	63½	63½	55	55
70	Interboro Con.	17¼	17½	17½	17½
5,960	Kennec't Cop.	55⅞	55⅞	50⅝	50⅝
1,090	Lack. Steel	102¼	102⅝	96	96
140	Lehigh Valley	80½	80½	79⅝	79⅝
180	Maxw'l Motor	70	70½	65¾	66
2,980	Mexican Pet.	106⅝	106⅝	101¼	102¼
1,240	Miami Cop.	45	45	42¾	42½
160	Mo., Pac. & T.	17½	17½	17½	17½
190	Nat. E. & Sta.	33	33	32	31
100	Nat. Lead	63½	63½	62⅜	62⅜
340	Nevada Con.	23½	23½	22⅝	22⅝
480	N. Y. Central	106⅜	106⅝	105	105
120	N.Y., N.H. & H.	56	56	51¼	51½
120	N.Y., O. & W.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
120	Norf. & West.	137	137	136½	136¾
200	Nor. Pacific	103½	103½	100¼	100¼
390	Pacific Mail	26	26½	25⅜	25½
80	Pennsylvania	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¼
240	Pitts. Coal	52	52	44⅜	44⅜
520	Press. S. Car.	81	81	79¼	79¾
190	Ry. Steel Spr.	56	56	55	55
1,240	Ray Copper	31¼	31¼	28⅞	28⅞
3,570	Reading	106	108¼	105½	105⅝
3,980	Rep. I. & S.	86	85¾	79⅜	80
290	Shattuck-Ariz	31	31	30½	30¾
120	Sloss-S. & I.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
980	South. Pac.	97⅞	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
970	South. Ry.	29⅝	29⅝	28¼	28¾
1,620	Studebaker	119¼	119¼	116¼	116⅞
80	Union B. & P.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼
2,970	Union Pac.	144⅞	144⅞	142¾	142⅝
140	United Fruit	158¼	158¼	156¼	153½
1,590	U. S. I. Alco.	134⅜	134⅝	128	123⅜
2,950	U. S. Rubber	68	68¼	65	65¼
169,950	U. S. Steel	122¼	122¾	117¼	118¼
4,220	Utah Copper	119⅝	120	114	114
140	Va.-Car. Chem.	45⅝	45⅝	44½	45
60	Wabash pf.	57	57	57	57
1,540	West. Elec.	58⅜	59½	56¾	56⅜
240	Willys-Over.	37⅛	37⅜	37	37

MINING STOCKS.

3,500	Atlanta	.11	.11	.10	.10½
1,000	Florence	.24	.24	.24	.24
200	Goldf'd Con.	.67	.67	.67	.67
1,500	Grandnee	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
1,000	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	Jumbo Ext.	.31	.31	.31	.31
1,300	Kewanas	.27	.27	.25	.26½
350	Portland	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
300	Tonopah Ext.	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
200	Union Gas	.56	.56	.56	.56
500	Yerrington	.41	.41	.41	.41

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	15 or Less.	Over 15 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	4	4½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	*3	†4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3¾	
New York	5	3½	3¾	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3¾	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3½		
St. Louis	4½	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3¾	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	3½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
6	3	Time.	6

60 days	4½@4½
90 days	4½@4½
4 months	4½@4½
5 months	4½@4½
6 months	4½@4½

All industrial collateral ½ per cent. higher.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days. .3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days. 3½@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days. .4
4 to 6 months. .4 @4½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months. .4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.73½	$4.75⅛	— .00¼
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅞	5.85	5.84⅞	..
Cables	5.83⅞	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	68.18⅝	65.75	68.18¾	+2.37½
Cables	68.25	65.81¼	68.25	+2.37½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange as adopted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange at so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges at so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted at so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅞	4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.84¼	5.83¼
95.28	Berlin	68.18¾	68.23
20.26	Austria	11.15	11.20
	China—		
	Hongkong	57.00	57.10
	Peking	90

PRUNING OF BUDGET VETOED BY MITCHEL

Democratic Aldermen Accused of Using Economy Plea for Political Purposes.

SCHOOL MANAGER STANDS

"Disingenuous," Mayor Calls Cut of Salary of President of the Board of Aldermen.

Accusing the Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen of attempting to make political capital out of a plea of economy, Mayor Mitchel yesterday vetoed the cuts made by the board recently in the 1917 budget, with the exception of three small salary items. The cuts made by the Aldermen amounted in all to $120,420 out of a total budget of $211,115,016.82. The Aldermen can override the Mayor's veto only by a three-fourths vote, and it is considered extremely unlikely that they will be able to muster that.

The Mayor's action will mean the establishment of an executive manager for the Board of Education, with a salary of $10,000 a year, a position for which Leo Arnstein has been tentatively selected. The Aldermen cut this item out entirely, but the Mayor in his veto message yesterday said the position was essential, in that a paid business head of the department was needed.

"The position," he said, "will facilitate the work of the Board of Education and not handicap it. It is as illogical to object to a business manager for the schools because a Board of Education is responsible for the conduct of its business as it would be to object to an educational head of the school system because the business of the Board of Education is to provide education. We shall not obtain the best results in our schools until honest and straightforward thinking regarding the school problem is substituted for maudlin generalities that serve no purpose except to confuse the issue.

"In the interest of the taxpayers, of the Board of Education, and of the children of the city, I am concerned to improve the business administration of school affairs. This can be accomplished only by intensive attention to detail and by better organization. To accomplish this purpose the position of Executive Manager was provided."

The Mayor also disapproved the action of the Aldermanic Board in reducing the salary of Professor William Wirt from $10,000 to $5,000. Professor Wirt was brought from Indiana as an educational adviser on the reorganization of the elementary schools and to establish the Gary system. The Mayor pointed out that Professor Wirt had not been an applicant for the position, but was sought by the city as the best man for the job. To object to him because he came from Indiana, the Mayor said, was mere provincialism.

Neither would the Mayor allow the proposed cut in the salary of the President of the Board of Aldermen from $7,500 to $5,000 a year, the present figure, although Acting President Dowling requested that the salary be not increased. Regarding the action of the Aldermen, the Mayor said:

"I regard this action by your board as disingenuous, and taken solely to lend apparent justification to your equally unjustifiable action in other cases. In the judgment of the Board of Estimate, in which I agree, the position is not suitably compensated at $5,000. It is desired to make it possible for thoroughly representative and efficient men to aspire to the office. To postpone action for another year would be to raise a discussion of this matter during the next municipal campaign, when issues of this character are calculated to cause confusion."

The Mayor pointed out that the Aldermanic reduction amounted to only one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the total budget, and that the cuts in salaries amounted to but one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The Mayor concluded with a statement that not a dollar had been included in the budget expenditures without detailed inquiry and investigation as to its necessity. He said he had been advised by the Controller that the reductions made by the Aldermen would not affect the tax rate in the slightest degree.

"You only meddle with," said the Mayor, "and upset the carefully considered organization and work plans of those departments of the City Government which are charged with responsibility for carrying on the city's work, a responsibility which you do not share."

OPPOSE BIG BANK RESERVES

Up-State Financiers Favor New Laws to Reduce Them.

At a meeting of Group VI. of the New York State Bankers' Association yesterday at the Hotel Martinique a resolution was adopted advocating legislation to reduce the amount of reserves which the Government requires country banks to carry in the Federal Reserve Banks.

There were about 150 present, representing banks in the Hudson Valley section outside of New York City and south of Albany. Anson Baldwin, President of the First National Bank of Yonkers, presided.

F. C. Schwedtman of the National City Bank told of efficiency movements which had been introduced at that institution. Co-operation between employer and employes, he said, was the secret of the movement, which included an extensive educational system for the instruction of its personnel.

Eugene C. Richards, State Superintendent of Banking, told the members that it was not at all improbable that this State would be the "banker of the world" when peace was established in Europe.

"As I read the news in the papers," he said, referring to the peace terms offered by Germany, "the problems which must be faced are here now and we should not endeavor to meet them with an untrained mob, fighting each against the other. Europe is trained and organized as never before." Mr. Richards said the principal problems to be considered were economic preparedness and financial safety.

Mr. Richards added that if bankers had been in his place and had been forced to close down private banks on the east side in which thousands were interested as depositors at the outbreak of the European war, they would realize keenly the necessity for proper steps to prepare for the conditions which are to come.

These officers were elected: De Witt E. McKinstry, Highland National Bank, Newburg, Chairman; F. E. Bridges, Cashier Liberty (N. Y.) National Bank, Secretary and Treasurer; H. E. Caldwell, New Rochelle, President of the Executive Committee.

INSURANCE OFFICIALS MEET.

Commissioners' Association Takes Up Left-Over Problems.

Insurance commissioners and deputy commissioners from twenty-nine States gathered at the Hotel Astor yesterday for an adjourned meeting of the Insurance Commissioners' Association, to discuss the question of what new legislation on Insurance matters should be submitted at this Winter's sessions of the State Legislatures. The meeting was called to transact business unfinished at the association's annual meeting in Richmond, Va., last September.

One of the subjects of widest popular interest discussed yesterday was whether insurance laws should continue to be made by the States or by Congress. Most of the Commissioners favored State control. Another subject under discussion was whether fraternal organizations now insuring individual members should be allowed to insure whole families, as industrial companies do. The "fraternals," as they are called by the Commissioners, have been fighting for this privilege during the last year.

Amsterdam Meeting Protests.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A strong protest against the deportation of Belgians was made at a great meeting of the Social Democratic Labor Party held in Amsterdam yesterday, according to a Reuter's dispatch from that city. A resolution was passed appealing to all lovers of freedom, especially German Socialists, to protest against the deportations.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market declined 5 to 10½c during yesterday's session under heavy general liquidation prompted by the belief that peace in Europe would have a very bearish influence on the market at large. At the extreme decline prices were 21 to 35½c below the high point of the season, made just about a month ago, and yesterday's selling movement came as a climax to the recent liquidation which had resulted from the agitation against prevailing high prices as well as the difficulties which have arisen in connecting with making sales abroad. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.99; No. 2 hard, $1.80½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.91; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.98, all free on board New York.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	1.50	1.53½	1.54	1.64¾	1.16¼
May	1.74	1.58	1.65¾	1.75¼	1.17¼
July	1.40¾	1.41	1.43	1.48	1.09¾

CORN.

The corn market declined in sympathy with wheat and on the peace proposals, and at the close of the day showed net losses of 2¾ to 2½c. The movement at interior points was also quite liberal, which suggested some improvement in the car situation, and, as there was little to indicate any activity in the demand for the cash article, the market lacked support. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.02¼, ten days' shipment, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	80¾	87⅛	87⅛	90⅝	67⅛
May	91⅛	86	86	95¼	70⅝
July	91¼	88⅝	89⅛	91⅞	..

OATS.

The oats market was weak under peace rumors and influenced by the action of wheat and corn. Traffic conditions were still against export sales, and there was a general tendency to limit purchases. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 56¼@57c; No. 2 white, 57@57½c; No. 3 white, 56@56½c; No. 4 white, 55¼@56c; fancy clipped white, 58½@60½c; ordinary clipped white, 56½@56½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	31½	49	49	57⅝	42
May	55⅝	51⅝	52¾	55¾	45
July	52½	48⅞	50	53⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market developed pronounced strength on active buying, prompted by the peace proposals from the Central Powers in Europe, as it was thought that peace abroad would prove a very bullish factor in the provision list. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 49,000; estimated for Wednesday, 61,000; Kansas City received 22,000 and Omaha 14,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
January	16.30	15.80	16.25	15.70	9.75
May	16.27	15.50	16.25	15.70	10.00
Ribs—					
January	13.87	13.65	13.87	13.80	9.80
May	14.25	14.00	14.22	14.17	10.12
Pork—					
January	26.72	26.25	26.72	26.65	18.85
May	26.23	25.90	26.17	26.15	18.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market experienced a sharp rally on the peace reports from Europe and in sympathy with the action of cotton and lard. It was the prevailing impression that peace abroad would bring about a sharp demand for all sorts of greases and fats, and the market was in a firmer technical position as a result of Monday's sharp break. The close was 20 to 25 points net higher, and total sales for the day were 55,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.40	12.80
December	..	..	12.40@12.60	12.80
January	12.45	12.20	12.43@12.44	12.20
February	12.30	12.10	12.28@12.35	12.10
March	12.31	12.08	12.30@12.32	11.95
April	12.29	12.09	12.28@12.32	11.95
May	12.38	12.12	12.34@12.37	12.01
June	..	..	12.35@12.42	12.00
July	12.45	12.30	12.43@12.45	12.23

COFFEE.

The more optimistic view of peace prospects inspired by yesterday's announcement from Berlin served to encourage fresh investment buying in the coffee market yesterday. The demand was not particularly active or general, but offerings were light, and after opening at a decline of 1 to 5 points active months sold about 17 to 18 points above Monday's closing figures. The local spot market remained quiet and unchanged on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	January	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
December	....	7.85	7.84	8.06@8.09	7.87
January	....	....	....	8.15@8.16	7.96
February	....	....	....	8.24@8.25	8.05
March	....	8.33	8.10	8.35@8.34	8.15
April	....	....	....	8.40@8.42	8.22
May	....	8.48	8.28	8.47@8.49	8.30
June	....	....	....	8.55@8.56	8.37
July	....	8.63	8.42	8.62@8.64	8.45
August	....	....	....	8.67@8.69	8.52
September	....	8.76	8.70	8.72@8.74	8.59
October	....	....	....	8.78@8.79	8.65
November	....	8.87	8.87	8.84@8.85	8.71

SUGAR.

The talk of peace rumors in Europe, bearish crop news from Cuba, and a lower market for spot sugar all tended for lower prices in the market for sugar futures, and on the first sales were made at declines of 7 to 22 points, with trading very active, sales amounting to 5,200 tons. On the decline European buyers bought heavily. The close was 9 to 20 points net lower, with sales of 44,250 tons, a record day's business for the Exchange. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	4.56	4.43	4.45@4.46	4.65
January	4.17	4.06	4.13@4.14	4.27
February	3.92	3.87	3.87@3.89	4.00
March	3.90	3.83	3.85@3.86	3.97
April	3.89	3.87	3.90@3.87	3.98
May	3.93	3.87	3.89@3.90	4.00
June	....	....	3.91@3.93	4.01
July	4.00	3.95	3.94@3.96	4.07
August	....	....	3.99@4.01	4.10
September	4.05	4.00	4.04@4.06	4.13
October	....	....	4.07@4.09	4.16
November	....	....	4.10@4.12	4.19

The market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 7.20c for fine granulated, although some refiners were said to be accepting orders at 7.15c. The undertone in raw sugar was steady at the close, with buyers practically out of the market. Offerings of January new crop Cubas at 4¼c, cost and freight, and February and March shipment at 4c found no takers. There were some full-duty sugars available at 4¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, and Porto Ricos were on hand at 5.32c delivered. Quotations were nominal as follows: Centrifugal, 5.51c; molasses, 4.64c; cost and freight, 4¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,122 packages. Stock is coming forward rather slowly, delays being reported on most of the transportation lines. This has shortened the offerings and forced a further advance on most grades of table butter. Both fresh and held creamery are about ½c higher and firm. Renovated is also doing better. Ladles and packing stock have rather more call and are firmer but not quotably changed. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 39@39½c; extras, 92 score, 33½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 36¼@38c; seconds, 86 to 87 score, 34@36c; thirds, 33½@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40@40½c; extras, 39@39½c; firsts, 37@38½c; seconds, 35¼@36¼c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 37@37½c; extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35¼c; seconds, 34@34½c; thirds, 32½@33½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38@38½c; good to prime, 36@37½c; common to fair, 30@33½c; renovated, extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 33@34c; lower grades, 30@32½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 32@33c; ladles, June make, firsts, 30½@31c; current make, firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 29c; lower grades, 28@29½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29@29½c; No. 2, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,890 cases. Supplies of fresh gathered continue light and the proportion of high qualities small. The limited demand is not easily supplied with the qualities wanted, and the market for high grades shows decided firmness with the tendency slightly in sellers' favor. On sales reported no change in value in the higher qualities is indicated, but all medium grades are firmer in the scarcity of better qualities. Storage eggs are held with considerable confidence; there is a moderate movement in regular distributive channels and rather a firm speculative support at present values. Trading is chiefly in fair to average prime qualities at 31½@33c, occasional lots of exceptionally fine stock taken up to 33½c, and even 34c in 50 to 100 case lots to regular distributing trade. Nearby white eggs are in light supply, and fancy qualities are short of requirements, prices showing some improvement and closing firm. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 48@50c; extra firsts, 46@47c; firsts, 44@46c; seconds and poorer, 38@43c; Fall gathered, poor to good, 32@38c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 33@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@32c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; undergrades, 27@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 31½@32c; firsts, 30c; seconds, 31½@32¼c; lower grades, 28@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@60c; ordinary to good, 45@57c; gathered white, ordinary to fine, 45@57c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 45@52c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 50@55c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@50c.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	113	115	113	115
American Cigar pf	97½	100	97½	100
Conley Foil	275	325	275	325
J. S. Young	150	158	150	158
J. S. Young pf	105	110	106	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	120	130	120	130
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	202	210
MacAndrews & F. pf	101	103	101	103
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	610	630	610	630
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	124	125	124	125

Dr. Koo to Lecture Friday Morning.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, is to lecture on China at 11 o'clock Friday morning before the Society of Ethical Culture, at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street. It has been erroneously stated that his lecture would be in the evening. It is to be the first of a series of six by different lecturers.

COTTON TURNS QUIET DESPITE PEACE PLAN

After Sensational Break of Monday Advance for the Day Is Over $3 a Bale.

LITTLE SHORT SELLING

Decline Stopped by Strength of Spot Cotton — Speculative Longs Practically Eliminated.

In comparison with the wild market of Monday, cotton prices fluctuated yesterday in a most sedate and orderly fashion. At times the market showed signs of nervousness, due rather to the excitement in other markets than to anything existing within the cotton market itself, but on the whole the tone was strong. There was a feeling that after the decline from the 27th of last month, culminating with the smash during the last hour Monday, which carried prices down about 375 points from the season's top, the worst was over. The clean-up had been so drastic that speculative longs had been practically eliminated.

Liverpool was a few points lower than due, and the local market opened about 10 points lower than it closed. During the early trading there was a feeling of uncertainty, and the bears talked loudly of the break continuing indefinitely. It soon became evident that the shorts were doing more talking than selling, and when reports of firm holding in the interior of the South began to reach the market a feeling of confidence developed, in spite of the fact that Wall Street was inclined to be pessimistic and bearish.

When the report of Berlin's move toward peace hit the market it did not have nearly as much effect as it had on some other markets. In a broad way peace would be considered bullish on cotton, but the market was disposed to look upon Germany's move as too far away from a real settlement of the great conflict to get very much excited over the fact that one side had intimated that it was ready to talk about peace. It was by far less interesting than the Government's crop estimate, and what the market was most interested in was the question whether it had not been too excited the day before over that estimate, which was really only about 250,000 bales larger than had been looked for. It was apparent before the session was an hour old that there was very little cotton for sale, and soon prices began to climb. The first sale of March was at 18c, and a few minutes before the close March sold at 18.82. The net advance for the day was more than $3 a bale.

The close was only 5 points from the high of the day, and the market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	17.80	18.44	17.50	18.42@18.48	17.75@17.80
Jan.	17.72	18.55	17.70	18.52@18.55	17.83@17.86
Mar.	18.00	18.82	17.96	18.77@18.80	18.11@18.14
May	18.25	19.01	18.18	18.96@18.99	18.35@18.38
July	18.24	19.06	18.23	19.02@19.06	18.38@18.39
Oct.	16.47	17.10	16.46	17.06@17.10	16.55@16.60

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 35 points up; middling at 18.35c. Southern spot markets as officially reported to the Exchange closed to 60 points down. New Orleans, 18c; Galveston, 18.50c; Savannah, 19¾c; Memphis, 19.75c; Augusta, 19.63; Houston, 18.50c. New Orleans market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	17.50	17.50	17.50	18.00 bid	17.35@17.40
Jan.	17.31	18.08	17.25	18.01@18.03	17.37@17.39
Mar.	17.65	18.34	17.54	18.30@18.34	17.69@17.71
May	17.89	18.60	17.82	18.58@18.60	17.95@18.00
July	18.04	18.76	17.98	18.75@18.77	18.10@18.11
Oct.	16.14	16.72	16.14	16.69@16.75	16.29@16.31

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 57 points lower, at 11.06d. Sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 16,000, including 5,000 American. Closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low	Last	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	10.80	10.91	10.79	10.84	11.31
Mar.-Apr.	11.04	11.07	10.94	10.99	11.44
May-June	11.20	11.20	11.05	11.10	11.55
July-Aug.	11.14	11.19	11.05	11.08	11.54
Oct.-Nov.	10.27	10.29	10.16	10.21	10.62

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 18.01c; March, 18.26c; May, 18.46c; July, 18c; October, 16.72c.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	14,778	21,753	429,466	321,256
New Orleans	12,537	15,422	466,966	360,255
Mobile	1,042	1,335	18,517	27,211
Savannah	3,904	4,012	223,748	226,324
Charleston	880	2,078	78,024	101,765
Wilmington	100	162	29,534	50,550
Norfolk	492	3,601	113,219	130,104

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Augusta	1,173	2,434	147,867	204,985
Memphis	3,507	5,527	285,884	322,842
St. Louis	1,189	11,778	30,050	14,010
Houston	5,889	13,565	283,746	225,374

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,500 to 12,500	21,887	21,753
New Orleans	7,000 to 9,000	18,571	15,442

Exports yesterday were 4,254 bales. Total so far this season, 2,993,414 bales. Total last season, 2,068,438 bales.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½	17	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	970	990	990	1010
Borne-Scrymser	530	550	510	530
Buckeye Pipe Line	118	122	122	125
Chesebrough Mfg	470	490	480	500
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	550	570	560	580
Crescent Pipe Line	42	45	42	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	150	160	150	160
Eureka Pipe Line	225	235	230	235
Galena S. Oil	190	196	195	198
Galena S. O. pf	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	225	245	230	237
Indiana Pipe Line	108	113	110	115
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11¼	11¼	11¾
National Transit	18	20	19	21
New York Transit	220	230	220	238
Northern Pipe Line	115	120	115	120
Ohio Oil	380	385	392	397
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	65	60	65
Prairie Oil & G.	600	620	640	650
Prairie Pipe Line	530	540	535	545
Solar Refining	375	385	375	385
Southern Pipe Line	215	225	220	225
South Penn. Oil	575	585	615	625
Southwest Pa. Pipe	115	118	115	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	360	365	378	382
Standard Oil of Ind.	830	850	865	875
Standard Oil of Kan.	540	560	555	565
Standard Oil of Ky.	775	790	800	810
Standard Oil of N.Y.	575	585	575	585
Standard Oil of N. J.	690	700	705	715
Standard Oil of N. Y.	275	280	283	288
Standard Oil of Ohio	445	455	445	455
Swan & Finch	125	130	130	135
Union Tank	97	100	98	100
Vacuum Oil	380	390	395	400
Washington Oil	42	47	42	47

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4	4¼	4.40
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'26	4½	4.35	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.55
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.52	4.50
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'26	4½	4.30	4.10
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	6.00	4.50
C. St. L. & P.	1916-'24	5	5.40	4.90
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.65	4.38
Delaware & Hudson	1922	4½	4.30	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'20	4½	4.35	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4	4.38	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'26	5	4.35	4.12
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'25	5	5.40	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.40	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4	4.75	4.50
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'48	4	4.55	4.35
Penn. Gen. Pref.	1916-'23	....	4.28	4.00
St. L. I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	....	....
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'26	5	4.62	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4	4.38	4.20
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	4.60	4.30

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period	Payable.	Record.
Allis Chalmers pf.	1¼	Q.	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Allis Chalmers	1½	....	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Am. Brake Shoe	1¾	....	Dec. 30	Dec. 22
Am. Brake Shoe pf.	2	....	Dec. 30	Dec. 22
Am. Brake Shoe pf.	2	Ex.	Dec. 30	Dec. 22
Central Aqu. Sugar	1¼	Q.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
E. W. Bliss	1¼	Q.	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
E. W. Bliss	100	Ex.	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
E. W. Bliss pf.	2	Q.	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Continental Zinc	50c.	—	Jan. 20	Dec. 20
Federal Oil pf.	$2	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Haverhill Gas & L.	2½	Q.	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Nipe Bay	$2	Q.	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
Northwestern Yeast	3	Q.	Dec. 15	Dec. 12
Northwestern Yeast	3	Ex.	Dec. 16	Dec. 12
Transatlantic Trust	2	....	Jan. 1	....
Transatlantic Trust	2	Ex.	Jan. 1	....
Trans. & Wms.	1	Q.	Jan. 11	Dec. 20
United Fruit	$2	Q.	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
West. Union Tel.	1¼	Q.	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
West. Union Tel.	1¼	Ex.	Jan. 15	Dec. 30

*On account of back dividends.

CITY BANK OFFICERS ARE NOW MANAGERS

Five Vice Presidents Promoted So as to Relieve Vanderlip of Press of Duties.

THEIR POWERS BROADENED

Beginning with Simonson, Each Will Serve as General Manager in Rotation.

The growth of big business since the war has brought about an interesting departure in the organization of the National City Bank, and it is expected that ultimately similar changes will be made in other banks and trust companies. Announcement was made yesterday of the promotion of five Vice Presidents of the bank to be Managers, in which capacity they will assume a larger share of the responsibilities of President, Frank A. Vanderlip.

The change was said to be the crystallization of an experiment that has received a year's trial. The five men who now get new titles have served as a Committee of Management. They are W. A. Simonson, Samuel McRoberts, James A. Stillman, son of the Chairman; Charles V. Rich, and James H. Perkins. One of the five will be known as the General Manager of the bank, a position which will be held in rotation. Mr. Simonson will head the group for the first year. The Federal Reserve Board follows this custom in choosing its Chairman.

The five Managers relinquish their positions as Vice Presidents, but no successors have been chosen and they will retain their old desks. It is a change within the organization which will not affect the operation of the bank. The General Manager will be acting President when the President is away. The five officers will all work under the jurisdiction of the President, much of whose work will be subdivided among them.

The duties of Mr. Vanderlip have multiplied with the rapid expansion of the National City Bank. The bank's participation in foreign financing, establishment of branches in Europe and South America, acquisition of the International Banking Corporation, and growth of the National City Company have all made new demands upon his time, until the limit of his endurance has been reached. The new system is not a forerunner of his retirement, it was said yesterday, but probably means an extension of his active service. So many callers try to see the President each day that every moment of his time is spoken for. In future each of the five Managers will be empowered to say the last word on many matters that have hitherto gone to the President.

Bankers said that the new plan, which has been followed in European institutions, is a natural outcome of the times, which must be adopted in one form or another by other big banks in this country.

FIRST NATIONAL PAYS 40%.

Bank's Total Dividend Disbursements for Year Now 60%.

Directors of the First National Bank and the First Security Company, the latter a subsidiary of the former, at their meeting yesterday declared the usual quarterly dividends, amounting to 10 per cent., and an extra dividend of 20 per cent. This makes a dividend of 60 per cent. for the year, which compares with 50 per cent. paid last year.

Directors of the New York Title and Mortgage Company voted yesterday to increase the regular quarterly dividend from 1¾ to 1¾ per cent., which is at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The dividend for the current quarter is payable on Jan. 2 to stockholders of record on Dec. 22.

FAIR TONE IN LONDON.

United States Steel Only Firm Shares in American Section.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Money was in better demand and discount rates were steady today.

The tone of the stock market was fair, but business was narrow. Home and colonial funds were maintained with more business in the latter. Copper and shipping shares continued to decline and Brazilian tractions were flat on dividend fears. Rubber stocks were generally harder. American securities closed dull with United States Steel a firm exception.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	..	43.00	43.00	43.50
Lead	7.90	8.00	7.90	8.00
Spelter	12.00	..	12.00	..
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*63.00	65.00	*63.00	65.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	28.50	29.50	28.50	29.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 33¾@33¾c, first quarter, 1917; 31½@32c, second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	146	10	0	103	0	0
Copper, futures	103	10	0	104	0	0
Tin, spot	184	15	0	185	0	0
Tin, futures	186	15	0	186	10	0
Spelter	57	0	0	58	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:10|Sun sets..4:29|Moon rises..8:24

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:48	10:24	3:39	4:22
Governors Island	10:11	10:51	4:23	5:06
Hell Gate	12:18	12:17	6:04	6:47

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 12.

SS Themistocles, Fayal, Dec. 2.
SS Olaf Maersk, Rotterdam, Nov. 16.
SS Colon, Cristobal, Dec. 6.
SS Gando, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
SS Anglo-Saxon, Bordeaux, Nov. 24.
SS Helen, San Juan, Dec. 7.
SS Munwood, Sagua, Nov. 30.
SS Alamo, Key West, Dec. 8.
SS Amazonia, Liverpool, Nov. 29.
SS Lampasas, Brunswick, Dec. 9.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 9.
SS Maumee, San Juan, Dec. 4.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Dec. 9.
SS Orkild, St. Jago, Nov. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	Dec. 4
Dwinsk	Greenock	Nov. 27
Kirkwall	Barry	Nov. 22
Bankdale	Almeria	Nov. 23
Harlem	Havre	Nov. 24
Aglos Georgios	Marseilles	Nov. 22
Yokohama Maru	London	Nov. 27
Toftwood	Havre	Nov. 22
Agamemnon	London	Nov. 26
Philadelphia	Curacao	Dec. 8
Maraval	Trinidad	Dec. 7
Lyngenfjord	Christiania	Nov. 27
Zeta	Kirkwall	Nov. 29
Dipton	La Pallice	Nov. 27
Sama	Jamaica	Dec. 8
Minas Geraes	Pernambuco	Nov. 27
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 10

DUE TOMORROW.

*Giuseppi Verdi	Naples	Dec. 1
Navajo	London	Nov. 29
Seguranca	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 21
George Fyman	Barry	Nov. 28
Parinas	Pernenra	Dec. 5
Santa Marta	Kingston	Dec. 9
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 11
Zulia	Mayagues	Dec. 9
Harviet	Lisbon	Nov. 28
El Sol	Galveston	Dec. 12
Antilles	New Orleans	Dec. 9

DUE FRIDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Buffalo	Hull

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The new interests which have lately become associated with the Anderson Galleries have purchased the property hitherto occupied under leasehold and the completion of the deal it was said yesterday, assures an early improvement of the Madison Avenue plot at the northwest corner of Fortieth Street with a tall building which may be twenty or twenty-two stories in height.

The property has been purchased from Mrs. Lilla B. Hyde by the 17 East Fortieth Street Company, recently incorporated, with W. K. and W. H. Bixby of St. Louis as Directors, in addition to representatives of the Anderson Galleries. The latter firm occupies the Madison Avenue corner, which was the former Hyde home, and was remodeled for art sales and showrooms. It fronts 51.9 feet on the avenue by 91.9 on Fortieth Street. Adjoining, at 15 and 17 East Fortieth Street, 58.6 by 98.9, is a twelve-story building erected a few years ago by interests then identified with the Anderson Galleries, and part of which is used by that firm. This is also Hyde leasehold property, both parcels having been taken on a twenty-one-year term in 1910.

The full value of the property has been held at $750,000. Starrett & Van Vleck, architects, prepared plans for the proposed corner building several months ago.

$225,000 Apartment for Washington Square Section.

As a site for a nine-story apartment house, estimated to cost about $225,000, the John Alden Realty Corporation, Isaac Harby, President, has purchased from Herman Schroeder of Brookline, Mass., 42, 44, and 46 West Tenth Street.

Mr. Schroeder purchased the property, which has a frontage of 64 feet and a depth of 98 feet, from Mary A. Robinson about six months ago.

Plans for the new structure have been prepared by Rouse & Goldstone, and a building loan of $225,000 secured by Brooks & Momand.

It will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1, 1917, and rent for about $25 to $30 a room.

$172,500 for Seventh Avenue Corner.

The old Carteret Apartment House and the adjoining dwelling occupying a plot 50.5 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street was purchased yesterday at auction by Joseph L. Graf for $172,500.

A twelve-story apartment house will be erected on the site by the buyer. Mr. Graf and his associates, L. and A. Fincus and M. L. Goldstone, erected the Adlon, a twelve-story apartment house, on the opposite southwest corner, several years ago. The sale was a voluntary one conducted by Joseph P. Day.

Madison Avenue House Sold.

Daniel B. Freedman, who sold earlier in the week the altered building at 539 Madison Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street, has purchased the four-story dwelling at 927 Madison Avenue, 20 by 80, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets. It was bought from George W. Cornell, executor of the Estate of Daniel C. Cornell, and has been held at $65,000. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

J. Stuart Blackton Buys the Herbert L. Pratt Mansion in Brooklyn.

Commodore J. Stuart Blackton of the Vitagraph Company purchased the Herbert L. Pratt Mansion at Clinton and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday, from the Ridgewood Park Realty Company.

The mansion which was built by Mr. Pratt at a cost of about $200,000, and occupied by him until two years ago, when he moved to Manhattan and rented a $30,000 apartment, occupies the entire block front, 200 feet on Willoughby Avenue, 137 feet on Clinton and Waverley Avenues.

In trade Mr. Blackton gave Buckingham Court, two elevator apartment buildings at the corner of Ocean Avenue and Beverley Court, purchased by him in 1913 from the Kraslow Construction Company.

When Mr. Pratt, who is one of the Vice Presidents of the Standard Oil Company, sold his Willoughby Avenue home, on June 17, 1916, to the Ridgewood Realty Company, he took in part payment 200 lots in Ridgewood Park, with a frontage of 720 feet on the east side of Fresh Pond Road and 1,545 feet on Baltic Street, and frontages on other streets in the locality. The deal involved about $500,000.

After extensive alterations, Mr. Blackton expects to occupy the Pratt mansion.

Another Pearl Street Purchase.

E. S. Halsted & Co., dealers in bags, located at 64 Pearl Street, have purchased from the United Piece Dye Work Company 65 Pearl Street. The property, which is directly opposite the firm's present home, consists of a six-story building, extending through the block to 30 Stone Street.

Bronx Flats in $310,000 Trade.

The Alberholm Realty Company, represented by Fannie M. Noyes, purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, the three five-story apartment houses with twelve stores, occupying a plot 147.6 by 108, on the northwest corner of Morris Avenue and 183d Street. In part payment the buyer gave a twenty-acre estate in Kansas City, Mo. The trade, which involved about $310,000, was negotiated by F. C. Franke and A. M. Crowe.

Wendel Corner in Long Lease.

Negotiations are said to be closed for the leasing by the John G. Wendel estate of the large plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-first Street, on a long term to a syndicate for substantial improvement. A long term lease was something that the late Mr. Wendel would never consider. The plot to be taken fronts 100 feet on Broadway by 238 feet on Fifty-first Street. Archaic buildings of the old Bloomingdale Road type cover part of the plot including Kerrigan's well-known café, a two-story frame structure. The Wendel lawyers declined to give any information. The lease, it is understood, will be from ten to twenty years.

Tenement Sales.

Daniel H. Jackson bought from the American Savings Bank 2 2 West 144th Street, a five-story and basement double flat, on a lot 25 by 100. Morris Kahn was the broker.

John Peters sold for the Donnelly estate to Charles Juster 68 East 109th Street, a five-story single flat, on a lot 17 by 100.

Edward Hoctor sold to an investor 415 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100. S. and J. Albert, in conjunction with William H. White, negotiated the sale.

Long Island.

S. & J. H. Albert, in conjunction with Wm. H. White, sold for the Franklin Square Realty Company, Inc., eighty lots, located in Queens Park, between Garfield and Roosevelt, between Lincoln and McKinley Avenues.

Gives Wife $150,000 Dwelling for Christmas Present.

By the passing of title to Albrecht Fagenstecher, Jr., of the dwelling 26 East Eighty-third Street Mrs. Fagenstecher is revealed as the recipient of the $150,000 Christmas gift which the recent sale of this property represented. The house was formerly the home of the late Colonel Edward Knox. Mr. Fagenstecher is a paper manufacturer.

Another Garment Firm to Move Out of Restricted Zone.

That the garment manufacturers' cooperation in the "Save New York" movement is sincere is evidenced by the removal of the firm of Abramson & Cohen Company from the building 58 to 67 West Thirty-sixth Street.

This firm has rented through Heil & Stern the eleventh floor in the new building 44 to 50 East Thirty-second Street, for a long term of years.

Commercial Leases.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., leased for Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company the entire five-story building at 84 and 86 Wooster Street for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $30,000.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Namelec Company, in the new building just being completed at 53 to 57 West Twenty-third Street, formerly the site of the old Eden Musée, the two top lofts, containing 30,000 square feet, to the Aero Waist Company; and the ninth left, containing 15,000 square feet, to the Wadleigh Company.

A. W. Mead has leased the building 104 West Fifty-sixth Street, for the Maclay Estate, to Charles of London.

Realty Notes.

The Houghton Company negotiated the sale of 156 East Thirty-eighth Street for the Wright estate, closed last week.

Walter P. Bliss paid $400,000 for the Bradley Martin house at 6 East Eighty-seventh Street, it was learned yesterday when the deeds were placed on record.

An meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening, at 147 East 125th Street.

New York Title & Mortgage Company has made a loan of $40,000 to Bernard Galowski on the six-story tenement with stores, on the southeast corner of Canal and Orchard Streets.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

74th St, 5 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2, four-story dwelling; executors' sale; estate of Elizabeth F. Croker, deceased; to Howard Croker, a party in interest, for $60,000.

Carmine St, 38-40, s s, 190 ft w of Bleecker St, 34.10x70, two four-story tenements, with stores; bid in at $22,500.

2d Av, 363, n w corner of 21st St, 20.1x23, four-story tenement, with store; bid in at $18,000.

Brooklyn—85 Douglas St, four-story tenement, 25x100; estate of Joseph T. Wilson, deceased; to David Agar, for $4,750.

Brooklyn—240 Clinton Av, near Willoughby St, 100x200, three-story mansion; voluntary sale; knocked down at $60,000.

2d Av, 423, w s, 39.6 ft s of 25th St, 19.9x60.7, three-story house; voluntary sale; bid in at $16,500.

94th St, 25 East, n s, 42.9 ft w of Madison Av, 21x108, four-story dwelling; adjourned sine die.

7th Av, 842, n w corner of 54th St, 25.5x100, five-story elevator apartment house; also 844, adjoining, 25x100, four-story tenement, with stores, and three-story frame rear building; voluntary sale; to Joseph L. Graf, a party in interest, for $172,500.

29th St, 32 East, n s, 60 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x74, three-story building; C. G. Openhain et al., trustees, against M. L. Harris, et al.; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; due, $18,125.60; taxes, &c., $435; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

78th St, 154 East, s s, 76.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.9x102.2; Benjamin Welles and another, trustees, against M. A. Hennessey et al.; J. A. Hickey, attorney; due, $13,088.25; taxes, &c., $354; to the plaintiff for $18,700.

137th St, 119 West, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; George Lowther, Jr., and another against Emanuel Hoffmann et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; due, $19,848.42; taxes, &c., $585.95; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

Mulberry St, 327, w s, 141.9 ft n of Spring St, 23x98.11x irreg, three and five-story tenements; adjourned to Dec. 15.

133d St, 42 West, s s, 503.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11, four-story house; New York Dispensary against Laura Lehman et al.; F. de P. Foster, attorney; due, $7,600.39; taxes, &c., $217.95; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Henry Brady.

80TH ST, 5 West, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9, four-story building; Girard Trust Co. against J. S. Guthorn and another; F. F. Comstock, attorney; due, $68,240.52; taxes, &c., $1,493.85; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

72d St, 131 West, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x102.2, three-story dwelling; Home for Incurables against L. H. Daily et al.; Roosevelt & K., attorneys; due, $42,123.69; taxes, &c., $1,790.64; to the plaintiff for $44,200.

By Samuel Marx.

AVENUE C, 205, w s, 101.2 ft n of 12th St, 24.10x76, four-story tenement and store; Equitable Life Assurance Society against Max Schwartz et al.; Alsdorf & Co., attorneys; due, $10,020.31; taxes, &c., $555.74; to the plaintiff for $16,875.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Samuel Marx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 74.11x80, flat; Hyman Fish and another against Wick Realty Co. et al.; M. N. Kraflower, attorney; due, $3,988.61; taxes, &c., $350; prior mtgs, $51,500; to Charles Eno, a party in interest, for $55,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 100 ft s of 184th St, 25x88.4 to old Kingsbridge Road x31.3x73.1, vacant; Delia Leonard against M. W. Gibson et al.; Harold Swan, attorney; due, $2,526.26; taxes, &c., $185.60; to the plaintiff for $1,200.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Creston Av, n e corner of 188th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 54.10x77.5; Creston Realty Co., Irving Judes, 7 East 42d St, President, owner; Bronenberg & Leuchtag, 305 5th Av, architects; cost, $70,000.

84th St, 108 to 107 East, for a 176 tenement, 76.1x87.2; Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., 18 East 41st St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $300,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 145, 3-d s five-story store building; estate of George H. Warren, 63 Park Row, owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $10,000.

Avenue A, 15 and 17, to a four-story store; C. W. Horn, premises owner; O. L. Spannhake, 13 Park Row, architect; cost, $10,000.

69th St, 52 East, and Park Av, 690 and 692, to a four-story dwelling; H. P. Davison, 72 West 51st St, owner; Walker & Gillette, 128 East 37th St, architects; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

With names and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 270, e s, 46 ft s of 17th St, 24.6x95.5; Julia Klamp to Henriette M. Piedbia. 40 East 42d St, mtg $15,000, all liens, Dec. 8; attorneys, Bovers & S., 46 Cedar St. ..$1

CONVENT AV, e s, 49.1 ft e of 150th St, 16x50; Kate E. Ennis to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, mtg $6,800, Aug. 5, 1914; attorney, Joseph L. Ennis, 55 Liberty St. ..$100

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62, w s, 319.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100, foreclosure Dec. 7, 1916; Edward Reardon, referee to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Dec. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$12,900

LENOX AV, 220, n e corner of 125th St, 22.10x100; Samuel Weil to Jacob Hershberg, 133 West 116th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, Nov. 28; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway. ..$1

SUFFOLK ST, 104, e s, 150.8 ft n of Delancey St, 25.8x100, (foreclosure, Nov. 24, 1916;) John J. Landy, referee, to Rebecca Teichman, 117 East 101st St, Dec. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$27,000

8TH ST, 357 East, n s, 114.9 ft w of Avenue C, 24.8x93.11, foreclosure July 11, 1916; Carl Ehlerman, Jr., referee, to Blanche G. Erdman, 54 West 70th St, et al., executors, July 29, 1916; attorney, Albert Erdman, 33 Nassau St. ..$10,000

8TH ST, 57 West, n s, 127.7 ft e of 6th Av, 25x93.9; Frederick S. Ohle, Jr., to Morits Herz, 154 25th St, Elmhurst, L. I., mtg $20,000, all liens, June 12; attorney, F. S. Ohle, 889 Stebbins Av, Long Island City. ..$100

23TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 125x98.9; Josephine C. Christman et al. to William Leslie, Pelham, N. Y., mtg $30,000, L. and s. s. g. s. Nov. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Josephine C. Christman, executrix, to same; mtg $30,000. Nov. 17; attorney same. ..$62,500

SAME PROPERTY; William Leslie to Progressive Smelting and Metal Corporation, State of New York, $30 East 20th St; mtg $46,000, all liens, Dec. 13; attorney same. ..$100

58TH ST, 48 East, n s, 106.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.5; Chandler H. Hickok to Anne H. Ogilby, 552 Bard Av, West New Brighton, S. I., 4-7 part, mtg $58,700, Dec. 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anne H. Ogilby to Rayalbank Realty Co., 31 Nassau St, all, mtg $58,760, all liens, Dec. 8; attorney, same. ..$100

87TH ST, 6 East, s e, 152.3 ft e of 5th Av, 76.5x100.8; Helen, wife of Bradley Martin, Jr., Westbury, L. I., to John H. Phipps, Westbury, L. I.; Hy. C. Phipps, Roslyn, L. I., and Howard Phipps, Westbury, L. I., trustees of Hy. Phipps, c. s. g., Dec. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; John S. Phipps et al., trustees as above, and Helen, wife of Bradley Martin, Jr., and daughter of Hy. and Annie C. Phipps, to Walter C. Bliss, at Bernardsville, N. J., all liens, Dec. 8; attorney, same. ..$400,000

111TH ST, 73 East, s s, 163.4 ft w of Park Av, 17.2x100.11; John Thomasian to Gertrude Edwards, 38 Victor St, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $5,000, all liens, Oct. 25, 1915; address, 21 P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St. ..$100

SAME PROPERTY; James J. Gribben to same, mtg $5,000, Dec. 8; address, same. ..$1

114TH ST, 51 West, n s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Leo Price to Nalina Price, 699 Riverside Drive, mtg $22,600, Dec. 12; attorney, A. H. Schwars, 130 Fulton St. ..$1

130TH ST, 23 East, n s, 262 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11, (foreclosure Dec. 5;) Hy. Smith, referee, to Citizens' Savings Bank, 56 Bowery, Dec. 12; attorneys, Beall & Rogers, 141 Broadway. ..$6,000

138TH ST, s s, 136 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Cornelia Menken et al. to St. James's Presbyterian Church, 56 West 127th St, all liens, Dec. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 100 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; also Anthony Av, e s, 125 ft n of Burnside Av, 25.4x100; Louise L. MacBride to Frisan Realty Corporation, 2,561 Frisbee Av, Dec. 9; attorney, Jos. J. Baker, 34 Nassau St. ..$1

KINGSBRIDGE AV, w s, 198.6 ft n of land of Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris Railroad, 84x200; Gyulo Armeny to Christian H. Werner, 2,990 Marion Av, mtg $6,000, Nov. 28; attorney, Christian H. Werner, 2,990 Marion Av. ..$100

LOT 132, amended map Broadway Park, Nicola Ricciardi to Jacob M. Kornfeld, 753 New Jersey Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 11; attorney, L. Castro, 363 East 149th St. ..$100

LOT 151, map of Williamsbridge, Alfred L. Anderson to Crown Operating Co., Inc., 320 Broadway, Dec. 11; attorney, M. Morgenthau, 320 Broadway. ..$100

LYMAN PLACE, w s, 120.4 ft s of Freeman St, runs w 20x n s 84.2x s 82.5; Sarah M. Tiffany to Angeline Lamberti, 1,309 Lyman Place, Jan. 14, 1913; attorney, Henry M. Flateau, 51 Chambers St. ..$1

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 183d St, 47.6x irregular; also Morris Av, w s, 47.6 ft n of 183d St, 99.6x106; Hyman Berman Building Co., Inc., to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $128,500, Dec. 11; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. ..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Delta Holding Corp. to Alberholm Realty Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St, mtg $126,500, Dec. 11; same attorney. ..$100

OAK ST, w s, 350 ft s of Cornell Av, 50x100; George F. Allison, referee, to William J. Gilon, 1,063 Westchester Av, Dec. 11; attorney, A. G. Connor, Bergen Building. ..$100

PARK AV, e s, 25 ft n of 170th St, runs n 79x e 100x s 17.8x w 30x s 61.4x w 70 William Gilday to G. E. S. Motor Car Service Co., Inc., 1,472 Washington Av, mtg $5,600, Dec. 12; attorney, J. A. Carucci, 302 Broadway. ..$9,500

FELLER AV, 1,051, w s, 20x100; Ellen Beck to New York and Eastern Realty Co., 192 Keap St, Brooklyn, mtg $7,200, Nov. 25; attorney, N. Bardach, 38 Park Row. ..$100

UNION AV, w s, 127.9 ft s of 163d St, 36.7x185; Maria Brancata to Mamie Brancata, 919 Union Av, mtg $4,000, Dec. 12; attorney, Mamie Brancata, 919 Union Av. ..$1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 360.5 ft n of 170th St, 25x135.7 to Mill Brook x25.1x138.5; Frank Belsky to Jas. Ferguson, 199 Belmont St, Dec. 8; attorney, H. Knepper, 4,004 3d Av. ..$100

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 88.11 ft s of 173d St, 196.3x200x200x201.3; also Boone Av, e s, 200 ft s of 173d St, 50x59.9; Rachel Cerf and another, executors, to Rae Cerf, 105 West 81st St, Dec. 8; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St. ..$1

137TH ST, n s, 551.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 25x100; Emma Wirth to German Savings Bank, 161 E. 86th St, Dec. 4; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. ..$1

138TH ST, n s, 180.10 ft e of 3d Av, 16.10x100; Edgar Hirshberg, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Dec. 8; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St. ..$7,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

RIDGE ST, 113, n w s, 125 ft n e of Rivington St, 25x100. Dec. 12; Ridge Street Corporation to Lillie A. Cohn, 1,312 MacDonough Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$20,000

SUFFOLK ST, 104, e s, 150.9 ft n of Delancey St, 25.3x100, Dec. 12; Rebecca Teichman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, 3 years. ..$23,000

SAME PROPERTY, Dec. 12; same to David Salendar, at East Williston, L. I., 6 years, c. p. c., prior mtg $23,000. ..$8,000

13TH ST, s s, 239.4 ft e of 7th Av, 14.8x75; 14th St, n s, 212.10 ft e of 7th Av, 73x31x irregular, Dec. 12; St. Mary's Lodging House to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St. ..$8,000

24TH ST, 37 and 39 West, n s, 283.4 and 304.2 ft e of 6th Av, 2 lots, each 20.10 and 98.9, Dec. 9; Hobart and George Guion to Stanley Jordan, Hoyt Av. West New Brighton, S. I., due and interest as per bond, two prior mtgs, each $30,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 2 mtgs, total ..$6,000

25TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 125x98.9, Dec. 12; William Leslie to International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, 124 East 28th St, due Dec. 1, 1919; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T. 100 Broadway. ..$42,000

48TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100.5, Dec. 11; Margaret C. Magan to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Madison Av, due Sept. 1, 1922, 6 p. c., until completion of building, and 5½ p. c. thereafter; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av. ..$125,000

59TH ST, 43 East, n s, 106.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.8, Dec. 11; Raynham Realty Co., Inc., to Isaac N. Lewis, 1 Russell Terrace, Montclair, N. J., due Dec. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title & Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. ..$7,000

87TH ST, 6 East, s s, 153.2 ft e of 5th Av, 76.5x100.8, Dec. 11; Walter P. Bliss to John S. Phipps, Westbury, L. I., et al., trustees, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Davis, Polk & C., 34 Nassau St. ..$250,000

114TH ST, 51 West, n s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11, Dec. 12; Leo Price to David Price, 200 West End Av, 3 and 5 years—interest as per bond; attorney, Aaron H. Schwars, 130 Fulton St. ..$2,600

138TH ST, s s, 136 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, Dec. 11; Hamilton Presbyterian Church to Mortimer M. Menken, 149 West 77th St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Menken Brothers, 87 Nassau St. ..$5,500

SAME PROPERTY, Dec. 11; same to same, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $5,500; attorneys same. ..$2,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,119, w s, 2x295; Herman Lankenau to Bernhard Dhern, 731 Tremont Av, Dec. 12, 3 years; attorney, P. B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway. ..$2,000

AQUEDUCT AV, w s, 300.10 ft n of 183d St, 43.6x100; William D. Peck to Ida C. Poillon, 447 Fort Washington Av, Nov. 1, 3 years; attorney, William D. Peck, 2,217 Sedgwick Av. ..$3,000

BELMONT AV, n e corner of 179th St, 89.1x 41x95.2x40; also 179th St, n s, 40 ft e of Belmont Av, runs e 47.11 n 100x w 50x s 6 5x s 95.2; Harkness Holding Corporation to Ryzo Realty Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, Dec. 11, due June 11, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, H Gottlieb, 299 Broadway. ..$5,000

BRYANT AV, w s, 130 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Margaret Cerussi to Lillian R. Miller, 967 Kelly St, prior mtg $8,900, Dec 9, due as per bond; attorney, Max Miller, 261 Broadway. ..$1,000

CLAY AV, 1,351, e s, 16.8x79.9; Catherine Ewen to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$2,000

MORRIS AV, 2,296, n e corner of 183d St, 47.6x irregular; Aberholm Realty Co., Inc., to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, Dec. 11, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. ..$7,500

MORRIS AV, w s, 298.6 ft n of 184th St, 129.11x170.2 to Walton Av x130x179.2; John Fleming to James A. Benedict, Katonah, N. Y., Dec. 11, due as per bond; attorney.

Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. ..$18,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 380.5 ft n of 170th St, 90x135.7 to Mill Brook x110x irreg; Frank Ferguson to Stephen H. Jackson, 121 West 121st St, Dec. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av. ..$5,000

180TH ST, s s, 42 ft w from e s of Lot 53, map of East Fremont, runs s 100 x w 74.2 x 53x e 25x n 115x40; Maria Versaglia to Gesualdo Di Muro, 53 West 3d St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 8, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 280 Broadway. ..$4,000

294TH ST, s s, being w ¼ of e ½ of Lot 993, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Edward L'E. Phippe to Elisabeth Shaw, 130 Broadway, Newport, R. I., Dec. 9, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 4,015-17, s w corner of 169th St, (600 Wash. Ac.,) Pembroke Realty Co. to A. & H. Nolte, 464 Amsterdam Av, from Dec. 1, 1912, to Oct. 1, 1922; attorney, William C. Wolf, 132 Nassau St. ..$1,000 to $1,800

2D AV, 328; 19th St, 308 East, all; Hugh Slevin to John Mohrmann, 302 East 19th St, 10 years from Jan. 2, 1918; address, on premises. Taxes in excess of $300, and $9,600

Bronx.

MOTT AV, n e corner of 149th St, 25x92, vacant plot; Hugo Leidtke to Raffaele Mandesire, 2,246 2d Av, 9 years and 6 months, from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, R. Sandesire, 2,246 2d Av. ..$300

TIFFANY ST, 871, corner store and cellar; Henry K. Heyman et al. to Abraham Adler, 871 Tiffany St, 4 years and 9 months from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, P. S. Seligman, 35 Nassau St. ..$660 to $1,020

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

53D ST, 121 West, Samuel Moran against Katherine E. Clancey, owner; Frank di Marco, contractor ..$100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, between 62d and 63d Sts; Peter Clark against New Theatre Co., owner; Ned Wayburn's Productions, Inc., contractor, renewal. ..$2,321

218T ST, 27 East; West Side Roofing and Construction Co., Inc., against Rose Habermann, owner; Charles Levy, contractor. ..$251

Bronx.

184TH ST, s w corner of Webster Av, 100x112; Daniel Nathanson against 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., owners; Von Dietsch Painting and Decorating Co., Inc., contractors ..$47

DINEEN AV, 4,242, s e corner Boston Road; Construction Co., Inc., against Mary L. Graham, owner; James Hanson, contractor. ..$90

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, 401; Dimeck & Fink Co. against William B. Franke Realty Co. et al., Oct. 26, 1916. ..$286

WEST END AV, 411; same against Mary W. Ellis et al., Oct. 26, 1916. ..$536

UNION SQUARE, 36 and 38; J. Portman & Co. against I. S. & M. S. Korn et al., Nov. 25, 1916, by bond. ..$1,300

58TH ST, 152 to 156 West; James F. Dempsey et al. against Marcus Corp et al., May 29, 1916. ..$3,552

Bronx.

139TH ST, East, 607 to 611; Rodrick & Einhorn against Macivil Building Co., Inc., et al., Sept 13, 1916. ..$186

181ST ST, s s, between Anthony Av and Grand Concourse, 98.8x143.3x irregular; McDougall & Potter Co. against William C. Bergen et al., Dec. 8, 1916. ..$25

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

48TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100.5; Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. loans Margaret C. Magan, to erect a theatre building, two payments. ..$125,000

59TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 60.6x 102.2; Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. loans 40 West 84th, Inc., to erect a nine-story apartments, 11 payments. ..$125,000

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nassau Haven

The Garden Suburb

HYDE PARK LONG ISLAND

Six new, beautiful bargain houses for sale at prices ranging from $3,500.00 to $5,000.00.

Small payment down—balance like rent.

Inquire concerning this artistic new development. "Fit for the Millionaire, but Within the Means of Millions."

Robert E. Farley Organization

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Country Life Exposition,

Grand Central Terminal,

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$25 Only 20 at this price near 3 big towns. Few minutes from R. R. Depot; best soil for truck farming or poultry raising; free tickets.

LOTS

$5 DOWN—$2 MONTHLY.

B. Sayman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet T.

FORCED TO SELL

modern home, 7 rooms, bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $150 cash needed at once, balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 172 Downtown.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Furnished House Wanted

For winter months in the Murray Hill or Park Ave. sections. Will pay $500 to $600 a month for a moderate size well furnished house. Telephone quick to Van Norden & Wilson, Greeley 943.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Showroom

Entire fourth floor, (10273 net sq. ft.) with more than the usual amount of light. Available February 1st, 1917 or before.

Cuyler Building

116-120 W. 32d St.—119-123 W. 31st St.

7 Elevators; twenty-four-hour-a-day service. Low Insurance.

Loton H. Slawson Company

Managing Agent

171 Madison Avenue, Tel. Murray Hill 3520

Splendid Offices

On the 18th, 19th and 20th floors of the best building in the Madison Square vicinity.

15-19 East 26th Street

Permanent unobstructed light, south, east and north. Good service, moderate rents. Suites $500 to $2,000.

Ask for Mr. Finck,

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET

WM. H. WHITING & CO.

41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

SMALL FARM

House, 6 rooms; needs repairs; chicken houses, etc.; excellent soil, high elevation; greatest poultry country; fine markets nearby; town of 7,000; plenty of work; bank, stores, schools; hour out; only $100 cash necessary, pay off balance $12 per month; wonderful chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

SHORE FRONT ESTATE.

Very desirable property at Huntington, finest sandy beach, close to water front; extensive grounds, beautiful trees, lawns, shrubbery; large dwelling, in perfect order; stables, garage; vegetable and flower gardens. Cost over $60,000 and will be sacrificed to effect prompt sale. Particulars from THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th Street.

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North Jersey Title Insurance Co.

Hackensack, N. J.

N. Y. Rep. Glenn K. Carver, 30 Wall St.

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$12,500 Private owner will sacrifice beautiful residence, occupied one year; most excellent location, large living room, dining room, palm room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths; exterior Tapestry brick, up-to-date garage, extra large lot, fine shade and shrubbery. Must be seen to be appreciated. MURDOCH, OP. LACKAWANNA (Ph. 675 Mtn.)

LEONIA HALISADE **BOGOTA** TEANECK MORSEMERE

Homes for Rent or Sale, Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK 108 BOGOTA N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

7 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, Completely furnished.

1 West 68th St.,

Corner Central Park West.

$175.00 PER MONTH.

Inquire on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

56 WEST 45th STREET

2nd FLOOR, with show windows, 40x95 feet, $3,500.

3rd FLOOR, 40x95 feet, $3,000.

N. A. Berwin & Co., Inc.

56 West 45th St.

Martin Building

Broadway & 31st Street.

Exceptionally Desirable Space

800 Sq. Feet.

Apply

Wm. R. H. Martin Trust

B. J. BLOODGOOD, Mgr.

FOR LEASE—FOR SALE

Entire building, 37 East 19th St. 3-story brick; 20x92. Store, two lofts and basement. Fine condition.

E. B. JENNINGS, 41 Park Row.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Fine old homestead among a lot of shade and fruit trees; elegant location near water and beach; ground nicely laid out, hedge, &c., makes a fine all-year home; will dispose of cheap to interested party for small cash payment and balance to suit. Dougherty, Box 176 Times Downtown.

$25 per month buys new house near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; 5 rooms and bath; steam, electric; lot 100x135; 40 minutes New York; immediate possession. W. S. MacIntosh, Builder, 13 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

Little fixing will make this place fine house, 7-room cottage with outbuildings, chicken run, fruit and garden; 30 minutes out; bargain at $2,400; little cash and $30 monthly buys it; all week at Room

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

MADISON AV., 418.—Double rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side.

105TH ST., 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; steam, electricity, phone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.—Comfortable rooms; table service the best.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; private baths; southern exposure; references.

57TH, 344 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, attractively furnished, well heated; single rooms.

50 WEST 61ST ST.—LARGE ROOMS, FRONT.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; references exchanged; table guest.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath; other rooms; excellent table.

72D, 263 WEST.—Large double front room; good table; table guests.

87TH, 56 WEST.—Room and bath; electricity; references; parlor dining room; table guests.

137TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front, square room; other rooms; references exchanged.

177TH, 501 WEST.—Elegant suite; rose velvet carpets; draperies match gray enameled furniture; bath; best home table; electricity.

178TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; two rooms and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

207TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new, high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

207TH, 122 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Sunny rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent table; references.

230D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first floor room; excellent cuisine; references; telephone. Hellmuth.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
30 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 11 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private, cultured family offers one or two rooms, beautifully furnished, facing drive, private bath, to gentleman of refinement; beautiful atmosphere. Apartment 6 B. Telephone Audubon 4570.

WEST END AV., 344.—Superior accommodations; front rooms; best table; steam, electricity.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, in central Manhattan, parlor and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with board for business man with wife and 3 boys, 5-8-10; all will attend school; will give and expect references. L 135 Times.

BETWEEN Lenox and 7th Avs., mother with two children, three and seven; front room; $16 weekly. X 210 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Terrace, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York.

For a consideration I will take into my home a child, any age, and give it the best of care; will give reference. Address E. W., Box 84, Ilion, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. "30 Minutes from Broadway." I have two very desirable suites of parlor bedroom, and private bath available at $25 and $30 per week, including board at the Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2020.

W. T. READE, Proprietor.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

1916 ABBOTT DETROIT 1916.
SPRINGFIELD SEDAN.
Practically new, ideal Summer and Winter car, whipcord upholstery, slip covers and many extras. Raymark's car, 150 West 55th. Phone 1808 Circle.

AGENCY FORD CARS.
Complete line 1917 models, parts, accessories; free service; business autos, $425, complete; one ton, $500; 1½ tons, $700; installments; pay-as-you-earn, $100 up; new 1917 pleasure or business bodies. Open evenings. Lexington Av., corner 88th St. Telephone Lenox 4983. Send representative.

A STEARNS TOWN CAR.
Moore-Munger body, Knight motor; cost $5,500; accept $1,250. 235 West 79th.

ATTENTION! TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS! Cadillac limousine, run less than 2,000 miles; cannot be told from new; price $1,500. 1916 Stutz touring; make offer. 1916 Hudson Sedan, like new; make offer. 1917 Overland roadster; run 600 miles; price $450. STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer. Chandler 1916 touring, like new; price $650. PACKARD 8-48, seven-passenger; reasonable offer accepted. Hudson 6-54 7-passenger, elegant condition; $575. MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $475. WINTON limousine, fine condition; price $675. 1912 Packard 30 touring, seven-passenger; price $600. Several other cars at bargain prices. WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE, 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

BUICK C-55,
1915 7-PASS. TOURING,
IN PERFECT CONDITION. FULLY EQUIPPED.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1494 BROADWAY (CIRCLE 3249.)

CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, Wire Wheels. WHITE, 1916, LIMOUSINE. HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE. HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN. HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING. HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE. HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM. HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE. S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, Wire Wheels. D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 WAY, 3D FL. OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

CADILLAC 1916 "8" TOUR., wire wheels. CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER. STEARNS KNIGHT "8," Fleetwood Lim. WILLYS OVERLAND Special Limousine. STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL. STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL. MERCER RACEABOUT, Very Fast. OLDSMOBILE "8," 1916, Cabriolet. SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC eight-cylinder 1915, in excellent condition; all accessories and two extra tires; close an estate; price $900. J 212 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
Elegant condition; used privately; cost $3,-900; accept $1,000. Garage, 305 West 79th.

CADILLAC, 1917, seven-passenger limousine; like new; run less than 1,500 miles. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1916, seven-passenger touring car, very fine condition throughout. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

CADILLAC "8," 1915 runabout; driven 8,000 miles; $975. 'Phone 7818 Main, afternoons.

CHALMERS 1916
RUNABOUT.
COST $1,175. FULLY EQUIPPED. IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION; MAKE OFFER.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 BROADWAY. (CIRCLE 3246.)

CHALMERS limousine 1914, complete equipment; exceptionally nice condition. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

CHALMERS, 1916; seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CLOVER LEAF, coupe, four-passenger, "6" cylinder, wire wheels; neat; used two months; sacrifice; appointment. Phone 9004 Prospect. Extension 18. Raymond Croop.

DODGE, 1916 touring, like 1916 Pullman. Oldsmobile, Saxon, Chevrolet; full line late models; low prices. Garland Automobile Co., 1,888 Broadway.

HAYNES MODEL 36, 1916.
8-PASSENGER CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PRICE $1,000.
Is practically new and scarcely used. Is the latest thing in Haynes and cost over $1,800. Mechanically perfect; painted a dark maroon, and is without a scratch. Shoe equipment is excellent, and there are two extra mounted spare shoes. Very handsome set of slip covers. All standard equipment, and car is ready to be used immediately. Is open to any mechanical inspection and will be demonstrated by evening, or Sunday. Is on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1916 SMALL SIX, 7-PASS. TOUR.; PRACTICALLY NEW; RUN 4,300 MILES; USED PRIVATELY. $650. 150 WEST 55TH.

KISSELKAR.—Exceptionally fine Kisselkar, 6-pass., touring automobile, $275; also Stoddard-Dayton 7-passenger roadster, gas tank on rear, 1916; both automobiles practically new; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self-starter, Smithson, 285 Morris Av., near 138th.

LANCIA touring car, electric starter; first class. R. Wallace, 1,876 Broadway.

MARMON, 1916; Model 34; seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

MAXWELL CHEVROLET, new, run 600 miles; cost completely equipped, $950; sell cheap. Bass, 55 Avenue B. Orchard 842.

OVERLAND 1916 Six-cylinder Touring Car for sale; in excellent condition. This car has new tires; price $650. Willys-Overland Sales Co., 1,841 Broadway, at 57th St. Telephone Circle 1400.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 1916; special four-passenger roadster. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD 1916 "30" Touring Car, painted green with red wheels; equipment includes speedometer, set of slip covers, two extra tires, rims, tubes. Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD, 8-38 phaeton, painted brown; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, slip covers, two extra rims; (No. 1532.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 12-28 touring car, painted black, with white striping; equipment includes electric lights; Klaxon horn. (No. 1445.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD, 12-48 touring car; equipment includes speedometer, clock, 2 Klaxon horn, two extra rims, shoes and tubes. (No. 1489.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD (1915) limousine, 38 H. P.
ROLLS-ROYCE (1913) landaulet.
MARMON (1916) club roadster; like new.
F. TURNER, Phone 608 Greeley.

PACKARD 1916 twin six, 135; special built landaulet; run 3,000 miles; new; sacrifice. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 5322.

PACKARD.—Bargain Packard landaulet car; equal to new; no dealers. Quinlan, Broadway and 62d St., garage.

PACKARD, 1916; Model 1-35; phaeton; like new. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD 2x38 Touring; perfect condition; will sell or rent reasonable. V 179 Times.

PEERLESS LIMOUSINE, 6-38, with extra touring body, used privately one season, equipped with Gray Davis starting, lighting system. 317 Burke's car, 107 West 55th.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
Luxurious model, high-class equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,000. 305 West 79th.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1916; Model 1-35; phaeton; like new. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 1916; model 1-35; phaeton; like new. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD 2x38 Touring; perfect condition; will sell or rent reasonable. V 179 Times.

PEERLESS LIMOUSINE, 6-38, with extra touring body, used privately one season, equipped with Gray Davis starting, lighting system. 317 Burke's car, 107 West 55th.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
Luxurious model, high-class equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,000. 305 West 79th.

RENAULT, 1916, (The Georgian.)—Sunny rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent table; references.

RENAULT.—Small limousine; newly painted; very reasonable monthly. Sutton, 149 West 49th St.

S. G. V. coupe or town car for sale; new tires, new wheels, 2 new tires, new crown mud guards; newly painted last August; this car has a special built body; price $1,000; can be seen at Hudson Used Car Dept., 1,890 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT LIMOUSINE.
PRICE, $1,250.
Cost over $5,000, and is practically in the same condition as the day it left the factory; very handsome body by Holbrook; upholstered in gray whipcord; two small folding armchairs and every appointment complete; handsomely painted, a maroon and black; shoe equipment excellent, having two brand-new shoes that have never been used; this exceptional car is offered at above price so as to be immediately open to inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. Is on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNES seven-passenger limousine, Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

THOMAS 1916 touring car, painted gray; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, two extra rims. (No. 1547.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

WESTCOTT Touring Car and limousine top; painted black; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, two extra tubes, and rims; (No. 1,496.). Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 Touring Car, also a special roadster for sale "with motors that improve with use." Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Telephone Circle 1300.

WINTON.—Must sacrifice immediately practically new Winton six limousine with extra touring body; electric lights, self-starter; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice, $450; inspection. Edward's Garage, 287 Morris Av., near 139th.

WINTON, 1915, light 6, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE.
PIERCE-ARROWS. PACKARDS.
Special monthly rates. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d, (Circle 774.)

AUTOMOBILE FOR RENT.
Delaunay Belleville Brougham beautiful town car, newly painted, upholstered; monthly or season; reasonable rate. Bord, 114 West 50th.

BEAUTIFUL LIMOUSINE by hour, monthly preferred, cheap; special rates theatres, shopping. Swear, 853 Columbus Av. Riverside 10240.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD for hire; Packard landaulet by month only; beautifully upholstered; liveried chauffeur. 1,266 Times Annex.

PACKARD limousine for hire; day, week, month; ratio reasonable. Regan, 6600 Schuyler.

PACKARD six limousine; latest model; owner drives; very reasonable. Phone Rhinelander 9871.

PACKARD Limousine; exceptionally low weekly or monthly rate. Gifford, 9,021 Columbus.

PACKARD.—Private party, rent limousine Packard; month, year; low rates. Schuyler 10196.

PALACE AUTO RENTING, 1,568 Broadway. Bryant 3421. Automobiles to rent for all occasions by hour, day, week, month; special rates shopping, theatre; high references.

RENAULT.—For hire, beautiful big landaulet; just been painted; owner drives; rent cheap. Aymar, 307 West 44th. Bryant 5149.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD SEDAN,
1914, "6-38."
BEAUTIFUL CONDITION. MANY EXTRAS. PRICE, $1,450.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 BROADWAY. (CIRCLE 3249.)

STEARNS, — Wanted, limousine, Stearns model 1916; Cadillac, 1916, or Hudson Super-Six, for $1,500. If in a perfect condition. Phone Mad. Sq. 2520.

WANTED—Used automobiles; perfect mechanical condition. Alzargonzalez, 80 Wall St. Hanover 5862.

PACKARD.—Will hire first-class limousine by month; Packard, Pierce. V 197 Times.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE BODIES. USED CARS.
Springfield bodies. One-man tops.
20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th floor.

Automobile Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. J"

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $5 per month. West Side Storage Warehouse, 310 West 143d St., near 8th Av.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass by. Y. M. C. A. school, Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 3720, Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER; 3 years' experience, desires position with opportunity; willing and accurate; references; $12. R. Mallet, 566 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; knowledge typewriting; $12. Box 22, 1,508 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Neat appearance; capable; good references; familiar office work; $10. H 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; understands all office details; excellent reference. V 193 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, modern methods, familiar office detail; accurate; neat appearance; $12. H 395 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Sensible young woman would assist in management of home, &c.; fond outdoor sports; highest credentials. V 185 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic gowns, furs, wraps, coats; also remodeling; $2.50 daily; references. Harlem 5855.

EXPERT PASTRYMAKER or short-order cook is open for temporary or permanent engagement between the hours of 8 and 6. Apply Carton, 318 East 82d St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—English lady desires position governess or companion; conversational French and good nurse; excellent references. X 208 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured, middle-aged woman, now employed, desires new engagement, institution, first-class hotel, or apartment; wide experience. Mrs. Smythe, 5 Glenada Place, Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced housekeeper, German, wishes position with small family. A., 3,383 Broadway.

MASSEUSE.—$1 hour; ladies; their residence; references. Write "Teck," 509 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—Professional trained nurse having highest references would like position as companion to semi-invalid. Miss Minor, 66 West 107th. Phone 1,406 Academy.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Familiar with all clerical work; intelligent; $8. H 396 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and comptometer operator; 2 years' experience; $10. D 265 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; willing; neat appearance; salary $7-$8. J 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; willing; good business experience; intelligent worker. J 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; experienced, earnest, conscientious. H 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—German-English, translator, desires position. J 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable, good business training; intelligent, willing, punctual. $15. R 394 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, several years' experience; salary $17. B 37 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Private Secretary.—Eight years' experience; reliable, conscientious; $20. Secretary, 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; 4 years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. J 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Wellesley graduate; commercial experience; stenography, typewriting; $20. Secretary, 149 West 91st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; familiar general office work; neat appearance; $10. H 366 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency.) 514 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

COOKS, chambermaids, housewerkers, laundresses, &c., (colored.) Augusta, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT,
OFFICE MANAGER, SYSTEMATIZER.
Available Jan. 1; man, 32 years, who has had ten years' experience managing office million-dollar corporation, handling tremendous volume work, directing large staff employes; capable executive, well versed cost and modern accounting systems. D 266 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, 27, aggressive, 7 years' experience in the organization and supervision of large offices, thoroughly familiar in corporation and cost accounting, is contemplating a change; highest credentials. W 1 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 206 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Insures simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Skilled Vanderbilt 8272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5058.

ACCOUNTANT OR AUDITOR.
Experienced manager, 36, desires connection, first class house; highest references. V 198 Times.

ACCOUNTING or auditing, anything required on books or from them; 8 years' experience. W 2 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 7 years' experience auditor; cost accountant; age 33. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Some manufacturer of contractors' equipment or technical product will find me a business-builder. Prefer to combine sales and advertising work. Handling some notably successful technical campaigns. Permit me to show you. D 264 Times Annex.

ARE you looking for a well educated Christian, (25,) last position salesman, (3½ years;) left own accord. R 33 Times.

ASSISTANT.—New Yorker, 30, seeks position as assistant to man of affairs, who will appreciate tact, loyalty and ability to meet people of highest business, professional and social standing. R 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable, accurate, long experience, familiar modern systems, full charge; good references; moderate salary. H 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate, 20, at present employed; desires position which will allow him to attend college in the evening; highest credentials. R 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, 20, university training, 10 years' import, export experience, desires responsible position; bonded; highest references. H 398 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER, 12 years' experience; employed at present, desires to make change; best of references. Address Efficient, J 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER cashier, credit man, 27, rapid, thorough, energetic, seeks responsible opening; able office executive; good correspondent. R 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, reliable, trustworthy; university training; financial statements; excellent references. R 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—22, understands double entry, controlling system, accurate, rapid; references. E 2 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 18, experienced, high school training, accounting student; references. V 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, 25, thoroughly experienced; cost accountant; highly recommended. J 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, eight years' experience double entry; references. H 365 Times Downtown.

BUTLER or valet; experienced; good; references; salary $60. R 42 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Pierce Arrow and Locomobile, experienced man, competent driver and mechanic, wants position with high-grade party; city, country, or touring. V 200 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write W. S. Kelly, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,347 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 10 years experience, wishes position with private family; best references. John Flynn, 1,240 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede; permanent position; city; reference. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av., City.

CHEMIST.—Over ten years' practical experience, both laboratory and factory control, offers services in any progressive line where such technical knowledge would be of value. Address V 180 Times.

CHEMIST, inorganic, 10 years' analytical and manufacturing experience in England and Germany, seeks remunerative employment. V 192 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, desires change; experienced in Latin America. V 188 Times.

CORRESPONDENT. — Russian-Polish correspondent and translator; college graduate; American; moderate salary. J 203 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER.—Expert on power stations, electrical devices; $30. H 388 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Fellow A. I. E. E., member A. S. M. E., F. I., &c., with broad business experience and technical training, desires position as executive, manager, or on organization work; familiar with shop practice, cost and productive system, and sales engineering; wide experience in operation of power wagons, also in their design, construction, and purchase. X 214 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVES, ATTENTION!
Clean-cut assistant, (24,5,) ten years' business training, open for responsible connection; experience includes advertising, selling, office work, correspondence; able stenographer. H. H. L., 209 East 87th.

MANAGER or steward, (40,) hotel, club, restaurant; close buyer; hustler. Phone St. Nicholas 9848. Henry, 720 West 181st.

MANUFACTURING MAN.
College, university technical graduate, 29, six years engineering, cost reduction, organization, large manufacturer, seeks similar connection; high-priced man; will take moderate salary for opportunity. D 241 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, Credit Man, Bookkeeper.—Young man, 28, open for contract after Jan. 1; salary $50 per week with prospects. Experienced, R 18 Times.

PHYSICIST and engineer, university graduate, 29, exceptional record research development engineering in physical and electrical lines, seeks similar connection manufacturer. P 166 Times.

PRESSMAN.—Gordon, Universal; used to the better grade of work; halftone, color, commercial; expert on embossing, tinting, die-work; seeks opening in nonunion house only; consider private plant; former proprietor. R 45 Times.

RESPONSIBLE,
TECHNICALLY TRAINED MAN, 31,
SEEKS CONNECTION; HIGHLY CAPABLE.
ADDRESS Z 353 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 24, well educated and of exceptional ability desires position as salesman for commercial house; 2 years' business experience; excellent references. R 38 Times.

SALESMAN, American, 25 years of age, technical graduate, with actual mechanical engineering experience, as well as sales ability, desires position where similar requirements are essential. P 146 Times.

SALESMAN (off season) offers intelligent service immediately; honest, conscientious hust'er. J 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, own automobile, grocery specialties, commission or salary. V 196 Times.

SALESMAN calling on men's haberdashers, New York, desires snappy side line. R 30 Times.

STOCK AND SHIPPING CLERK, young man; experienced, desires position in mercantile house; $12 week. R 43 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—American, (33,) technical education, experienced handling labor, construction, manufacturing, inspection, desires position with firm; city or Brooklyn. R 37 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, executive ability, initiative, 7 years' experience, desires position as executive head, desires position of responsibility in either sales production or cost department; highest credentials. A. H., Box 1,000, Yonkers, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 23, hustler, good appearance, desires to connect with progressive firm where there is opportunity. J 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, intelligent, wishes position progressive concern to learn business, view becoming salesman. David Rose, 443 E. 78th.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, wishes position as office or stock clerk. Clarke, 65 West 107th.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position at anything where there is advancement. C. Behrens, 17 West 100th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, selling ability, seeks position; references. Gardner, 801 East 160th.

Employment Agencies.

YOU NEED A CHAUFFEUR?
Phone Col. 1495 or 1496.
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, housefurnishings, toilet articles, umbrellas, linen, silverware, candy, shirtwaist, leather goods, jewelry, glove, toy, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—We require a number of bright girls to wrap parcels and in various other capacities. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway floor, Central Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, five years' experience, good references; must have knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Apply by letter only, Popper & Co., 7 East 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID. — Competent; must do mending; city references required. Call 12 to 1 o'clock, 58 East 83d St.

CLERK.—Young lady, capable of fitting in accounting department of large manufacturing company; must be good penmen, rapid and accurate at figures; state age, experience and salary desired. L 131 Times.

COOK and downstairs housework; reliable woman; no washing; Elizabeth, N. J.; wages $30; send details, references by mail. L. I. W., 46 South St., New York.

DRESS MODEL, size 16 or 36. Call before 10:30 A. M. Mr. Rubin, 425 West 55th St.

GIRL, EXPERIENCED SAMPLE HAND, MOUNTING LACES AND EMBROIDERIES; WRITE, STATING PAST EXPERIENCE AND SALARY REQUESTED. CALL F. H. & CO., 31 WEST 21ST ST.

GIRLS.—Two bright, young girls wanted to sell holiday cards; state salary. Address R 41 Times.

GIRLS to pack candy. Mary Elizabeth, 392 5th Av.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
West 34th St.,
require the services of saleswomen in the following departments:
China,
Lamps,
Gloves,
Toys,
Ribbons,
Art Needlework,
Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery.
Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, 35th St. (employes') entrance.

MAID.—Ladies' maid wanted, must be experienced and capable, with good disposition; reference required. Apply 2150 Woolworth Building.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
FOR ONE EXPERIENCED IN
DESIGNING FOR WHOLESALE
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
FULTON AND SMITH STS., B'KLYN.
WHOLESALE MILLINERY DEPT.,
6TH FLOOR.

NURSE.—Reliable young woman to take care of child, 2½ years; must have good references as to character, some experience with children. Write or phone Apt. 9 South, 264 Riverside Drive. Phone River 9361.

NURSE, attendant or ward maid, for an institution for insane diseases; pay $22 a month, board, room and laundry. Address Box 706, Rye, New York.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; must be quick and accurate at figures; permanent position. Otto E. Dryfoos & Sons, 315 4th Av.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady wanted to assist with office work and as entry clerk; state age, reference, and salary expected. J 215 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS, phonograph or dictaphone; rapid, well educated. Address, stating age, experience, and salary. A. H. C., 463 West St.

ORNAMENTS.—DESIGNER AND SAMPLE-MAKER ON ORNAMENTS; GOOD STEADY POSITION FOR CAPABLE PERSON. KOTHSCHILD, 30 WEST HOUSTON ST.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED for girl 8 years old; may be English, French, or Belgian, but perfect knowledge of English and French languages requisite. Address in own handwriting, giving details of education and experience, with references, Miss Pol, Room 2,036, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway, at 34th Street,
Require
AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER.

SALESPEOPLE to sell a much-needed household article to homes; something new and so useful as to arouse enthusiasm wherever presented; good commission paid to good representatives. The D. & H. Co., 140 West 38th St.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—Unusual opportunity for an expert woman stenographer with clear judgment, good education, business acumen, and some experience to become confidential secretary to general manager of long established corporation; please give age, salary, and full details as to experience, family surroundings, and education; position will be permanent and command a good salary. Z 215 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—General manager of manufacturing corporation offers well paid position as confidential secretary to young woman of brains, judgment, and force; give full details as to age, family, experience, and salary. Z 216 Times Annex.

SODA DEPARTMENT.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require soda dispenser of neat appearance; applicants with previous experience preferred. Apply to Superintendent.

STENOGRAPHER.—Position open in large mercantile house; preference given to one who has had wholesale experience and at least high school education; state particulars, including salary expected. H 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, capable of transcribing notes correctly; $6 to start, with chance for advancement. R 34 Times.

TYPIST.—Exceptional opportunity for experienced card writer on Underwood machine; fair salary to start, with future for neat, accurate work. L 144 Times.

TYPIST, for copying and addressing; knowledge of stenography preferred, but not necessary; state experience and salary expected. L 139 Times.

WANTED,
YOUNG WOMEN
WITH
EXPERIENCE
IN
TELEPHONE OPERATING
FOR
PERMANENT POSITIONS;
ADVANCEMENT;
TYPIST PREFERRED.
APPLY TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1,704.

WOMAN, mature, to live in Jewish orphanage and assist in care and training of boys. Apply Monday, 9 to 10 A. M., Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG business woman, represent musical bureau; commission; personality essential; references. A 385 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS WANTED, FOR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S LARGEST PUBLICATION; LIBERAL COMMISSION ALLOWED. D 261 TIMES ANNEX.

ARTIST of ability to designer hand-painted toys and novelties. Gifts Co., 36 East 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Stock Exchange firm wants experienced man as assistant bookkeeper; permanent position for capable man. Address Box No. 57, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with experience on Ellis bookkeeping machine; must be quick, accurate, and willing worker. Address, stating age, references, salary expected, and phone number, Z 313 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced cost clerk; must have knowledge of modern factory system; state qualifications, experience, and salary desired. L 133 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert general office man; controlling accounts, cost systems; perfect knowledge Spanish; highest references. J 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER.—Must be capable of taking full charge; state experience, salary, and references. Lighting Fixtures, L 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stock ledger clerk, rapid and accurate at figures; good penman; state experience and salary desired. L 132 Times.

BOY
TO RUN ERRANDS IN PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; STEADY POSITION, REGULAR INCREASES; REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMPT ADVANCEMENT. APPLY MR. FRASER, 38 W. 15TH.

BOY, about 15, public school graduate, strong, active, for office work, stock room; good chance for ambitious boy. Call Wednesday, 9 A. M., 460 4th Av., Room 504.

BOY, 16 to 18 years of age, for work in office of large manufacturing company; public school graduate, with at least 2 years at high school. L 134 Times.

BOY wanted for plan, files and run errands; excellent opportunity to bright young man. L 141 Times.

BOY of intelligence for general office work in a wholesale inporting house; references for character required. V 110 Times.

BOY to learn retail stationery business; good salary and quick advancement. Goldsmith Brothers, 77 Nassau St.

BOY to assist in shipping department; must be good penman; state age, experience, and salary. L 130 Times.

BOY wanted, not over 18; office work; permanent position. Apply 553 West 23d St., 2d floor.

BRAKEMEN.—Men wanted, 21 years of age and over, to enter the service of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. as brakemen; good wages. Apply W. H. Foster, Superintendent, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

COLLECTOR.—Neat appearing young man, good personality, able to furnish bonds; salary basis. Apply in person to the French-American Fashion Co., 156 5th Av.

CORRESPONDENT and STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, with good references. Call Portola Mfg. Co., 1,123 Broadway.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted for small manufacturing up-State plant; salary $2,000 to $3,000; state fully experience, qualifications. J 214 Times Downtown.

COUPLE WANTED—As butler and useful man and cook-laundress, in suburban home, 12 miles out of city; family of four (2 children) and governess; good home for the right people. Inquire H. K. B., 1,705 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.

DOWNTOWN BANK requires in its foreign department an experienced man to supervise the foreign collection and remittance division; must have knowledge of handling documentary bills of exchange and foreign collections. Answers not stating experience, previous employment, references, age, and salary expected will not be considered. H 396 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; must be able to check drawings; preference given to a man familiar with die work. State age, experience, and salary expected. Apply Osgood Bradley Car Co., Worcester, Mass.

ESTIMATOR.
Several good positions are open at our headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, for young men, 20-25, preferably having experience in architectural or building business, as estimators; do not call, telephone, nor write for an interview, but make written application, giving full particulars as to experience, qualifications, positions held, and salary earned, which will be considered and arrangements made for interview if written application proves satisfactory. Solar Metal Products Co., Inc., 1,

ROCKEFELLER GIVES $500,000 TO Y. W. C. A.

Contribution to be Part of the Grace H. Dodge Memorial Fund of $1,591,000.

DINERS APPLAUD THE NEWS

Offer, Made in a Letter Written by John D., Jr., Contingent on the Whole Sum Being Raised.

A gift of $500,000 by John D. Rockefeller to the Grace H. Dodge Memorial Fund of the Young Women's Christian Association was announced at the tenth anniversary dinner of the National Board of the organization at the Hotel Astor last night.

It was, as said by Mrs. Dave H. Morris of the National Board, through whom it was pledged, a "birthday surprise," and neither she nor any of the others interested in the welfare of the association was disappointed in the burst of applause that rewarded it. Miss Ann Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Finlay J. Shepard were among the diners.

The Grace H. Dodge Memorial Fund was created ten months ago, with $500,000 contributed by Miss Dodge in her will as a basis. The original gift, as was that of Mr. Rockefeller, was conditioned on the association raising $1,501,000 in all, but this, with the exception of $107,000, already has been pledged, and no difficulty is expected in obtaining the remainder.

Mrs. Morris, who is Chairman of the Financial Committee of the National Board, received a letter at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., containing the offer. This was about fifteen minutes before she left her home to attend the dinner, and to make her report to the more than 500 men and women, many of them of first prominence in the city, who had accepted invitations to the affair.

"I am sure you will agree with me that the surprise I have to announce is a very happy and pleasing one," she said in the few remarks which prefaced her report. "I did not know of it myself until 6 o'clock tonight."

Mrs. Morris then read the letted she had received from Mr. Rockefeller, Jr. It was, in part, as follows:

Dear Mrs. Morris: Toward the endowment fund of $1,501,000 which the association is seeking to raise, my father will give, or cause to be given, $500,000, provided the entire sum is secured in good and responsible pledges on or before Jan. 1, 1918, and payable on or before Jan. 1, 1919.

Expressing on my father's behalf the wish that the work of this National Board may be increasingly successful, and that it may meet with that growing support which it so richly deserves, I am, very sincerely yours,

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr.

Mrs. Morris, after reading the letter, told those present that, in addition to the gifts from the estate of Miss Dodge and from Mr. Rockefeller, the National Board had received $343,000 from 30,000 persons, 15,000 of whom were recorded on the books of the board. The other 15,000, she said, had not sent in their names with their gifts and were, therefore, not known to the association.

"This leaves only $157,000 still to be raised," she said, smiling happily.

Mrs. Robert E. Speer was toastmaster of the dinner, and, in addition to that of Mrs. Morris, reports of the various activities of the association were made by Mrs. James Stewart Cushman, President of the New York City Young Women's Christian Association, and Miss Louise Holmquist. John R. Mott of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association admitted in an address that in many ways the women's organization had outdistanced the men's.

It was announced by Mrs. Cushman that the budget for Young Women's Christian Association activities in the city for the coming year would reach $450,000, and that, since 73 per cent. of the undertakings of the association were self-supporting, only 27 per cent. of the money needed would have to be raised. It was also announced that the new Central Branch, at Fifty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, probably would be opened early in the coming year.

The growth of the national movement of the Young Women's Christian Association was shown in the fact that whereas ten years ago there were in the United States 685 affiliated bodies, with a total membership of 141,179, today there are 255 Young Women's Christian Associations in cities, 721 in colleges, and 18 in counties with a total membership of 380,965. In 1906 the association had fifty-seven buildings, in 1916 it owns 240.

DREADNOUGHT IN ACCIDENT.

Four of Arizona's Turbines Break Down During Fleet Manoeuvres.

Officials at the Brooklyn Navy Yard admitted yesterday that they had received unofficial reports that the new battleship Arizona had met with an accident a few days ago that caused the breaking down of four of her eight turbines. Although details of the accident had not been learned, it was said that the damage was not serious, and that the Arizona was now on the way to this port in company with other vessels of the Atlantic fleet that have been ordered home for the Christmas holidays.

The accident occurred while the Arizona was engaged in tactical manoeuvres with other vessels of the fleet off Guantanamo, Cuba. Captain John D. McDonald at once notified the Navy Department at Washington and received instructions to proceed to Brooklyn, using the four uninjured turbines. The repair work is expected to take about five weeks. The turbines are of the Parsons type.

The Arizona left the navy yard on Nov. 15 for her first trip to sea. She is expected to arrive here on Dec. 18.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Small, dark green handbag, containing $100 in bills, jewelry, and owner's card, between Pier No. 8, Brooklyn, and Prince George Hotel; finder may keep money as reward and return bag and jewelry to Mrs. T. Lyster, Prince George Hotel, N. Y. C. No questions asked.

LOST—Sunday, Nov. 26, diamond bracelet and locket with small key attached in the interior, platinum mounting, at morning service at Grace Church, downtown, or between church and 72d St. through 5th Av.; liberal reward. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—Platinum and gold bar pin, with black water pearl centre, surrounded by 10 small diamonds; liberal reward for return to Udall and Ballot, 574 5th Av.

LOST—On Friday, Dec. 8, between Hotel Knickerbocker and Hotel St. Regis, a shell hair-pin, diamond top, set in platinum; $25 reward. Cashier, Hotel St. Regis.

LOST—Saturday, between 9 P. M. and 3 A. M., at Healy's, 60th St. and Columbus Av., diamond and black onyx flexible bracelet; suitable reward. L, 112 Times.

LOST—Manila folder, containing papers relating to patent matters; left in taxi to Pennsylvania Station, Sunday, Dec. 10, 6 P. M. Phone Murray Hill 2504.

LOST—Eyeglasses, (Lorgnon,) gold cut-work. Monday, Waldorf-Astoria lunch room, 5th Av. stage to Penn. Station; reward. Peck, 123 East 61st St.

LOST—Nov. 28, 77th St. and Lexington Av., diamond ring, platinum mounting; liberal reward. Thompson, Room 807, 2 Rector St.

LOST—Bulldog containing money, three rings, 1580; reward; no questions. Guzman, 626 West 156th.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe, between South Ferry and Fraunce's Tavern; suitable reward. Z 382 Times Annex.

LOST—Black seal muff, in taxicab taken 44th St. and 5th Av.; reward. Telephone [illegible].

LOST—Black velvet purse, containing $38; return to 100 Cathedral Parkway; reward.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Yesterday morning, near 63d St. and Lexington Av., white Boston terrier with brindle markings; $10 reward and no questions asked if returned to Hutton, 116 East 63d St.

LOST—Cats and dogs, shipment from country kennels, waiting for good homes. Bide-A-Wee Home, 410 East 38th St.

STRAYED.—Black and white fox terrier, named "Rover," No. 5421, Apt. 22, 540 West 113th.

NEW APPEAL FROM 7TH AV.

Property Owners Seek a P. S. C. Hearing on Their Complaints.

The Seventh Avenue Association, of which W. R. Rosenbaum is Secretary, has appealed to the Public Service Commission for a hearing of complaints by property owners and business men that the continual excavation of the street, which leaves little room for traffic, and the tearing up of the sidewalks, which drives pedestrians away, have practically destroyed the rental value of the avenue below Times Square.

Some of the property owners affected are preparing suits for damages against the city, the contractors, and the Interborough, which will operate the subway being built there.

Wilbur C. Goodale, a large property owner on Seventh Avenue, said the responsibility was on the Public Service Commission, because its engineers, in spite of repeated appeals from property owners, had failed to plan the work to cause a minimum of destruction of the street and had permitted the contractors to do as they pleased.

"Another fault of the Public Service Commission engineers," said he, "has been in failing to compel different contractors to co-operate. After the subway contractors have filled up one hole in the street, another set of workmen for the Water Department or an electric company tear it up again. When it has been filled up a second time, it is immediately ripped open by a new set of workmen making changes in the gas mains. There has never been a work of excavation so badly done before in the history of the city."

TAMMANY AIDS MOVIE FIGHT.

Democratic Committee Sees No Objection to Sunday Shows.

Tammany Hall believes that motion picture theatres should be allowed to keep open on Sundays. At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee last night these resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The exhibition of moving pictures furnishes instruction and recreation to many hundred thousands of our fellow-citizens and does not interfere with the sanctity or holiness of the Sabbath, and does not in our judgment disturb religious worship; and

Whereas, Many believe that the spirit of modern times makes possible the regulation of the Sabbath as a day of rest without violation of religious principles and without denying to any one the innocent diversions that should not be forbidden.

Now therefore, be it Resolved, That the Democratic County Committee of New York County favors the enactment of a statute amending the penal law to permit the exhibition of moving pictures on the Sabbath, and respectfully recommends to the members of the Legislature from the County of New York the passage of such a measure.

Resolutions were also adopted favoring the improvement of New York Harbor.

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SING SING WARMS UP TO ITS NEW WARDEN

Convicts Cheer W. H. Moyer When He Says They Will Get a Square Deal.

WELFARE LEAGUE TO STAY

"Dark Cell" Will Be Abolished, Politics Taboo, and Prison Renovated.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Sing Sing's new Warden, William H. Moyer, reached the prison soon after 10 o'clock this morning and spent the day getting in touch with things. James M. Carter, Superintendent of Prisons, came with him from New York. They were met at the Ossining station by Calvin Derrick, The and each acting as Warden during the time between Thomas Mott Osborne's resignation and Mr. Moyer's appointment.

As they alighted from an automobile, the biggest man of the group, whose height and weight were already known to every inmate of the prison, was easily identified as the new Warden, and he seemed to make a good impression. From the moment that he turned down the collar of his raincoat and struck the snow from his hat to the end of the day the remark frequently heard throughout the prison was, "His face isn't bad."

Guided by Supt. Carter and Mr. Derrick, the new Warden had by noon acquired a pretty fair idea of the cell block," had inspected the best as well as the worst cell in Sing Sing, and had "met" the 1,610 men who are his charges. The worst cell was what is known as a "dark cell" in the block set apart for the punishment of prisoners.

The only cell of its kind in the State," said Supt. Carter.

"Let's pull it out," said Warden Moyer. "Let's not spoil the reputation of Sing Sing."

As the party passed through the corridors and yard of the prison, the Warden was introduced to individual members of the Mutual Welfare League, including George Hodson, the Sergeant at Arms, and many trusties stationed at various posts. He had an encouraging word to say to each, in one instance pausing to recite a stanza of poetry.

From what was said in the executive office, when the new Warden was first introduced to the heads of departments, as well as during the hasty dash through the institution, it became evident that the Mutual Welfare League is to be continued, with such modifications as the prisoners themselves will think expedient.

Considerable emphasis is to be placed on the physical improvement of the interior of the prison. The "cell block" is to be repainted, the yard cleaned, workshops renovated, and so on.

The introduction of the new Warden to the prisoners was staged in the mess hall of the prison. Calvin Derrick, jumping on a table, after the men had been seated, introduced Supt. Carter. The Superintendent was lustily applauded when he shouted, "Your league will be continued." He also plainly pleased the convicts when he said: "Politics or no other outside consideration entered into the selection of your new Warden. I chose the very best man I could find for the place."

He then introduced Mr. Moyer.

"What I desire to say to you," said the Warden amid cheers, "is that you'll get a square deal from me. Your interest will be protected. All that I ask of you is to treat me with fairness. You will find I will meet you with consideration. You'll have no occasion to complain. Don't get upset, don't get nervous, no matter what you've read or heard.

"I am sorry to see so many of you here, sorry you are not out in the world doing something useful for yourselves and for society. But you're here, and I'm here, let's make the best of it that we can."

It was clear from what the Superintendent, as well as Warden Moyer, said during the day that there would be no change in the administrative corps of the prison.

Judge Manton Guest at Dinner.

Martin T. Manton, recently appointed by President Wilson to succeed Judge Hough on the Federal bench, was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Claridge Hotel by Joseph A. Flynn. Judge Manton has the distinction of being the youngest man ever appointed to his high office, being 36 years of age. Among those who attended the dinner were Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Judge Learned Hand, Martin W. Littleton, Alton B. Parker, W. Bourke Cockran, George Gordon Battle, F. H. Platt, Stuart G. Gibboney, Thomas F. Murths, John R. Stanchfield, Julius M. Mayer, Augustus M. Hand, James A. O'Gorman, Edward E. McCall, Albert B. Boardman, L. Laflin Kellogg, Alfred A. Cook, Lyman A. Spalding, Stephen C. Baldwin, and Dudley Field Malone.

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